

E & A

E & A

Canadian Ships, Colonies & Commerce Token (Br-997)

E x B

E x B

Large Cent: 1833

E. & J.

E. & J.

Large Cent: t1854

E & R

E & R

Large Cent: UK

E x T

E x T in Large Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1803

E. G. & S. M. CO. — Empire Gold & Silver Mining Co. Unionville, Nevada

Two examples of silver dollars stamped by this mining company were found in Maurice Gould's collection after his death, and on the envelopes was written "E(mpire) G(oid) & S(ilver) M(ining) Company, Virginia City, Nevada." Edward Roehrs discovered one of the mine's bonds, and Lee Mortensen of the Nevada Historical Society found a stock certification that noted the company was incorporated on July 24, 1863, in Unionville, Humboldt County, N. T. (Nevada Territory). The company did not prosper, and by the 1870s its diggings seem to have been abandoned.



The closest town to Unionville is Virginia City, about 120 miles to the southwest. This may be why Gould put that name on his envelopes, but he also may have been confused by the similarity in the firm's name to the prosperous Empire Mine and Mill, which was located at Gold Hill, very close to Virginia City. Given the size of the countermarks, it seems likely they initially were intended for stamping ingots.

E. G. & S. M. CO. in Curved Depression
Silver Dollar: 1872

E. G. & S. M. / CO. (Incuse)
Silver Dollar: 1872 1900



B. E. CO.

B. E. CO.

Nickel: 1897

B. P. O. E.

These initials indicate the Benovolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal organization. Lodge 660 is located in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

B. P. O. E. — 660

Nickel: 1910

D E

D E

Connecticut Copper: 1785

G E — General Electric

The leaders in the development of commercial electricity in the United States where Thomas Edison's General Electric Co. and the Thomson-Houston Co. — see that listing — of Lynn, Massachusetts. The firms each held so many patents that they found it difficult to make products relying on their own technology. So they decided the best course of action was to merge, rather than sue each other over patent rights. In 1892 they combined to form General Electric Co.

GE (Logo in Circle)

Small Cent: 1887

Half Dollar: 1936

Silver Dollar: 1921

PAT / AUG 26 '13 / G. E. CO. / USA

Dime: 1892

G. F. E. New London, Ohio

G. F. E. / NEW LONDON, O.

Silver Dollar: 1879

H.E CO

H.E CO in Diamond

Small Cent: 1908

J. E.

J. E. (in Tiny Rectangular Depression)

Large Cent: 1821 1822 1838

J A E

J A E

Half Cent: 1851
Unknown Coin: UK

J. W. E. & CO.

J. W. E. & CO.

Quebec Bank Penny: 1852

P. E. E. CO.

P. E. E. CO.

Small Cent: 1865

R E

R E in Rectangle

Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent: 1794

T. E. & CO

T. E. & CO

Dime: 1854

EAGLE HOTEL

EAGLE HOTEL

Nickel: 1869

EAGLE HOTEL

The italics of this stamp are similar to an 1825 advertisement for the Eagle Hotel of Waterford, Maine, and an 1840's advertisement for the Eagle Hotel in Albany, New York.

EAGLE HOTEL (Italics)

Dime: 1805



EAGLE HOUSE and CAPTAIN JINKS HOUSE
Eagle, WI

Brunk (1987: 242) listed the first of these countermarked coins as a maverick. Kenneth Andler reported the second made from the same size, individual letter punches, but the town's name is misspelled as "Ealeg." It was given to Andler by the Mukwonago librarian, who got it from her grandfather, a blacksmith whose shop was between Eagle and North Prairie. As Eagle was a very small town in the 19th century, the two pieces likely refer to the same hotel.

EAGLE HOUSE / WIS.

Large Cent: 1854

CAP. JINKS HOUSE

Rev: STUBS CHECK / EALEG / WIS

Large Cent: 1852

EAGLE LOCK CO.
Terryville, CT

This company was founded in 1833, advertised sold locks, latches, and builders hardware (Romaine 1960: 169), and at one time was the world's largest trunk and cabinet lock maker. It closed in 1975.

EAGLE LOCK CO. / TERRYVILLE, CT.

Small Cent: 1900 1901

Half Dollar: 1899

EAGLE SQUARE
Shaftsbury, VT

A number of Vermont tool makers merged in 1859 to form the Eagle Swuare Co. It made carpenter's squares, and these would have been the stamps applied to a particular size sqware. The company was purchased by Stanley Tool in 1916 and closed in 2001.

EAGLE SQUARE

Rev: WARRANTED / STEEL / NO 3

R. C. EAGLES
Minneapolis, MN

R. C. EAGLES, MINNEAPOLIS

Danish Two Ore: UK

E. D. EAMES
Watertown, NY

This Watertown company displayed the "Eames American Water Engine" - a type of steam engine - at the 1862 New York State Agricultural Society's Fair. During the 1880s it made wrenches (Cope 1999: 106-107) and developed a heavy-duty break for railroad engines.

E. D. EAMES

Large Cent: UK

Small Cent: 1861 1866

W. W. EAMES

W. W. EAMES

Two Cents: 1863 1864

J. EARL

J. EARL

Silver Dollar: 1796

EASTERN CUTLERY COMPY
Nagatuck, CT

This Nagatuck business made pocket knives, cutlery, etc.

Triangle / EASTERN / CUTLERY / COMPY

British Penny: 1861

EASTMAN
Boston, MA

Walter B. Eastman was a daguerreotype photographer in Boston from 1847 (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). His Eastman and Co. was located at 75 Court St. from 1850 to 1859.

EASTMAN / 75 COURT / ST.

Large Cent: 1844

E. EASTON

E. EASTON

Large Cent: UK (2)

H. H. EASTON

H. H. EASTON
Quarter: 1836
Half Dollar: 1809 1837

J. EASTON Nantucket, MA

This is the hallmark of James Easton, Jr., who was a silversmith. He was born in Providence, RI, in 1807, apprenticed to William Hadwen and eventually purchased Hadwen's shop at 62 Main St. in Nantucket. He died in 1903 (Ensko 1989: 67, Kovel 1989: 116).

J. EASTON
Large Cent: 1808

EATON

EATON
Real: 1743
Large Cent: 1796

C. H. EATON

C. H. EATON
Large Cent: 1852
Nickel: 1867

N. EATON

N. EATON
Large Cent: 1849 1850
Token of E. L. Percy of Troy, N. Y. (Miller-1051)

T. EATON & CO. Boston, MA

Timothy Eaton was first listed in the 1818 *Boston Directory*, and from 1820 to 1844 worked as a silver plater (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 24), and was listed at Bloomfield Place in the 1832 *Directory*. From 1845 to 1848, Timothy Eaton & Co. (owned by W. J. Green and J. G. Adams) was listed as platers at 9 Hawley.

T. EATON & CO.
Half Cent: 1807

W. O. EBERSOL

This is known on both a Quebec Bank halfpenny (Br-522) and a Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad token for half a cord of wood (Clyde J. Drewing, "The Wood Burners," *Numismatist* 1961: 1653-1658). The railroad was formed in 1855 by consolidation and used tokens to pay for wood piled at the side of its tracks (see Rulau MI-NL 22). Since its locomotives were designated by numbers or names, the W. O. Ebersol might have been one of them. Or the MS&NI token could have been acquired latter as scrap and turned into a token by Ebersol.

W. O. EBERSOL
Canadian Token
MS&NI Railroad Token



EBLING'S COLUMBIAN GARDEN New York City, NY

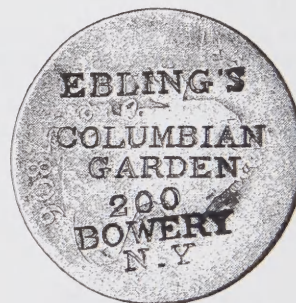
Joseph E. Ebling was listed as a confectioner at 73 Houston St. in the 1839 *New York City Directory*. In the 1840s and 1850s he was at 200 Bowery. Ebling won a prize for preserved quinces from the American Institute in 1841. He was the New York City Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in the mid-1850s and was indicted for corruption in 1855, but acquitted after two trials. During the Civil War he was a quartermaster.

One of Ebling's countermarked coins is stamped "V D", and a boy's figure is stamped on the reverse. The Dec. 19, 1897, *New York Times* published a short article called "Old Tokens and Medals," which reported on the forthcoming Lyman Low auction of the collection of Benjamin Betts of Brooklyn. The article mentioned two reales that had been countermarked by Model Artists, Meschutt's Metropolitan Coffee Room, and Ebling's Columbian Garden.

Coins are countermarked from three separate stamps: "EBLING'S" and "COLUMBIAN / GARDEN" and "200 / BOWERY / N. Y." The stamps sometimes overlap and occasionally one is upside down relative to the other stamps.

EBLING'S / COLUMBIAN / GARDEN
Two Reales: 1789 1793 1800

EBLING'S / COLUMBIAN / GARDEN / 200 / BOWERY / N. Y.
Quarter: 1806
Two Reales: 1754 1775 1784 1789 1792 1793 1797 1798 1800
1801 1811 1821 UK (5)
Mexican Two Reales: 1849



T. ECCLES

T. ECCLES
Small Cent: 1862
Three Cents (Nickel): 1870
Nickel: 1868 1869

ECK Baltimore, MD

ECK / BALTO over Thin Twelve-Pointed Star
Half Cent: UK

FRANCIS S. ECKERT

This is another of the numerous personal souvenirs of World War I soldiers. The abbreviations indicate the 7th Field Artillery of the American Expeditionary Force.

FRANCIS S. ECKERT / BATTE / 7 F. A. USE
Rev: CORPEL, / JAN, 7, / 1918.

ECLIPSE

ECLIPSE on Half Moon with an Arrow through It
Small Cent: 1920

ECLIPSE CO. Cleveland, Ohio

ECLIPSE CO. / - / CLEV'D, O.
Small Cent: 1865 188X

ARTHUR EDGEComb & BULAN PATRICAN

ARTHUR EDGEComb / & / BULAN / PATRICAN / KILLED / JANUARY / 26,
1897
Canadian Large Cent: 1897

EDWARDS

EDWARDS (Script)
Small Cent: 1857

A. G. EDWARDS Corunna, MI

A. G. EDWARDS / CORUNNA. / MICH.
Large Cent: 1820

E. B. EDWARDS

E. B. EDWARDS
1803 US Large Cent

C W EDWARDS Cincinnati, Ohio

C W EDWARDS
Rev: CIN / OHIO
Large Cent: 1847

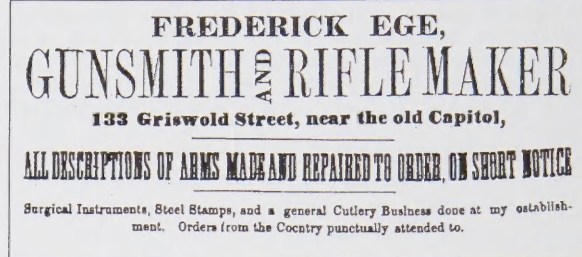
O. M. EDWARDS CO. Syracuse, NY

This firm was founded in 1892, made padlocks (Arnall 1996) and steel door components for railroad passenger cars. It went out of business in 1987. In 2004 its Plum St. factory was turned into apartments and condominiums

O. M. EDWARDS / CO. / SYRACUSE / N Y
Large Cent: 1808
Nickel: UK (Buffalo)
Dime: 1899 1902

F. EGE Detroit, MI

Frederick Ege began advertising in 1855 as a gunsmith, maker of rifles, steel stamps, surgical instruments and a dealer in all kinds of cutlery at 133 Griswold. By 1870 he also was listed as a book binder and locksmith (James M. Edmonson, *American Surgical Instruments* 1997: 202). This advertisement in the 1855 *Detroit City Directory* noted his shop was "near the old Capitol."



F. EGE. / DETROIT
Large Cent: 1848

EGG

EGG
Silver Dollar: 1795

J. EGGERT

J. EGGERT
Half Cent: 1807

C. EGGLESTON

C. EGGLESTON
Silver Dollar: 1798

EISENBERG Greenville, MS

EISENBERG / * / GREENVILLE MISS
Quarter: 1876

EISENHU...

The full stamp most likely is "EISENHUT" and may have been used by one of the Eisenhut coppersmiths of Philadelphia. According to a website, Andrew was in business by 1810. John and John D. Eisenhut were listed in the 1850 Census as coppersmiths (Michael McAllister) While a number of examples of their work have been illustrated on the Internet, none shows the stamps to see if they match this large cent.

EISENHU...
Large Cent: 1801



PAUL A. EISER

This is an example of the numerous coins that are countermarked with the name, serial number, and other information concerning military and less often naval personnel. Most appear on large cent-size European copper coins. This piece is unusual in being on a large silver coin.

PAUL A. EISER / 2039302 / USNR. O.

Silver Dollar: 1922

W. EL

W. EL

Half Cent: 1828

Large Cent: 1847

**E. MYRTA ELDER
East Brandy, PA**

E. MYRTA ELDER / EAST BRANDY / - * - / CLARION CO / PA
Quarter: 1876

**LAFAYETTE ELDRED
Lodi, Ohio**

Lafayette Eldred was born in Harrisville in Medina County c. 1838. His postal address was the small town of Lodi. He was listed in Censuses until 1900 as a farmer or farm worker, but given the number of these pieces, he also may have run some sort of small business in the 1850s..

ELDRED / LAFAYETTE / LODI

Bank of Montreal Halfpenny (Br-527): 1843

L. ELDRED

Two Cents: 1865

L. ELDRED / LODI / MEDINA

Large Cent: UK

L. ELDRED around L & D

Rev: LAFAYETTE

Canadian Token

LAFAYETTE ELDRED around L E

Rev: LODI. MEDINA CO. around OHIO

Large Cent: 1851

**ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
San Francisco, CA**

This business made telegraph keys, and this is the stamp that appears on the keys they made in the 1870s.

ELECTRICAL / CONSTRUCTION / CO. / SAN FRANCISCO

Half Dollar: 1868 1869

J. H. ELFRINK / RAFFO RESTRIKES

Thousands of American token dies came on the market in the 1970s when the inventories of old token makers were liquidated. The dies once were so common the writer used them as bookends. Restrikes, usually in soft aluminum, were made from a number of the more interesting dies, and became a problem to collectors.

Some of these dies also were applied to coins, but most pieces of that sort are not listed here. Why? Although they are numerous as a group, almost all of them are unique or close to unique since the only way

to make a good impression was using an hydraulic or large screw press. Hammering the butt of the die just didn't work, but people tried once or twice anyway, and then gave up. On the other hand, hammering often works quite well to countermark coins since countermark stamps usually are small. As a result, this book usually does not note most "overstrikes" made from dies of about the same size as a coin – as opposed to "countermarks" which were made with relatively small stamps.

An exception is these muled dies, which are noted by Rulau (2004: 1006) on two Hungarian coins. Elfrink ran a general store in Leopold, Missouri from 1902 to 1914. Raffo apparently was from East St. Louis since there is a Taylor and Delmar in that city. One known countermarked coin is dated 1886 and another is an 1936 Liszt commemorative.

J. H. ELFRINK / GOOD FOR / 1 C / IN TRADE / LEOPOLD

Rev: RAFFO. / S. E. COR / TAYLOR / & / DELMAR

C. ELLIN

C. ELLIN

Two Cents: 1864 1865

**J & T ELLIN
New York City, NY**

James and Thomas Ellis were listed as locksmiths at 162 Varick in the 1848 *New York City Directory*.

J & T ELLIN / N-YORK

Large Cent: 1845

S. K. ELLIOT

See Lewiston Machinists

J. ELLIS

J. ELLIS (Small Letters)

Large Cent: 1838 1856

Small Cent: 1859

Quarter: 1824 1857 (4)

With J. ANDERSON

Quarter: 1853

J. ELLIS. (Large Letters)

Included above

JOHN ELLIS & CO.

This stamp had been assigned to a Bangor, ME, firm that dealt in jewelry, watches, etc. But Ellis is a common name, and with the advent of so much material on the Internet, many other firms were recognized as possible issuers. (An 1861 small cent is known that is engraved "John Ellis Copper and General Engraver"). Until this stamp is found on an antique object, its issuer will not be identified. It illustrates what is now the problem in identifying countermarks. It is possible to find dozens, sometimes thousands of possible issuers for a name! Contributors sometimes provided good justifications for half a dozen different issuers, and the writer could not determine which is the correct identification.

JOHN / ELLIS & CO

Large Cent: 1853 UK

Small Cent: 1859

Nickel: 1866 1867

A. F. ELY

A gunsmith of this name worked in Mt. Vernon, Ohio from 1848 to 1860 (Carey 1953: 34).

A. F. ELY
Half Dollar: 1869

GEO. W. ELY
St. Johnsbury, VT

George W. Ely was born c. 1808. and was listed in the 1850 to 1880 Censuses as a maker of hoes, forks, etc. (Michael McAllister). His firm was founded in 1848, became Ely, Balch & Co. in 1865, and the Ely Hoe and Fork Co. in 1880 (*Gazetteer of Caledonia and Essex Counties*, 1887 Part 3: 315).

GEO. W. ELY / STEEL-PLATED
Large Cent: 1802



J. ELY

J. ELY
Large Cent: 1800

W. H. ELY

W. H. ELY
Canadian Blacksmith Token (Wood-33)

EMERSON

EMERSON
Large Cent: 1838
Two Reales: 1807 1821



F. EMERSON

F. EMERSON
Half Cent: 1804
Small Cent: 1857

F. B. EMERY

F. B. EMERY.
Two Cents: 1864

Quarter: 1858

F. W. EMERY

This was too common a name to be certain of the issuer without a match to his stamp. A possibility was listed in the 1872 *New Hampshire Register, Farmer's Almanac and Business Directory* as Clocks and Watches in Peterborough.

F. W. EMERY.
Large Cent: 1846 1851
New Brunswick Halfpenny: 1854

J. A. EMERY

J. A. EMERY
Large Cent: 1807

S. EMERY
Boston, MA

Stephen Emery was a silversmith, who was born in 1749 and died in 1801. His shop was at 5 Union St. in 1789 and on Fish St. in 1796 (Belden 1980: 156, Flynt and Fales 1968: 215). This coin is stamped from two of his hallmarks.

S. EMERY. / S.E
British Halfpenny: UK (George II)

EMPIRE HOUSE.

EMPIRE HOUSE.
Quarter: 1807

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COIN COLLECTORS

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT / OF / COIN / COLLECTORS (Retrograde)
Large Cent: UK

WM. ENDERS MFG. CO.
St. Louis, MO

William Enders joined Simmons Hardware as a salesman in 1887 and eventually become its vice president (Pollak 1994: 141). His own firm, the William Enders Manufacturing Co. (1908-1939) made pocket and folding knives and padlocks (Arnall 1996). Afterwards it became a Simmons Hardware Co. trade name.

WM. ENDERS MFG. CO. / ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.
Dime: 1903

B. T. ENGLI

"Engli" does not seem to have been a family name, and so this may be a broken "B. T. ENGLISH" stamp.

B. T. ENGLI
Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1854

B. C. ENGLISH

B. C. ENGLISH (Microscopic)
Large Cent: 1853 1856

J. ENGLISH

CARTRIDGE MAKER

This probably is the hallmark of John English, who was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1819 to 1828 (Kovel 1989: 121).

J. ENGLISH

Large Cent: 1821

Two Reales: 1788

ENNIS
Philadelphia, PA

In 1850 and 1851, Thomas L. Ennis was a daguerreian photographer in Philadelphia at 118 Chestnut St. He was located at 106 Chestnut St. from 1851 to 1853. Then he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, but returned to Philadelphia in 1856 and was located at 8th and Arch Sts. and then 728 N. 9th St. (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

ENNIS / 106

One Real: UK

ENNIS / 106 / CHESTNUT ST

Two Reales: 1804

ENNIST**ENNIST**

Half Cent: 1843

Large Cent: 1826 1836 1843 1855

H. ENO

The Canadian token is an 1852 Quebec bank penny (Br-528), whose stamp has the "H" closer to the last name, making it appear as "HENO"

H. ENO

Large Cent: UK

Small Cent: 1863

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1864

Canadian Token

**BURBANK ENRIGHT****BURBANK / ENRIGHT**

Silver Dollar: 1842

G. EOFF
New York City, NY

This is the hallmark of Garrett Eoff, who was a silversmith in New York City from 1779 to 1845 (Belden 1980: 157). He was the partner of John H. Connor from 1833 to 1835, and William P. Phye from 1844 to 1850. Both of them also countermarked coins. (See those listings).

G. EOFF

Silver Dollar: 1799

ERBRICK**ERBRICK**

Half Cent: 1807

G. ERICHSON
Houston, Texas

Gustave Erichson was a Houston gunsmith from 1838 to 1872. These coins are struck from the stamps used on his derringer-style pocket pistols (Flayderman 1990: 351, Sellers 1983: 95).



Erichson's Marks on a Rifle Barrel

G. ERICHSON

Half Dollar: 1854

G. ERICHSON / HOUSTON / TEXAS

Quarter: 1856

Half Dollar: 1858

**ERIN GO BRAGH**

See Fenian Brotherhood

HENRY ERNST
Ontario

"MAN" appears in at least two Canadian countermarks. The writer does not know its meaning.

HENRY. / ERNST. / MAN / ONT

Canadian Bank Penny (Br-521): 1837

ERRISH**ERRISH**

Large Cent: 1798

W. F. ERWIN

See R. C. Evans

ESSER & ... ONDON**ESSER & ... ONDON**

Large Cent: 1824

ETHERIDGE

ETHERIDGE
Connecticut Cent

ERRY

ERRY
Large Cent: 1798

EVANS New York City, NY

This probably is the hallmark of John Evans, who was a silversmith in New York City from 1816 to 1830 (Kovel 1989: 123).

EVANS
Large Cent: 1797 1816 1817

EVANS North Providence, RI

This stamp has been noted on candlesticks, bow/s. etc. The Evans Plating Corporation is headquartered today in Centredale, RI, with its main plant in 50 Waterman Ave. in North Providence.

SILVER PLATED / NICKEL SILVER / EVANS
Small Cent: 1913

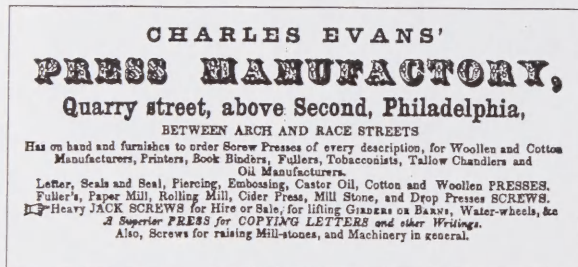
EVANS

The microscopic stamp is very hard to read. It has been reported as "EVANS / EXCHANGE / LONDON" on the 1802 large cent; "Crown / EVANS / OLD CHASE / LON" on a copper coin; and "Crown / EVANS / OLD CHANCE / LOW" on an 1841 half dime.

EVANS... / LO,,, (Microscopic)
Large Cent: 1802
Half Dime: 1841
Uncertain Copper

C. EVANS Philadelphia, PA

Charles Evans advertisement in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)* notes he specialized in screw presses. Charles Evans and Son issued a catalog of iron and brass castings, screw presses, and machinery in 1869 (Romaine 1960: 196).



C. EVANS
Two Cents: 1865

C. EVANS / PHILAD'A
Two Reales: 1800

D. W. EVANS

D. W. EVANS
Silver Dollar: 1878 1890

E. & J. EVANS Rochester, NY

Evan and James Evans were listed in *Rochester Directories* as plane makers from 1841 to 1885 (Barlow 1991: 126, Pollak 1994: 142). They were located on North Water St. by the 1880s.

E. & J. EVANS
Large Cent: 1826

E. & J. EVANS / ROCHESTER
Large Cent: 1807

G. EVANS

G. EVANS
Large Cents: 1837 1843 1851
Two Cents: 1864 (2) 1865 (2) UK (2)

R. C. EVENS and W. F. ERVIN Joplin, MO

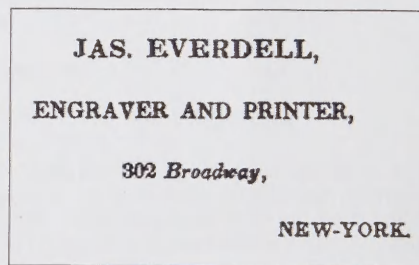
R. C. EVENS, / W. F. ERVIN, / JOPLIN, MO
Bank of Montreal Penny: 1837

T. EVANS

T. EVANS
Large Cent: 1842 UK
Two Cents: 1864
Two Reales: 1777

EVERDELL New York City, NY

Everdell was a very uncommon name, with only six listed in the 1850 Census. Five Everdells – Charles, Henry, James, William, and William Jr. – were New York City engravers and printers. The firm of William Everdell's Sons at 104 Fulton St. advertised that it had been founded in 1815. James Everdell was called by a contemporary, "The Celebrated Engraver of Broadway," but it is not known which Everdell countermarked these coins. This is James' advertisement from the 1845 *Sheldon & Co's Business or Advertising Directory of New York, Boston, &c.*



EVERDELL
Large Cent: 1818 1831 1847

E. P. EVERETT

E. P. EVERETT
Large Cent: 1811 1820 1827 1836 1837 (2) 1839 1842 1843 1845
(2) 1846 (3) 1847 1848 1849 1850 (2) 1851 1852 1853 (3) 1854
1855
Canadian Token: 1820 (Commercial Change)



GEO. W. EVERETT
Pawtucket, RI

George W. Everett was listed in the 1852 *Massachusetts Register* as a carriage builder in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He was listed as a blacksmith and horseshoer at 5 Church St. in the 1877 *Pawtucket and Central Falls Directory*.

GEO. W. EVERETT / PAW. RI.
US Large Cent: 1853

EVERMAN

Everman was a reasonably common, 19th century name. Hundreds were listed in Censuses, and the initial identification to a Forty-Niner proved to be wishful thinking. A person named William Everman was mining gold on the Consumnes River in 1850 (Rulau Calif 129). John Sculley discovered that person was a vagabond "not right in the head," who went to Oregon in 1852. There he murdered a farmer in a dispute over a watch, and was hung for the crime (Diane L. Goeres-Gardner, *Necktie Parties: Legal Executions in Oregon 1851-1905*).

EVERMAN
Half Dollar: 1825 1855
One Dollar Gold: 1852
US Assay Office Augustus Humbert \$50.00 Gold Slug: 1852



WM. H. EWAN
Charlestown, SC

William H. Ewan was the son of John Ewan, a silversmith who worked in Jamaica before coming to Charlestown c. 1823 (Belden 1980: 160). William worked on his own from the 1840s until his death in 1859. This is his hallmark (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

WM. H. EWAN
Two Reales: 1788

WM. EWING
St. Paul, MN

WM. EWING / ST. PAUL / MINN
Danish West Indies Twenty Skilling: 1847

EXCELSIOR

A number of large cents are stamped with button dies. This one is stamped with a New York State Militia button die.

Eagle on Shield / EXCELSIOR in Half Circle of Stars
Large Cent: 1842

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE

Boston, MA

When the original, seven-story Exchange Coffee House was built in Boston in 1809, it was the tallest structure in the United States. It was intended to serve as a stock exchange, hotel, coffee house and saloon. Its construction had been financed by Andrew Dexter through real estate and currency speculation, but Dexter's scheme collapsed just before it was to open, and he fled to Canada (Jane Kamensky, *The Exchange Artist*, 2008). The original Exchange Coffee House was destroyed by fire in 1818 and replaced by another establishment of the same name in a more modest building.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1838

EXCHANGE SALOON

Philadelphia, PA

Archibald Barrow was listed in the 1855 *Philadelphia Directory* running a restaurant at 262 N. 2nd St., and also as a bartender at the rear of 29 New Market.

A. BARRON'S / 2D ST./ EXCHANGE / SALOON / 262 N. 2D ST./ A. B.
WILLON / PHILA
One Real: UK

EXETER – J. & C. Barstow

Exeter, NH

Joshua and Charles C. Barstow were partners in gunsmithing from 1808 to 1812. They stamped the lock plates on their muskets with the small "EXETER" stamp that appears on this large cent (Rulau NH 1). Charles was still in business in 1820.

EXETER
Large Cent: 1798

EXPRESS

Charles Hugh Duffy of North Laurel, Maryland, received this patent for a spark plug. He apparently assigned his invention to the Express Spark Plug Co., which was founded in 1911. Its headquarters were in Washington, DC, and it soon had branches in a number of US cities.

EXPRESS / PAT. JULY 15, 1913 / NO. 1067791
Nickel: 1905

EXTRA

"Extra" was a generic guarantee of quality that was stamped on various sorts of 19th century products.

EXTRA
Large Cent: 1828 1835 1838 1850 1852 UK
Half Dime: 1834
Dime: 1831

F in Shield – Firestone Tire Co. Logo

F in Shield
Nickel: 1938

F & A

F & A
Small Cent: 1883

F. & C.

F. & C.
Half Dollar: 1876

F & CO.

These countermarks illustrate the problem in identifying initial stamps. There may be tens of thousand of possibilities! The only way to identify such countermarks is to match a stamp to one found on a tool, piece of silverware, etc. That sometimes is possible, but there is an additional problem! The same stamp sometimes is identified to two or three people in hallmark and other sorts of maker directories!

F & CO. (Very Small Incuse Letters)
US Large Cent: 1843

F & CO. (Large Incuse Letters)
Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1854

**F & H**

Given these coins' dates, there obviously were two issuers.

F & H
Large Cent: 1802
Nickel: 1898

F & H MFG. CO.
San Antonio, Texas

MFG. CO. / F & H / SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Quarter: 1898

F & K

F & K
Small Cent: 1863

F & M

F & M
Small Cent: 1863

F I C MONOGRAM

PAT'D MARCH 30 '58 / FIC CO Monogram / EXT'D. MARCH 30 '72
Quarter: 1876

F W H Q

A hoard of over thirty "F W H Q" countermarked half cents was discovered a few years ago.

F W H Q
Half Cent: 1805 1828 1835 UK (30)

A F.

These are hallmark-style stamps, and the 1802 coin also has a "D C" hallmark-style stamp. But the range of dates countermarked coins does not match the working dates of any silversmith known to have used this style of stamp. So maybe "A F" was a watch maker, cutler, etc?

A F. in Small Rectangle
Large Cent: 1797 1800 1802

A F. in Small Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent 1816 UK

A F. in Slightly Larger Small Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1805

A. F. & CO.
Dime: 1904

C F

C F
Half Cent: 1857 (3)
Canadian Token

**D.F & J.H**

D.F & J.H
Large Cent: 1804

E. F. & CO.

E. F. & CO.
Silver Dollar: 1883

E. F. F. & CO.

E. F. F. & CO.
Prince Edward Island Halfpenny Token (Br-919): 1857

G.F

G.F
Half Cent: 1854 (4) 1855 (2) 1857



J. C. F. & CO.

J. C. F. & CO.
Large Cent: UK

* J * F *

* J * F *

Large Cent: 1796 1803 (3) 1804 1807 1810 1817 1828 1829 1831
UK (3)
Kentucky Token
Hard Times Token

J M F CO

J M F CO in Diamond
Small Cent: 1907

L. F. & CO.

The issuer probably was Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain, CT. It was a hardware firm that made a multitude of products from 1865 until the 1960s. Its knives were stamped "L. F. & CO" as on this coin.

L. F. & CO.

Rev: AETNA / KNIFE CO / N. Y.
Two Cents: 1870

R F – OLD FANTASIES!

No matter how many times the bogus nature of these pieces is exposed, someone soon puts another on the Internet with a different "story" and claims it is of great value. In point of fact, these pieces are old fantasies!! Russell Rulau devoted considerable attention to them in the latest edition of *The Standard Catalog of United States Tokens*, which is available as an e-book.

These pieces are just a few of the hundreds of types of fantasies that were made for collectors of West Indies cut-and-countermarked coins in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Fred Pridmore in his classic, *Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the End of the Reign of George VI. Part III: Bermuda, Guiana, British Honduras, and the British West Indies* (London 1965) devotes a great deal of attention to fantasies, as do other authors.

THE SOLUTION IS KNOWLEDGE! Once you recognize this sort of stuff is crap, it is less likely you will be conned. Such pieces were made a century ago in someone's basement. While they do have some value as century-old fantasies, it has been known for a long time they are just that. Stuff made to con the collector market.

The reason it is difficult for anyone who does not already know these are old fantasies to find that out is because the story of its origins constantly changes! If you investigate the "new story," you won't find anything about these pieces! But if you trace a "previous story," you will find they have been exposed as fakes many times and by many authors!

These pieces were made over a century ago in large numbers for sale to collectors of West Indies cut-and-countermarked coins. The West

Indies series were then very popular among collectors, and there were no good books on them. So it was easy for the crooked dealers of the day to sell fantasies. The first example so far traced appeared on an 1806 US quarter illustrated as a line drawing in E. Zay's *Histoire monétaire des Colonies Françaises* (Paris, 1892: 200). He attributed it to the island of Guadeloupe. But by the time Zay wrote, the market had been flooded with thousands of fantasy countermarked coins allegedly from the West Indies. The collections of contemporary numismatic organizations are full of this crap! In some cases NONE of the pieces in collections are real! Like "R F" they are fantasies of series that never existed!

The original story was "R F" meant *Republique Française* and the pieces were used in various French possessions, most often being assigned to Guadeloupe. But the story changed with each telling as no documentation could be found to support their legitimacy because they were fake! There are so many "R F" fantasies that during the 1970s the writer often came upon a few of them in the old collections he cataloged! Reputable dealers – upon realizing the pieces were bogus – grouped them in large lots and sold them as old fakes. When they were purchased, the buyers would "change the story" and try to sell them at high prices! *The John Ford collection had twelve coins with this bogus countermark in a single lot! That certainly tells you that they are not "very rare and highly valuable" as is claimed when they appear in Internet auctions!*



They most often are sold today as 19th century American merchant countermarks by people who do not know they are fakes. Why? Collectors of foreign coins realized decades ago they are fakes. *Unscrupulous dealers then turned their attention to collectors of tokens and medals as those collectors did not know the pieces had been exposed as bogus long ago.* As a result, some T&M collectors were conned and now think the crap they purchased has great value. *They are all fakes, and there are lots of them!*

Someone either found an unused "R F" stamp during the 1880s or had one made to produce a multitude of fakes for sale to collection. In short order, I traced over fifty pieces, including English coppers, US large cents, British, French, Spanish and US silver coins, etc. While many of the coins were worn when stamped, they did not circulate after stamping, going straight into a collector's cabinet, and the stamps themselves are XF-Unc. Only recently have a few been described as having wear after stamping. If so, the "wear" apparently was applied to them to try to convince collectors they are genuine. Or, upon realizing this stuff is total crap, a collector might have carried a piece in his pocket as an example of crap to show people, and that eventually gave it wear.

While some of the stamps appear on what would be valuable coins today if they were not mutilated, these coins had little more than silver value when they were stamped over a century ago. So the person who made them lost nothing by mutilating the coins! *Caveat emptor!* They are worth something, but their value is determined by how much you think a very common fake should be worth as a curiosity..



The above pieces illustrate another telltail characteristic of many fantasies. They stamps are aligned in a way to make the pieces as attractive as possible for collector. The stamps are carefully centered and in the same orientation as the coins.

The coins often are well worn, but the countermarks are pristine, having seen no wear. Below are some examples the writer found by scanning old auction catalogs. There are a LOT more! These pieces would NOT have circulated side by side! They are just a random sample of coins from the "collection" of a faker who wanted to con the collectors of West Indies coins of a century ago. There are many more pieces than those listed below, and new pieces often are found in old collections.

R F in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1798 1800 1801 1803 1805 1808 1810 1812 1813
1816 1817 (2) 1818 1841 UK (2)

Colonial Copper: UK

Dime: 1807

Quarter: 1805 1806 (2) 1818 (2) 1843

Half Dollar: 1795 1806 1812 1814 1817 1818

England Halfpenny: 1814 1817 1818 (2)

English Twopence: 1797

English Shilling: 1817

English Halfcrown: 1823

Franch Five Francs: 1792-Cast Counterfeit

Half Real: 1769 1782 1793 1823 UK

Real: 1757 1790 UK

Two Reales: 1712-Cast Counterfeit 1774 1783 1789 UK (2)

T. F. CO.

T. F. CO.

Nickel: 1925

W. FABER Philadelphia, PA

William Faber was listed as a silversmith at 124 N. 5th in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* and reportedly was in business from 1828. He was at the same address in the 1855 *Directory*, which also listed William T. Faber as a silversmith at 53 Lewis. William Faber and Sons was listed in *Philadelphia Directories* until 1887 (Rainwater 1975: 50).

W. FABER / PHILA.

Large Cent: 1846

R. & D. FAGO Boston, MA

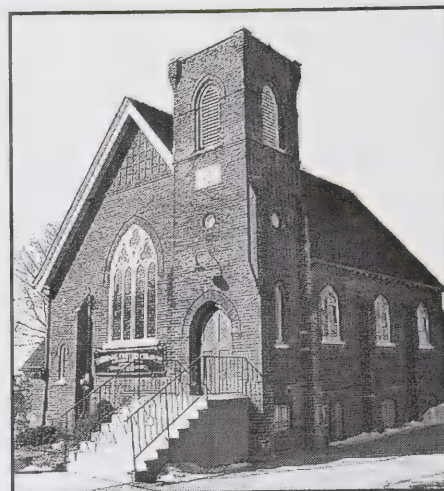
Fago is a family name, and F & D Fago might have been a Boston partnership. FAGO also is an abbreviation that indicates Fellow of the American Guild of Organists. If that is the meaning here, R&D would be the name of an organ maker or repair company.

R. & D. / FAGO / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1846

FAIRBANK UNITED CHURCH Toronto, Ontario

Fairbank is a Toronto neighborhood and this church is located at 2740 Dufferin St. It was built as a Methodist house of worship in 1889, and since this is a 1939 half dollar, the piece is a souvenir of the church's semi-centennial.



FAIRBANK UNITED CHURCH / 1889

Canadian Silver Dollar: 1939

F. S. FAIRBANK

There were two possible issuers. Frederick Simeon Fairbank was listed in the 1860 Census as a high school student in Holyoak, MA, and his father was listed as a machinist. This Fairbank(s) enlisted in the 21 Massachusetts Infantry in 1861 at the age of eighteen, and was listed as having been a machinist too. He seems to have been seriously wounded at the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864, during the siege of Petersburg, and he apparently died a few days later (Michael McAllister).

The other possible issuer was Frank S. Fairbanks, who was listed in the 1883 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Windsor County* as a manufacturer and dealer in harnesses, trunks, bags and collars, and dealer in saddlery hardware, blankets and robes. He was located at Elm and Central in Woodstock Village, Vermont. He was still in business in the early twentieth century and was listed in the 1910 *Walton's Vermont Register* as a harness maker in Woodstock.

F. S. FAIRBANK

Large Cent: 1846 1851



JIM FAIRBANKS
West Meriden, CT

Jim Fairbanks worked for the Meriden Britannica Co. as a buffer and mechanic, retiring in 1910. He was listed in *Meriden Directories* from 1873 to 1925 (Bruce Mosher).

JIM FAIRBANKS / WEST / MERIDEN / CONN
Quarter: 1875

N. FAIRBANKS
Gloversville, NY

Niles Fairbanks advertised as an agent for Howe Sewing Machine Co. in the *Gloversville Intelligencer* during the 1860s. His was located above the Hutchinson Drug Store in the Mills Block (David Bowers). The Oct. 28, 1889, *Gloversville Daily Leader* noted he had been a blacksmith and was born in 1810. There are also comments that he was an inventor and may have devised an improved way of making dies.

N. FAIRBANKS / GLOVERSVILLE / N. Y.
Large Cent: 1848

W. FAIRBANKS
Taylor, Texas

W. FAIRBANKS. / NOV / 24 / 1888 / TAYLOR. TEX.
Half Dollar: 1876

W. P. FAIRBANKS

Steam Engine / W. P. FAIRBANKS
Dime: 1838-0

FAIRCHILD

FAIRCHILD
Large Cent: 1800
One Real: 1827

C. FAIRCHILD
Waterloo, NY

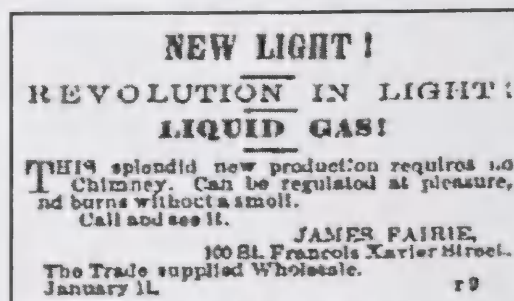
This is the backstamp of Caleb Fairchild, who was a jeweler and watch maker in Waterloo, NY, from 1820 to 1870 (Kovel 1989: 125, *Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online). He is noted in most references as being a silversmith, but in Censuses only as a jeweler or watch maker. The references probably reflect the old practice of assuming anyone who stamped silverware was a silversmith, rather than realizing many of the stamps are backstamps of retailers.

C. FAIRCHILD
Large Cent: 1846



JAMES FAIRIE
Montreal, Quebec

James Fairie was born in Scotland in 1832. From c. 1861 until his death in 1873 he sold coal oil lamps at various addresses on St. Francois Xavier St. This is the sort of stamp that would have been applied to the base of lamps. His advertisement appeared in the Jan. 13, 1866, *Montreal Herald*.



JAMES FAIRIE / -o- / MONTREAL
US Half Dollar: 1865

J. FARIS - HAWAII
See Fantasies

FARIS and J. W. FARUS
Cincinnati, Ohio

There countermarks may be by the same individual or by two different persons. There is confusion about J. W. Faris (see Craig's *Daguerreian Registry*, online). J. Faris was listed in the 1843 *Cincinnati Directory* as a roomer at Dr. Carroll's. An 1844 *Directory* advertisement appeared for Faris's Colored Photographic Miniatures, whose gallery was at 150 Main St. But it turned out it was run by Thomas Faris.

Thomas Faris (likely a relative) was listed at Dr. Carroll's in 1846 and as the partner of Ezekial C. Hawkins in Hawkins and Faris on Fifth St. between Walnut and Main. They remained partners until 1849, when Thomas Faris opened the Melodean Gallery and Hawkins opened the Apollo Gallery (Beaumont Newhall, *The Daguerreotype in American*, 1978: 68).

Hawkins and Faris advertised "Photogenic Miniature Portraits... These pictures are not merely a fac-simile of nature, arrived at only by this process, but their extreme beauty of finish, and the low price at which they are obtained, should render it an object for all. They have for sale the latest and most improved apparatus, with instructions complete, and every thing appertaining to the art. Terms reasonable. Also - Ornamental sign, and fancy painting, executed in a manner inferior to none, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms."

From 1848 to 1858, Thomas Faris had a separate shop in the Melodean Building. Gale and Gale (1984: 928) report that in 1857 a Thomas Faris - likely the same person - purchased the gallery of Samuel

Root in New York City, but the gallery was repossessed by Root in 1859. (However, an auction listing says Faris was in charge of the gallery in 1859, which seems to be confirmed by the advertisement reproduced under Root's listing). In 1877 Thomas was still working as a photographer in Kurtz's Gallery on 23rd St. (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

Complicating matters further, an advertisement for Faris' Daguerreian Gallery in Wheeling, (West) Virginia, appeared in the 1855 *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia*. The Faris who ran the gallery is not identified, nor is this gallery listed in any photographic reference. Since Hawkins previously worked in Wheeling, that probably is the Faris connection.



Diane VanSkiver Gagel (*Ohio Photographers* 1998) has more information on both Faris and Hawkins. He moved to New York City in 1858, purchased Root's Gallery, but lost it quickly, and was back in Cincinnati in 1859.

The 1850 *Cincinnati Directory and Business Advertiser* had this advertisement for Thomas Faris Daguerrean Gallery in the Melodean Building



FARIS / CINCINNATI.
French Five Francs: 1819

J W FARIS / J W FARIS / CINCINNATI, / FARIS
Two Reales: UK

FARMER

FARMER
Large Cent: 1850
Dime: 1876

S. B. FARMER

S. B. FARMER
Large Cent: 1837 1843
Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: 1868

W. M. FARMER

W. M. FARMER
Large Cent: 1846 1850
Two Cents: UK

G. V. FARR Brandon, VT

George V. Farr was born in 1841 and served in the 6th Vermont Infantry during the Civil War. He was a harness maker in Brandon from 1867 to 1872 (Brandon Township Information, Ancestry.com). He later ran a grocery and then a clothing store. He died in 1909.

G. V. FARR
Large Cent: 1813

G. V. FARR
Rev: BRANDON, VT.
Large Cent: 1845

G. V. FARR / BRANDON, VT.
Rev: BRANDON, VT. / BRANDON, VT.
Large Cent: UK

J. S. FARR

This countermark has not been illustrated, but it the description matches of the backstamp that John S. Farr used on the silverware he retailed. Farr probably was a jeweler rather than a silversmith. He was in business in Norwich, NY, from 1834 to 1837, then in Elmira and finally in Addison, NY, until c. 1880 (Kovel 1989: 127; *Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online).

J. S. FARR
Dime: 1834

E. E. FARRAR

E. E. FARRAR
Large Cent: 1829 1838

G. FARRAR

G. FARRAR
Large Cent: 1822 1835

W. B. FARRINGTON Lebanon, NH

According to the 1850 Census, William B. Farrington of Cornish, NH, was born in 1828. He was living in the household of D. H. Hillard - see that listing - and apparently was an apprentice gunsmith. Farrington was noted as a Concord rifle maker in H. W. S. Cleveland's *Hints to Riflemen* (1864: 52), and is mentioned in a number of references as a general gunsmith and rifle maker in Concord from 1855 to 1865. But he was listed in Lebanon in the 1860 Census and his daughter was born there in 1862 before he returned to Concord (Bruce Mosher). These stamps have been noted on a black power percussion rifle.

W. B. FARRINGTON / LEBANON N. H. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1847

G. L. FARRELL Philadelphia, PA

George L. Farrell is noted in Peter Falk and Audrey Lewis' *Who Was Who in American Art* (1999: 1089). He was born in 1824 and was listed in the 1850 Census and the 1852 and 1853 *Philadelphia Directories* as an engraver. After that he was listed as a stencil cutter, and in the 1856 *Philadelphia Directory* his address was 45 South 4th St.

G. L. FARRELL / 33 S 4TH ST / PHILADA

Two Reales: 1774 1789



BENJ. P. D. FARRINGTON
Flushing, NY.

BENJ. P. D. / FARRINGTON / FLUSHING, L. I.
English Sixpence: 1817

W. FARVER

William Farver was born in 1818. He was a gunsmith until 1863, but moved so often that firearms references do not agree on his locations. He was listed in the 1850 Census in Elkhart County, Indiana, and is said to have worked in both Ohio (Brown City and Ripley) and Pennsylvania (Hollidaysburg, Millerstown, and Newport).

W. FARVER
Large Cent: 1817 1847
Quarter: 1853

J. FASIG
West Salem, Ohio

John Fasig must have been an implement maker since he received half a dozen patents, mostly for hay knives and pruning implements from 1858 to 1870. His town usually was given as West Salem, but he also was listed in Jackson and Congress, Ohio in patent documents. The half cent also is stamped with a date in the 1850s, whose last digit is illegible, but probably refers to either his 1858 patent for a Hay-Knife or 1859 patent for a Mop-Head.

J. FASIG
Half Cent: 1832
Quarter: 1853

L. FATE

L. FATE
Large Cent: 1819 1830 1838 (2) 1850 1856

STR. FAVORITE
Michigan

The first passenger service across Lake Michigan between Muskegon and Milwaukee was provided by the Steamer *Favorite*. It was sold in 1890 to Swain Wrecking Co., recommissioned as a tug at Cheboygan, and destroyed by a fire in 1907 (John D. Greenwood, *Namesakes of the Lakes*, online).

STR FAVORITE
Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)

F. A. FAY

F. A. FAY
Large Cent: 1802

W. FAY

W. FAY
Large Cent: 1826 1839
Small Cent: 1866
Dodd and Co. Token

FAYETTE

FAYETTE
Quarter: 1806

FAYETTEVILLE KNIFE CO.
Fayetteville, NY

This firm was in business c. 1910 and seems to have specialized in pocket knives.

FAYETTEVILLE KNIFE CO.
Nickel: UK
British Penny: 1862

J. FEELY

J. FEELY
Large Cent: 1837 UK

J. FEES

J. FEES
Large Cent: 1831
Nickel: 1867

FEIGENSPAN'S LAGER
Newark, NJ

Christian Feigenspan was born in Thuringia, Germany, in 1855. In 1875 he founded a Newark brewery at 49 Charlton St. It moved to 47 Belmont Ave. in 1878, and in 1890 to the corner of Freeman and Christie Sts, where it occupied two city blocks. Feigenspan was the first major brewer in the United States to make canned beer.



1878 Photograph of C. Feigenspan Lager Beer Brewery

Feigenspan's became famous for its "Pride of Newark" Beer, which often was advertised with just the initial "P. O. N." In 1943 the brewery was purchased by Ballantine & Sons. The original brewery closed in 1948, but during the 1960s Ballantine revived the Feigenspan label for its Munich-style beer. Since the latest date of countermarked coin is 1876, they probably were issued shortly after the brewery first opened.



The stamp is known on at least one round, brass tag that has "No" and a place to stamp a number on the reverse. It is holed, which suggests its purpose was to be attached to a keg of beer, perhaps as a seal to indicate all the beer was intact. In turn, the original purpose of the DRINK FEIGENSPAN'S LAGER stamp apparently was to make these tags, and only when it was recognized the stamp was about the size of a quarter were coins stamped for advertising.



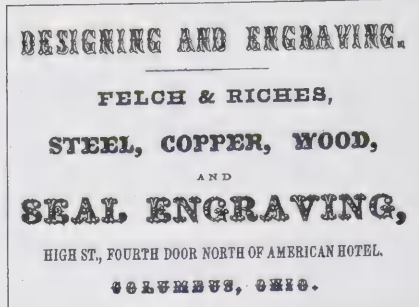
DRINK / FEIGENSPAN'S / LAGER

Quarter: 1855 1856 1873 1875 (2) 1876 (2) UK
Half Dollar: 1875 1876 (2)
Brass Check



FELCH & RICHES
Columbus, Ohio

The 1857 and 1859 *Ohio State Business Directories* noted Felch & Riches were engravers on steel, copper and wood, and made seals, cards and door plates at 81 High St., opposite the State House in Columbus. An advertisement in the 1857 *Ohio State Register* noted their High St. shop was the fourth door north of the American Hotel.



FELCH & RICHES / HIGH ST. / SEALS & C.
Large Cent: 1838

FELKER
Olathe, Kansas

In 1924, Walton A. Felker invented the first notched, diamond-blade saw. The firm he founded is now a world-wide corporation, headquartered in Olathe, Kansas, with two American manufacturing plants. "Di-met" refers to its Diamond Rock Saws.

FELKER / Diamond / DI-MET / TRADE MARK REG / U. S. PAT OFF.
Silver Dollar: 1921

J. FELLNAGL

J. FELLNAGL
Half Cent: 1804

FELLOWS
Montreal, Quebec, Troy, NY, Etc.

The first three stamps are hallmarks of Abraham Fellows (Michael Mcallister). He was born in Rheinbeck, NY, in 1786, worked in Montreal from 1806 to 1810, moved to Troy and served with the Trojan Greens during the War of 1812. Fellows worked in Troy until 1825, and then in New York City, Albany, and Buffalo, dying in 1851 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). The unidentified bust is the pseudo-hallmark he used on his silverware.

A F in Square and FELLOWS and Bust with S. DALE
Large Cent: 1803

WILLARD FELT CO.
New York, NY

Willard Felt was selling stationery and other paper items in Boston by the 1830s. The 1832 *Boston Directory* listed his shop at 82 State St. and David Felt's shop at 245 Pearl St. in New York City.

AGO
MAY YEARS AS A
FEIGENSPAN'S STAMP WITH
ADDED "DON'T" STAMPED
ABOVE "DRINK" PERHAPS A
COMPETITOR?
DATE OR DENOMINATION WHEN

WILLARD FELT & CO.
 No. 82 State Street,—Boston,
 AND
DAVID FELT,
 Number 245 Pearl Street,—New York,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, AND IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH STATIONARY.
 Have constantly on hand, and offer for sale at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, an extensive assortment of
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
 of every variety, manufactured in a superior style, in substantial Russia, Calf, and Sheep Binding, with Patent Spring Backs, of Linen Paper, and ruled to all patterns now in use.
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN STATIONARY, of every description, School Books, New Publications, &c. &c.
N. B.—Foreign and Country Orders executed with despatch.

Willard later moved to 14 Maiden Lane in New York City and the firm of Willard Felt & Co. remained in business there until the 1870s. Robert Merchant has seen examples of stock certificates and script printed by the firm. Its advertisement appeared in Reuben Vose's *Wealth of the World Displayed* (1859). Interestingly, Vose was a neighbor of Felt, who was located at 45 Maiden Lane, which is how he got Felt to advertise in his book.

STATIONERY.
 STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1833
WILLARD FELT & CO.,
 No. 14 Maiden Lane,
 Are Importers of all kinds of
ENGLISH PAPER,
 And of every article used in the Merchant's Counting-Room. We manufacture
BLANK BOOKS,
 Worth from twenty cents to seventy-five dollars.
 We furnish
DRAWING PAPER,
 Of an immense size, used by the U. S. Surveyors. We also order the
 Canton, California, and South America.
WILLARD FELT & CO.,
 No. 14 Maiden Lane,
 NEW YORK.

Two other versions of the stamp on large cents have been reported, but may be reports of this single, verified piece.

WILLARD FELT CO. / NEW YORK
 Large Cent: UK



H. S. FELTON & CO. Greenville, SC

Herbert J. Felton & Co. was listed as a dealer in books, news, stationary, fancy goods, etc. on the eastern side of Main St. in the 1880 *Greenville Directory*. He was listed as a book seller and stationer at 127 Main In the late 1880s and early 1890s, and by 1909 Felton's Book Store was listed at the same address (Melody Bradsher).

H. S. FELTON & CO. / SEPT / 18 / GREENVILLE, / S. C.
 Half Dollar: 1877

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

This Irish Republican organization was founded in the US in 1858. During the late 1860s and early 1870s, it conducted a series of raids into British territories north of the United States. The goal was to seize transportation and other facilities and bargain them for Ireland's freedom. There also are struck Fenian Brotherhood medals with the date 1866. "Erin Go Bragh" means "Ireland Forever," and may have been a Fenian countermark too.

ARE . YOU . A . FENIAN
 Banque du Peuple Penny (Br-521): 1837

ERIN GO BRAGH
 Bust & Harp Halfpenny (Br-1012): 1820

OSCAR FENN
 Stanton, MI

John Dasef's *History of Montcalm County* (1916) has numerous comments about Oscar Fenn. He was born in 1836 in Ohio, moved to Stanton in 1866 and engaged in a succession of businesses. At first he was a grocer, then a real estate broker, began manufacturing shingles in 1874, and by 1883 was a partner in the Fenn and Stevenson Bakery. He also was active in politics.

OSCAR FENN, STANTON / - MICH -
 Quarter: 1853

M. FENTON

M. FENTON
 Large Cent: 1802

B. FERGUSON
 Huntsville, AL

Bartholomew Ferguson was born in Virginia in 1803. In 1837 he advertised as a gun and locksmith in Huntsville and noted "I also have on hand some Guns and Pistols for sale, and a variety of gun and pistol locks..." (Clayton Cramer, *Armed America* 2006: 201). He was listed in the 1850 Census as a gunsmith living in a boarding house in Huntsville (Hank Thoele).

WARRANTED / HUNTSVILLE / B. FERGUSON
 Peruvian Eight Reales: 1838

J. H. FERGUSON

J. H. FERGUSON.
 Large Cent: 1802 1829 1847 1848 1854 UK
 Quarter: 1853

R. W. FERNALD

R. W. FERNALD

Nickel: 1866
 Quarter: 1858 (2)
 Half Dollar: 1833 1835 (2)

Z. FERRIS & SON
 Wilmington, DE

Ziba Ferris was born in Wilmington in 1786. He opened a shop on the corner of Fourth and Market Sts. in 1810, and worked as a silversmith until 1860. He taught his son Ziba, Jr. the silversmithing trade (Belden 1980: 167, Ensko 1948: 55). Z. Ferris & Son was in business from 1851 until 1870. An advertisement of the firm in the January 29, 1856, *Delaware State Reporter* noted it they sold a variety of silverware, plateware, watches, clocks, jewelry, and gold pens. Another of its ads is quoted below.

Established 1807.
 Watches, Jewelry & Silverware.
 ZIBA FERRIS & SON,
 Corner of Fourth and Market Sts.
 WILMINGTON, DEL.

Having re-fitted their establishment in a splendid manner, and received a new stock of goods, are prepared to furnish the very best quality of articles in their line of business, and flatter themselves, without promising impossibilities, that their stock as well as the work entrusted to their care will compare favorably with that of any other store in the country. Purchasing for Cash, we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates, and every article warranted exactly as represented.

Z. FERRIS & SON
 Large Cent: 1850



FERROLEUM

This cod liver oil medicine was advertised extensively in the early 20th century. Its inventor was Dr. George Fierheller of Toronto. It was claimed that "Ferroleum is the perfect mixture of the best cod liver oil, with phosphate of iron, phosphorus, and glycerine" (Ala Ballin. "Emancipation," *Womanhood* 1904: 152).



Short notes in the *Canadian Journal of Medicine* in 1901 and 1902 indicated the Canadian Ferrol Co. was headquartered in Markham, Ontario, and had established production plants in Buffalo, New York, and London, England. The *Edinburgh Medical Journal* noted that while

Ferroleum was being made in London, "The home of Ferroleum is Canada, where for eight years it has been on the market and seems to have been highly appreciated (1903: 181). This advertisement appeared on the front cover of the June 1903 *Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal* and noted Ferroleum was made in East Central (E. C.) London, England.

FERROLEUM
 (The Iron-Oil-Food)

*A Seasonable
 "Food Medicine."*

* As indicated by the
*Formula, "Ferroleum" is an all-round nutrient,
 possessing the distinctive feature among Emulsions,
 of embodying Iron in a readily assimilable form.
 Thus "Ferroleum" is valuable at all seasons, including
 the Spring and Summer, when an effective Roborant,
 or a Nerve-tonic, as well as a flesh builder may be
 indicated. In the points of palatability and permanency
 "Ferroleum" compares most favorably with other
 standard Emulsions.*

*Many members of the Profession
 are finding "Ferroleum" of service
 in their practices. On receipt of
 Professional card and 5d. carriage
 expense a sample is sent for trial.*

<p>FORMULA.</p> <p>Olel Morrhum (opt) . . . 3viil Ferri Phosphat. . . . 3ii Phosphor gr. Glycerinal. etc., q.s., ad. . . 3av</p>	<p>FORMULA.</p> <p>Olel Morrhum (opt) . . . 3viil Ferri Phosphat. . . . 3ii Phosphor gr. Glycerinal. etc., q.s., ad. . . 3av</p>
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The Ferroleum Company Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Ferroleum was advertised in American medical journals by the United States Ferrol Co. Ltd. of Buffalo, New York. This ad appeared in the 1902 *Cleveland Medical Journal*.

FERROLEUM is the first and only successfully combined emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus. Good for the blood, good for the tissues, good for the nerves. Permanent and palatable.

Samples free.
 UNITED STATES FERROL CO., Ltd.
 BUFFALO, N. Y.

There may be two examples, both dated 1901. Baker listed one in the Foster collection, and one appeared in a 2000 Steve Alpert auction.

FERROLEUM
 Canadian Large Cent: 1901



A, FERRY

A. FERRY

Large Cent: 1803

J. FETTERS

Fetters was a common name. Two James Fetters were listed in the 1820 Census in Philadelphia. The numerals stamped on these coins (25, 12, 6) suggest they were early "good for" tokens whose denominations are in reales expressed as cents: 25 (two reales), 6 (real), 3 (half real).

Numeral / J. FETTERS

Half Cent: 1804

Large Cent: 1817 1819

S. H. FICKETT

See California Fantasies

J. B. FIDLER

Philadelphia, PA

James B. Fidler was listed in 1853 to 1858 *Philadelphia Directories* selling watches and jewelry at this address. These are the backstamps he applied to silverware purchased from wholesalers and sold at his store (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). The purpose of "37" is unknown. Perhaps it is a receipt number for an object left at his shop to be repaired?

J. B. FIDLER / NO. 12. S. 2ND. ST. / 37

Copper Coin

J. H. FIEDLER**J. H. FIEDLER**

Large Cent: 1834

Two Cents: 1869

With J. O. JOHNSON with L. E. SEYMOUR

Large Cent: 1851

**A. FIELD**

Since one example of this stamp appears on a Baltimore Ship Token, Rulau suggested Field was an oyster packer during the 1850s or 1860s. More generally, a number of well worn, Baltimore ship tokens are stamped with initials and numbers. Apparently these small brass tokens were popular for making into work tokens after their inscriptions had virtually been worn away. See Rulau (Md 7) for a number of photos of other tokens with different countermarks. The two periods in his stamp are seen upon close inspection to actually be very small plus signs

A. FIELD.

Hard Times Token: 1837

Baltimore Ship Tokens

Unidentified Worn Brass Tokens (9)

**A. N. FIELD CO.****A. N. FIELD CO.**

Small Cent: 1900

J. D. FIELD

New Brunswick, NJ

John D. Field was born in 1804. He was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses as living in Middlesex County, and in 1870 in New Brunswick. A genealogical website notes he represented the county in the state legislature in 1844 and 1845, held the office of Freeholder in 1862, and moved from the family homestead into New Brunswick in 1864. He also was a judge.

J. D. FIELD / 21 PEACE ST. / N. B. N. J.

Real: UK

Mexican Two Reales: 1851

**C. W. FIELDS****C. W. FIELDS**

Large Cent: 1812 1819 1821 1832 1844

Quarter: 1831

One Real: 1763

G. W. FIELDS

Both Russian two kopecks stamped "G. W. FIELDS" also are stamped "L. E. STRONG." So it appears they were associated in some way.

G. W. FIELDS

Large Cent: 1844

With L. E. STRONG

Real: UK

Russian Two Kopeks: 1811 1818

F. F. FIFIELD**F. F. FIFIELD**

Canadian Large Cent: 1859

Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871

F - D FINCH

F - D / FINCH in Oval

Bank of Montreal Halfpenny (Br-527): 1844

J. FINCH
New York City, NY

J. FINCH / N-YORK
Large Cent: UK

S. D. FINCH

S. D. FINCH
Large Cent: 1803

FINDLAY & MCWILLIAM
Montreal, Quebec

The short-lived partnership of John Findlay and Thomas McWilliam was formed c. 1868 as wholesale confectioners. Their business was located in the 500 block of St. Paul St. The *Toronto Daily Telegraph* published *Notes on the Road by a Canadian 'Guerilla' Alias Commercial Traveler*, and its author devoted considerable attention to this firm (1868: 72-73). "We Canadians have a sweet tooth, and like occasionally the pleasure of filling it... As the leading representatives in this especial line in Montreal, we intend subjoining a few remarks about the wholesale manufacturing premises of Messrs. Findlay & McWilliam, St. Paul street. Their building is a substantial stone structure, four stories in height..." He went on to describe their candy making operations, floor by floor.

McWilliam "retired" in 1871, sold his share of the business to Findlay, and received an additional \$1,000 for "good will." But Williams soon opened his own candy business a few doors away, sent circulars to former customers soliciting business and led people to believe he was the legitimate successor of the partnership. A law suit ensued, and in *Findlay v. McWilliam* the court ruled that McWilliam had violated the "good will" portion of the agreement and he had to pay Findlay damages.

The firm's stamp is identical in style to that of Devins & Bolton. So it must have been made explicitly for advertising purposes by the same die cutter.

FINDLAY / & / MCWILLIAM / - / MONTREAL

Canadian Token (2)
British Halfpenny: 1724
Counterfeit British Halfpenny: UK
US Large Cent: 1825 1836 1838 1840 1843 1845 1847 (2) 1850
1851 (2) 1852 1853 UK (3)



J. FINK

J. FINK
Large Cent: 1842 1850

I. FINKS

I. FINKS
Large Cent: 1805

FIRST WEDNESDAY STUDY GROUP
San Antonio, Texas

Mexican silver pesos were countermarked with these initials and sold at a conference sponsored by the American Numismatic Society and the First Wednesday Study Group of San Antonio in 1992. This conference on Mexican and Latin American Numismatics honored the contributions of Robert W. Medlar (*Coin World* Feb. 17, 1992).

F W S G in Corners of Cross
Mexican Pesos



J. A FIRTH

J. A. FIRTH
Canadian Token (3)
US Large Cent: 1830 1844 1852 1856

L. FISH

L. FISH
Large Cent: 1801 1805

MAGGIE E. FISH
Sharpsville, IN

Margaret E. Fish was listed in the 1870 Census living with her parents in Sharpsville, Indiana. She married Israel J. Henry, a local grocer in December of that year, and so this may be a love token (Michael McAllister). The odd thing about this piece is it seems to have been made using an identical set of individual letter punches as those used by J. W. Fuller of Sharpsville, PA (see his listing). But the letters on this coin are better centered. That suggests both Fuller and someone Maggie Fish knew had purchased a standard set of letter punches made by the same company.

MAGGIE E. FISH / SHARPSVILLE, / IND. / * / MARCH 4 TH. 1870
Half Dollar: 1858

R. A. FISH
Worcester, MA

Rufus A. Fish was born c. 1816 and moved to Worcester in 1838. He was a blacksmith who exhibited hammers at the 1847 Massachusetts Chitable Mechanics Asso Fair and at the Worcester County Mechanics Exhibition in 1848. He received three patents, two in 1868 for a Fish Hook and for a Milking-Pail and one in 1873 for a Cultivator. His obituary appeared in the Dec. 12, 1893, *Worcester Daily Spy* (Bruce Mosher).

R. A. FISH (Five Times with two different size stamps) / CAST STEEL /
WARRANTED / PATENT
Large Cent: UK

FISHER
Detroit, MI

"Body by Fisher" was once a well known guarantee of quality. The Fisher Body Co. traced its roots to 19th century carriage making, and was

founded in Detroit in 1908 to make automobile bodies. By 1926 it had become a division of General Motors. This is a version of its trademark.



Carriage / Fisher
Half Dollar: 1937



A. B. FISHER
Rutland, VT

A. B. Fisher was a Rutland builder, who constructed the Wells Mansion in 1877 (*Historical Burlington*, online).

A. B. FISHER / RUTLAND / MASS.
Silver Dollar: 1871

G. F. FISHER

G. F. FISHER
Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1864

H. M. FISHER

H. M. FISHER
Large Cent: 1847 1855

J. FISHER
New York City, NY

James Fisher was a silversmith in New York City from 1821 to 1833 (Kovel 1989: 131). In 1821 he was located at 13 Collect St., and in 1825 at 138 Mott St. (Rulau NY 171).

J. FISHER
Large Cent: 1816 1818 1826 UK

L. D. FISHER

L. D. FISHER
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
US Large Cent: 1818

A. FISK

The 1853 quarter is engraved as a love token.

A. FISK
Large Cent: 1798 1850
Quarter: 1853

S. K. FISK
Lisbon, NH

Stark K. Fish was born c. 1831. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a silversmith in Manchester, NH, in the 1860 Census as a master watchmaker and jeweler in Lisbon, and in the 1870 Census as a jeweler in Lisbon (Michael McAllister). The 1871 to 1874 *New Hampshire Registers* listed him as a watch maker, dealer in clocks and watches, or selling guns and fishing tackle (a typo?) in Lisbon

S. K. FISH
Small Cent: 1858
Two Reales: 1788



T. E. FISK

T. E. FISK
Large Cent: 185X
Nickel: 1866

FISKE

FISKE
Large Cent: 1853 1855

FITCH &

FITCH &
Two Reales: UK

G. FITZSIMONS

This silver dollar is engraved. As with some other love tokens, it is stamped by the person who engraved it. This might be a mid-20th century issue as no jeweler of this name was found using Google "Books."

G. FITZSIMONS
Silver Dollar: UK (Morgan)

G. FITTS

G. FITTS
Large Cent: 1802

R. FITTS

R. FITTS
Large Cent: 1795 1807

H. FITZ, JR.
New York City, NY

There is a tremendous amount of information on the Internet about Henry Fitz, Jr. He was the first commercial maker of telescopes in the US, and also one of the first American daguerreian photographers, having

gone to France to study the process shortly after its invention. He worked as a daguerreian in Baltimore from 1840 to 1844, when he moved to New York City and specialized in optics for the rest of his career. Fitz was listed in *New York City Directories* as an optician or "telescopes" until his death in 1863. He posthumously received a patent in 1864 for an Improvement in Achromatic Lenses.



Henry Fitz, Jr. in 1839

H. FITZ, JR.

Small Cent: 185X

FITZPATRICK & SULLIVAN Pittsburgh, PA

The *Annual Report of the Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society* for 1857-1858 noted Fitzpatrick & Sullivan received a diploma at the 1858 Pittsburgh Exposition for a case of gold pens. In the 1860 *Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny*, Hugh Fitzpatrick was listed as a gold pen manufacturer at the Corner of Market and Fourth. So by then the partnership must have been dissolved.

FITZPATRICK / & / SULLIVAN / PITTS'G

Large Cent: 1818

E. E. FLAGG Brattleboro, VT

Patent 172,988 was granted to Emerson E. Flagg of Brattleboro on Feb. 1, 1876 for a Combined Skimmer and Fork. It was an odd sort of kitchen utensil, and would have had this stamp. He also made patent medicines (Bruce Mosher).

PAT'D FEB. 1, 1876 / E. E. FLAGG

Large Cent: 1838

J. C. FLAGG

A possible issuer was Jesse C. Flagg, who was listed under carriage makers and wheelwrights in South Bainbridge, NY, in the 1850 *New York Union Mercantile Directory*

J. C. FLAGG

Large Cent: UK

Hard Times Token: 1844

M. V. B. FLAGG Easthampton, MA

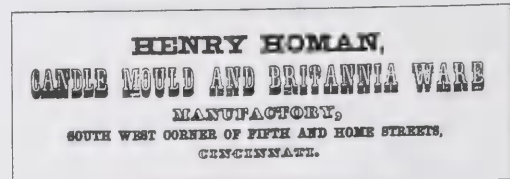
The only Flagg with these initials was Martin Van Buren Flagg, who was born in 1844. He served in the 18th Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil War, and was a carpenter in Easthampton from 1869 to 1894, afterwards becoming an optician (Charles A. Flagg, *Descendants of Eleazer Flagg* 1903: 103)

M. V. B. FLAGG

Large Cent: 1802 UK

FLAGG & HOMAN Cincinnati, Ohio

The Homan Mfg. Co. was founded in 1847 by Henry Homan and Asa F. Flagg to make pewter goods. Initially, it was known for its ecclesiastical pieces, river boat commissions, and candle molding machines, and many of its early products were stamped "FLAGG & HOMAN" as a trade name. At the end of the Civil War the firm transitioned from pewter, britannia and German silver to electroplated silverware (Rainwater 1975: 73-74). This advertisement appeared in the 1853 *Cincinnati Directory*.



FLAGG & HOMAN / CINCIN O.

Half Dollar: 1830

R. FLANAGAN'S PUNCH Philadelphia, PA

Robert Flanagan (Flannagan) was born c. 1807 in Ireland. In the mid-1830s he became the proprietor of the Lyons Hotel at 112 N. 6th St. The Vulcan Hall was the hotel's drinking establishment. The hotel's manager became James Milliken in 1841, and Flanagan opened a furniture shop next door. There he also bottled mineral water as stoneware and glass bottles read "R. Flanagan No 114 N 6th St." Flanagan again became the manager of the Lyons Hotel in 1845. The street was renumbered in the 1850s and its address then became 159 N. 6th.



He also seems to have operated a "building association" - the 19th century equivalent of a credit union - where working class people could get mortgages to purchase homes (Soda and Beer Bottles of North America, online). And he must have been a religious man since he was listed as a subscriber in the Rev. Joseph Reeve's book series, *A Short History of the Christian Church*. It was published in the 1830s, and Flanagan's address was given as 112 N. 6th. Flanagan died in 1861.



Civil War Token with Two North 6th St. Addresses

R. FLANAGAN'S / PUNCH / Punch Bowl / 112. N. 6TH ST

Quarter: 1807

Two Reales: 1772 1775 1779 1781 1784 1785 1787 1789 1790

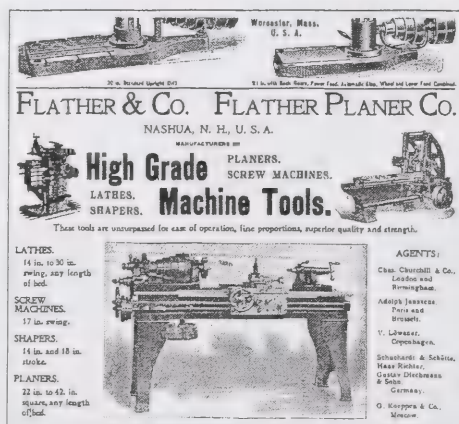
1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1805 1806 1807 1809 (2) 1820 UK

(4)

Mexican Two Reales: 1838

2 REALES my collectionR. FLANAGAN / * NO 112 N 6TH ST in Circular Band around Star
Brass Political Campaign Token: Cass (1) Taylor (1)**J. FLATHER****Nashua, NH**

Flather is a common enough name that it would have been impossible to identify the issuer except Michael McAllister discovered Joseph Flather and G. H. Holt were listed one after the other in the 1860 Census. Both were machinists in Nashua. Flather was born c. 1837 in England and immigrated to the US c. 1858. Flather & Co. was listed under Nashua machinists and machinery manufacturers in the 1868 *New Hampshire Business Directory*. It manufactured machinery and was an iron foundry at 29 Crown St. By the turn of the century the Flather businesses were of prominence, and this advertisement appeared in the Sept. 1898 *Machinery: A Practical Journal for Machinists and Engineers*.



J. FLATHER.

Large Cent: 1853

Small Cent: 1859



With G. H. HOLT and J. RALL

Large Cent: 1853

**FLATLITE**

American Flatlite of Cincinnati was in business by the 1920s, when an Austrian assigned his patent for a light reflecting projector to the company. It made high powered lights, including lights for fire engines. "IND" probably indicates its had a plant in Indiana.

FLATLITE / IND.

Small Cent: 1920

FLEMING**FLEMING**

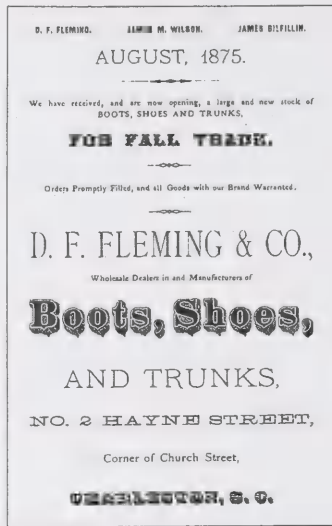
Large Cent: 1804

D. F. FLEMING & CO.**Charleston, SC**

Arthur Mazyck's *Guide to Charleston* (1875) provided a short history of one of the city's most prominent businesses. This wholesale boot and shoe firm was founded in 1832 and was located at the corner of Hayne and Church Sts (Hanke Thoele). Local newspaper accounts reported its building and stock were damaged in the Charleston Fire of 1850.



An advertisement and a photo of the D. M. Fleming & Co. Building appeared in the 1875 *Guide to Charleston*.



D. F. FLEMING & CO
Large Cent: 1847

W. FLEMING

W. FLEMING
Canadian Token
US Half Cent: 1804
US Large Cent: 1852

ED. & GEO. FLETCHER Montgomery, Alabama

Edward and George S. Fletcher were born in North Carolina in 1832 and 1827, respectfully. They apparently were furniture makers as a small table is known that is stenciled "ED. & GEO FLETCHER / MAKERS MONTG'Y" (E. B. Adams and L. R. Atkins, *Made in Alabama* 1998).

ED & GEO. / FLETCHER
Quarter: 1857

J. FLIND New York City, NY

Edward and George S. Fletcher were born in North Carolina in 1832 and 1827, respectfully. They apparently were furniture makers as a small table is known that is stenciled "ED. & GEO FLETCHER / MAKERS MONTG'Y" (E. B. Adams and L. R. Atkins, *Made in Alabama* 1998).

J. FLIND / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1843

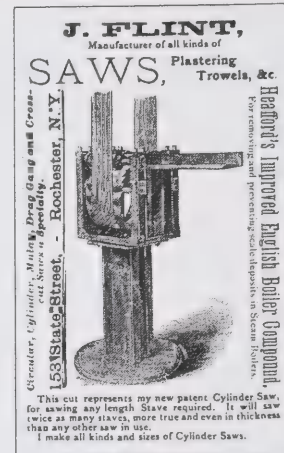
C. W. FLINT Washington, DC

Charles W. Flint received a patent in 1863 for an Improved Ice Cutter. The 1870 Census noted he was still living in Washington, DC, and had been born c. 1822.

C. W. FLINT
Large Cent: 1847

J. FLINT Rochester, NY

J. Flint won a silver medal for saws from the New York Agricultural Society in 1851. His company distributed catalogs in the late 1850s and had a branch in Hamilton, Ontario (Tool Group of Canada online). This advertisement appeared in the 1879 *Rochester Directory*. The woodcut has been badly modified, changing the address to 153 State St. That suggests a recent change, and its directory listing indicates new owners. "Flint, Joseph & Co. (C.J. Shurley and J.C. Dietrich), saw manufacturers, 153 State, house West avenue near city line."



J. FLINT / ROCHESTER
Half Dollar: 1859

FLOATING SHIFT

This was a brand name of Smith-Corona typewriters. It referred to the major improvement of lowering the type bar, instead of the carriage when typing capital letters (John Sculley). The innovation became popular by the late 1940s. "Floating Shift" appeared on the shift key, and today it is now a fad to make jewelry out of the old keys.



"Floating Shift" Typewriter Key that Is Set into a Ring

FLOATING / SHIFT in Circle
Half Dollar: 1913



J. FLOOK

J. FLOOK

Large Cent: 1797

T. FLOYD**T. FLOYD**

Two Cents: 1868

Quarter: 1854

Half Dollar: 1873

E. FODERARO
Scranton, PA

The 1930 census noted that Edward Foderaro of Scranton had been born in 1889.

E. FODERARO / SCRANTON, PA.

Small Cent?: UK

EXPERT / LOCKSMITH / E. FODERARO / SCRANTON, PA.

Silver Dollar: 1921

G. B. FOGG
Manchester, NH

Gilman Bradbury Fogg was born in 1820, and worked as a gunsmith in Manchester from 1845 (Robert Merchant, Bruce Mosher). He was listed as a gunsmith in the *New Hampshire Register, Farmers; Almanac and Business Directries* until 1880. He died in 1892.

**G. B. FOGG / MANCHESTER / N. H.**

Large Cent: 1827 1652 1853

J. B. FOLGER
Albany, NY

The 1845 and 1853 *Albany Directories* listed John B. Folger as a maker of lasts, which are wooden forms used in making shoes. He was located first at the corner of Pearl and Hamilton and then at 64 Lydius.

J. B. FOLGER with J. B. CROOK / NEW YORK

Rev: J. B. CROOK / NEW YORK with FULTON ST.e

Large Cent: UIK

**J. H. FOLK****J. H. FOLK**

Large Cent: 1803

J. S. FOLLANSBEE

The only person of this name listed in the 1860 Census lived in Hissborough, NH. He was born c. 1830.

J. S. FOLLANSBEE

Large Cent: 1851

GEO. FOLLET**GEO. FOLLET / P. D. C. / Mortar and Pestle (All Retrograde)**

Large Cent: 1826

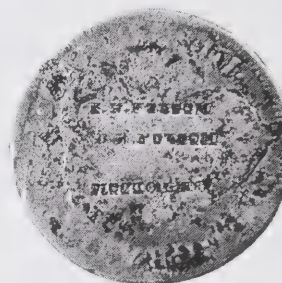
E. H. FOLSOM**E. H. FOLSOM**

Canadian Token

US Large Cent: 1854

US Quarter: 1853

Two Reales: 1781

**D. P. FOOT****D. P. FOOT / CAST STEEL**

Large Cent: 1833

E. FOOT**E. FOOT**

Large Cent: 1814 1835 UK

C. FORBES
New York City, NY

Colin Van Gilder Forbes was a silversmith listed in *New York City Directories* from 1808 to 1839 (Ensko 1948: 163, Beldon 1980: 287). The only example of these hallmarks on a coin are on a large cent stamped by another New York City silversmith. (See that listing).

C. FORBES / C.F with MARQUAND & CO. / Three Pseudo-Hallmarks

Large Cent: 1818

I. W. FORBES
New York City, NY

John W. Forbes was a silversmith who lived from 1781 to 1864 (Belden 1980: 172, Ensco 1948: 56, Kovel 1989: 134). He was the son of C. Forbes (see above). From 1832 to 1838, J. W. worked as a US Customs weigher and measurer. Like many early merchants, he used the letter "I" instead of "J" to abbreviate his first name. Initially his store was at 415 Pearl St., and then at various addresses on Broadway. These pieces are from his known hallmarks. One variety has periods, the other does not.

I W FORBES

Large Cent: 1800

I. W. FORBES
Large Cent: 1822

I. W. & C. FORBES
New York City, NY

This was a c. 1819 partnership of the above two silversmiths, a father and son. A number of Forbes family members were silversmiths in various partnerships. Silver Flatware Fashions and Facts suggests some may have used the same hallmarks. Check that website for photos, of hallmarks, particularly if other stamps are discovered on coins.

I.W. & C. FORBES
Two Reales: 1790

FORCE

This is an exceedingly large stamp that was meant for large objects of soft metal or branding leather, wood crates, etc. It barely fits on this silver dollar. It would not have been appropriate for, say, a foundry, which would have cast its name into objects, rather than stamping them after they were cast. (The writer once worked as a molder in an iron foundry).

FORCE
Silver Dollar: 1800

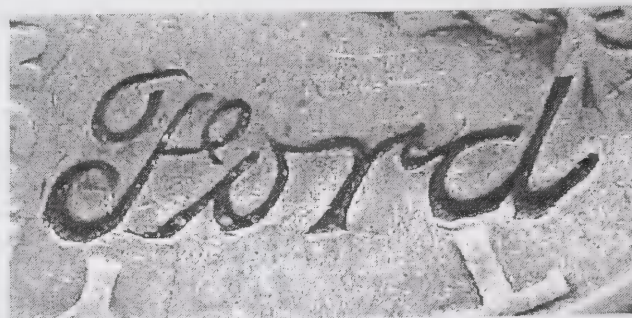
FORD AUTOMOBILE CO.

The Ford Automobile Co. has plants in Canada and the United States, and for decades coins have been found with the company's trademark, which is "Ford" in script. The earlier countermarks tend to be thick script letters that are deeply struck. Some of these have associated numbers (e.g., "6" and "T 6"), but it often is not clear from reports if the numbers are from the same stamp as FORD or were made from separate stamps. So not all of the numbers are noted below. Many of the earlier coins probably are souvenirs that were made by employees who put coins in the stamping machines used to make car parts.

While we do not know the purpose of all the countermarked coins, a 1958 *Numismatist* note stated, "The tale of the Ford Company offering a new car in return for certain specified coins is an old one that crops up periodically..." (1958: 289). The seller of the 1935 silver dollar claimed it was issued at a San Diego exposition, a claim that at least on its surface has some plausibility. There are so many FORD countermarked coins that some of them may have given away by Ford at various expositions. Or they could have been stamped by visitors using a press in the same way that rolling machines are used to make elongated cents, and "Atomic Irradiated" dimes were made by visitors to the New York World's Fair by rolling a coin through an irradiation machine. The writer remembers doing so in 1964 when he went with his relatives to the World's Fair.

1960s "Restrikes"

Many FORD countermarked coins are from a stamp with the flourish of the "F" broken. These generally are struck weakly, and while the coins may be well worn, they do not seem to have circulated after being countermarked. Some have speculated that when the *Numismatist* story became well known in the late 1950s that a broken stamp was taken from a scrap bin and used to countermark a large number of coins, mostly half dollars, for sale to collectors of automobile memorabilia. Hank Thoele reports that many examples of the broken "F" have appeared in internet auctions. While coins with dates as early as 1899 have been seen with the broken "F" stamp, the latest coin with this countermark was minted in 1963. Since so many of the broken "F" variety exit, their issue date can be established with as 1963. In most cases, the writer does not know which of the following pieces are from the broken "F" stamp, although later date coins tend to be these "restrikes," while early 20th century coins tend to be "originals" – whatever that term implies.



Broken "F" Stamp

CAN / FORD (Script)
Canadian Ten Cents: 1928

FORD (Script)
US Small Cent: 1888 1889 1892 1897 1904 1905 1906 (2) 1907 1914 1915 1916 1918 1919 (5) 1921 1926 1930 1941
US Nickel: 1883 1893 1898 1901 1902 1906 1907 1908 (2) 1910 1911 1912 1915 1917 1918 1919 1920 (2) 1923 1925 1930 UK (2)
US Dime: 1906 1907 1911 1913 1917 1941
US Quarter: 1898 1895 1899 1902 (2) 1903 1904 (2) 1906 (2) 1907 (2) 1908 (2) 1909 1910 1914 1915 1916 UK
US Half Dollar: 1897 1899 1902 1906 (2) 1907 1912 (2) 1913 1916 1918 (2) 1920 1924 1934 (2) 1935 (2) 1936 (2) 1939 1940 (5) 1941 (6) 1942 (3) 1943 (6) 1944 (12) 1945 (11) 1948 1949 (3) 1951 1952 (5) 1953 (3) 1957 (2) 1958 (2) 1959 (3) 1960 1961 1962 1963 (3)
US Silver Dollar: 1935

Canadian Large Cent: 1916
Canadian Small Cent: 1940
Canadian Ten Cents: 1858
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1909
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1910

British Sixpence: 1912
Italian Ten Centesimi: 1863



FORD (Microscopic Script)
Nickel: 1913
Dime: 1911

FORD 1
Half Dollar: 1895

1-FORD
Nickel: 1913

FORD 6 (Script)
Canadian Large Cent: 1918

FORD O (Script)

* NY BELL FOUNDRY AND
FIRE ENGINE MAKER EPHRAIM
FORCE. STAMPED PUMPS

Nickel: 1895 1918 1920

3

FORD / CANADA (Script)

Canadian Ten Cents: 1919

Small Cent: 1918

2

FORD U. S. A. (Script)

Dime: 1941

C. FORD

C. FORD.

Small Cent: 1859

Quarter: 1838 1859 UK

Half Dollar: 1868

With S. LAKE.

Small Cent: UK

JAMES H. FORD

Grass Lake, MI

JAMES H. FORD, Bible, Two Shoes, Anchor, Masonic Compass and Square, and also engraved "J. E. Ames"

Rev: GRASS LAKE / J. E. AMES / 1875

Large Cent: 1847

H. K. FORD.

H. K. FORD.

Large Cent: 1821

Half Dollar: UK

M. E. FORD

This is one of a multitude of similar sorts souvenirs made for soldiers who served during the First World War. The coins usually countermarked are 1965yh French ten centimes. The initials mean 4th Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion.

M. E. FORD / U. S. A. / SEPT. 21, 1918 / CO. B / FRANCE / 4 A. A. M. G, BN.

French Copper Coin: UK

R. H. FORD

Lafayette, IN

R. H. FORD LA. FAYETTE, IND

Prussian Taler

C. O. FORDHAM

Montrose, PA

An advertising note was issued by C. O. Fordham for his "Tipped Boots and Shoes." The obverse imitates a piece of currency and shows the US Capitol. The reverse is a rebus legend.

C. O. FORDHAM / MONTROSE

Two Cents: 1865

JOHN. FORNESS

Allegheny, NY

John Forness was born c. 1841 and served in the 26th Pennsylvania Artillery during the Civil War. The 1880 to 1910 Censuses listed him in Allegheny as an oil well worker (Bruce Mosher). An article in the Jan; 16, 1890. *Olean Democrat* noted John and his brothers were members of Branch 41 of the CMBA (Catholic Mens Benevolent Association).

JOHN. FORNESS. ALLEGHANY: around N. Y.

British Shilling: 1836

A. FORS

A. FORS

Half Cent" 1809

C. FORSBERG

This was a very odd name in the 19th century. Charles W. Forsberg of New York City was a surgical instrument maker in the 1850s (James M. Edmonson, *American Surgical Instruments* 1997: 217). But this does not seem to be that sort of mark, and he was not listed in *New York City Directories* in the late 1850s. So he probably was not the issuer. The quarter with multiple stamps is the sort of piece made as a souvenir by members of a guild or those who attended a convention.

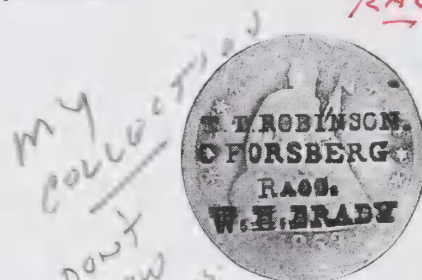
C. FORSBERG

Quarter: 1853 1854 (2) 1857 (2) UK

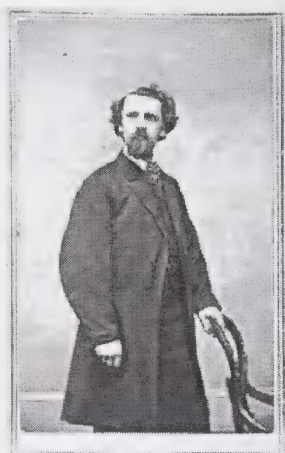
C. FORSBERG with T. T. ROBINSON. and RAGS and W. H. BRADY

Quarter: 1853

RAOS NOT RAGS


FORSHEW
Hudson, NY

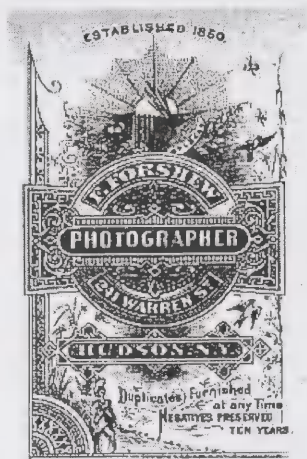
Francis Forsheew was born in 1827 and became a photographer in Hudson, NY. He began his business in 1850, was located all his career at various addresses on Warren St., and in 1865 erected a block of brick buildings called the Forsheew Block. This countermark matches the stamp on his daguerreian cases and photos. He died in 1895.



Carte de Visite of Francis Forsheew

FORSHEW

Large Cent: 1847



L. A. FORTNER

L. A. FORTNER

Large Cent: 1840

Half Dollar: 1857

F. F. FOSDICK

F. F. FOSDICK

Two Cents: 1864

Three Cents (Nickel): 1867

Dime: 1875

C. H. FOSS

C. H. FOSS

Large Cent: 1853 1856

Two Cents: 1864

E. M. FOSS

E. M. FOSS

Small Cent: 1860 1864

Two Cents: 1864 1870

W. H. FOSS

The Marietta & Cincinnati (M & C) Railroad of Southern Ohio existed from 1851 until it went bankrupt in 1857.

W. H. FOSS / FIREMAN / M. & C. / R. R.

Half Dollar: UK

FOSTER

FOSTER

Large Cent: 1821 1824 1833 1853

FOSTER

Montreal, Quebec

There appears to be an initial before FOSTER, but it cannot be read on this specimen.

FOSTER / MONTREAL

Canadian Bank Halfpenny: 1852

G. P. FOSTER

Bristol, RI

George Pratt Foster began working as a gunsmith with his father in Taunton, MA, in 1824. He specialized in heavy plains percussion rifles, Porter patent rifles, and Howard patent breech-loading carbines. From 1849 to 1855 he had manufacturing plants in both Taunton and Bristol, R.I. (Cary 1953: 40). He moved to Providence in 1855, and during the 1860s was granted three patents for firearms and cartridges. Foster died in 1874. He also made window supporters. This advertisement appeared in the 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory*.

FOSTER'S PATENT Friction Window Supporters, for House, Cabin, and Railroad Car windows, holding the sash in any desired position, and will last as long as the sash itself. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by George P. Foster & Co., Market-street, Taunton, Mass. Also, manufacturers of Foster's celebrated Rifles, made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

G. P. FOSTER / BRISTOL / R. I.

Half Dime: 1852

J. FOSTER

New York City, NY

John Foster was a silversmith in New York City from 1811 to 1816. Then he moved to Winchester, Virginia, where he worked until 1825, then to Woodstock, where he lived for a short time, and finally to Martinsburg - now in West Virginia - where he lived until 1835 (Belden 1980: 175, Rulau NY 175).

J. FOSTER / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1817

T. FOSTER

Newburyport, MA

This is probably a mark of the silversmith Thomas Foster, who was born in 1779. He was the partner of his brother Nathaniel in N. & T. Foster at 21 State St. in Newburyport from 1823 to 1860. He is known to have advertised until 1865, and died in 1887 (Belden 1980: 177, Flynt and Fales 1968: 221).

T. FOSTER

Massachusetts Cent: 1788

T. & R. FOSTER

New York City, NY

This probably is a stamp of Thomas and Richard Foster, who were listed as machinists at Foster and Center in the 1859 *New York City Directory* (Robert Merchant).

T. & R. FOSTER / - - / NEW YORK
Half Dollar: 1856

FOTZ & SPITZ

Rather than the name of a business, this may be German-American slang for a sex act. If so, this may be a whore house token.

FOTZ & SPITZ / * *YES*
Small Cent: 1859

WM. FOULK

WM. FOULK
Large Cent: 1803 UK

FOUR. SHOOTS

This odd piece is stamped with individual letter punches on a planed off shield nickel.

FOUR. SHOOTS / * / FOR. 5C.
Nickel: (Shield)

FOWEN

FOWEN
Large Cent: 1793

FOWLER Syracuse, NY

The 1860 Census listed D. C. Fowler as a druggist born c. 1799. He was listed in the 1866 *Syracuse Directory* as a partner in the drug firm of Fowler and Whitnall, and in the 1868 *Directory* as a physician.

FOWLER DRUGGIST / GENESSEE ST. / SYRACUSE, N. Y. / Liberty
Large Cent: UK

B. L. FOWLER

B. L. FOWLER
Silver Dollar: 1794

J. G. FOWLER

J. G. FOWLER
Large Cent: 1803

J. H. FOWLER

J. H. FOWLER
Large Cent: 1835 1846 1848 1849

C. L. FOX H'WARE Oshawa, Ontario

Cleve Fox's Hardware business was listed in the 1924 and 1928 *Oshawa Directories*. He had two stores on Simco St. and advertised as a Dominion Hardware Store in "The Chuckles of 1929" program. That was a play presented by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Oshawa General Hospital at the Regent Theatre.



C. L. FOX / H'WARE / Fox Head / OSHAWA
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1907

IRVING W. FOX Rochester, Minnesota

According to an 1874 print, Irving W. Fox was the proprietor of the Rochester Novelty Works. He was listed in the 1893 and 1894 *Poor's Directories of Railway Officials* as a manufacturer of boiler pumps, and in the 1899 *Pocket Book of Automotive Formulae and Commercial Intelligence* as a dealer for the Fisher Equipment Co.

IRVING. W. FOX / ROCHESTER, / MINN.
Quarter: 1876

J. FOX

J. FOX
Large Cent: 1842
Two Cents: 1865
Counterfeit Half Dollar: 1833

J. FOX JR

J. FOX JR. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1826 UK

P. FOX

P. FOX
Large Cent: 1839 1849 UK
Half Dollar: 1826

S. FOX

S. FOX
US Large Cent: 1853
Canadian Token
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

S. W. FOX

S. W. FOX
Large Cent: 1814 1829 1831

FOYE New York City, NY

FOYE / N.Y.
Large Cent: UK

A. B. FRALEY
Marshall, Texas

A. B. Fraley was listed in the 1870 Census, living in Harrison County, whose county seat is the town of Marshall. He was born c. 1845.

A. B. FRALEY / MARSHALL, / TEXAS. / 1873
Prussian Taler: 1848

P. B. FRALEY
Philadelphia, PA

Peter B. Fraley was a saw and tool manufacturer listed in the 1855 to 1858 *Philadelphia Directories*. According to tool collector websites, Fraley was in business from c. 1840 until his business was purchased by Henry Disston & Sons in 1859. The latter then used his name as a trade name on its own tools.

P. B. FRALEY / PHILADA / *
Rev: Eagle



E. FRANCE & SON
New York

This firm was involved in the 1869 lawsuit *France vs. McElhorne*. It had contracted with McElhorne in 1854 to be an agent for its scythes. There was a dispute over expenses, which years later reached the New York State Supreme Court. Unfortunately, the location of the business has not been discovered.

E. FRANCE / & SON
Rev: Griffin Seated
Large Cent: 1844

J. C. FRANCIS

This may be a hallmark of Julius C. Francis, who was a Middletown silversmith. He was associated with Hughes and Francis from 1807 to 1809 (Kovel 1989: 137). The report of half dollar (?) was scrambled, and the stamp noted as "J. G."

J. C. FRANCIS.
Large Cent UK
Half Dollar? : 1810

FRANK

FRANK
Large Cent: 1819
Dime: 1834

FRANKLIN HOUSE

FRANKLIN HOUSE
Large Cent: UK

BEN FRANKLIN

This piece has not been illustrated because the countermark is so small, but from its description it sounds like a pseudo-hallmark.

BEN FRANKLIN / AD 1846 (Tiny, Single Punch)
Large Cent: 1824

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RESTRIKES

A Civil War token die (Fuld-153) was used to countermark coins long after the war ended. Most pieces are well struck and the stamps have no wear. The first example the writer has traced appeared on the market in 1942. A decade later, Melvin and George Fuld reported they had seen the countermark on numerous. This may be a hallmark of Julius C. Francis, who was a Middletown silversmith. He was associated with Hughes and Francis from 1807 to 1809 (Kovel 1989: 137). The report of half dollar (?) was scrambled, and the stamp noted as "J. G." large cents and had two in their collection ("Medallic Memorials to Franklin." *Numismatist* 1956: 1423). By now, over two dozen examples have been noted on large cents, half dollars and other silver coins, and planchets. The John Ford Auction noted, "The punch was once in the hands of Stephen K. Nagy."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN around Franklin's Bust



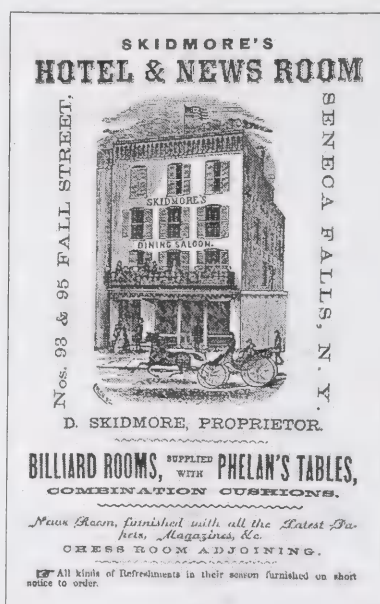
G. E. FRANKLIN
Natick, MA

George E. Franklin of Natick received a patent for Improvements in Surfacing Planes in 1873. He was a maker of planes and wrenches. An 1870 patent notes its inventor had assigned its production to Franklin.

G. E. FRANKLIN / MACHINIST / NATICK
Two Cents: 1864

H. FRANTZ
Seneca Falls, NY

These countermarks appear on Civil War tokens of D. Skidmore of Seneca Falls, but were stamped during the 1870s. The 1867 *Seneca County Directory* listed Henry Frantz as a blacksmith in Waterloo. By 1874 he was listed as proprietor of the Frantz House, a hotel, restaurant and confectionery at 93 Fall St., which is the same address as the former Skidmore House. This advertisement for the Skidmore House appeared in the 1862 *Brigham's Geneva, Seneca Falls and Waterloo Directory*.



The hotel's previous owner, Darius Skidmore was retired by 1877. Frantz was never again associated with the hotel, and died in 1890 at the Bath Soldiers Home. Henry Frantz's wife was a niece of Lorinda Skidmore of Waterloo. This means the two families were related, and implies that Henry briefly took over this hotel, which had been run by a relative. He then apparently stamped the Skidmore Civil War tokens with his name to authorize their continued circulation (Terrmy M. Schaub, "Seneca Falls Skidmore Hotel Token," *Civil War Token Journal* 1989 Summer" 11-13).

H. FRANTZ

Skidmore Civil War Token (7)

FRARY

FRARY / 41 / WARRANTED

Nickel: 1868

FRARY, BENHAM & CO. Waterbury, CT

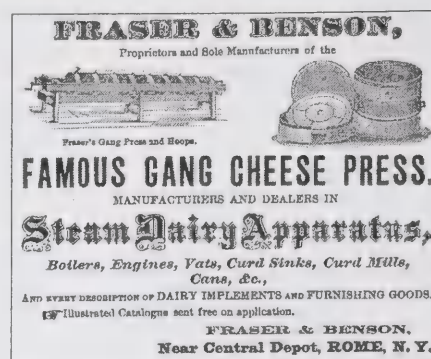
The partners in this firm were James A. Frary and Morris Benham. It was active from c. 1849 making Britanniawares in Meridian (Laughlin 1981 Vol 2: 102, Carl Jacobs, *Guide to American Pewter*, 1957), but its major product was brass powder flasks made in Waterbury. It seems to have used this name until c. 1855, and was succeeded by the American Flask Co. (See that listing).



FRARY, BENHAM & CO. on Scroll
Large Cent: 1817

FRASER & BENSON Rome, NY

The 1875 *Annual Report of the American Dairyman's Association* included an advertisement for this maker of dairy equipment. The coin was stamped twice from a stamp that was too long for the coin; and whose intent might have been to brand the firm's wooden presses.

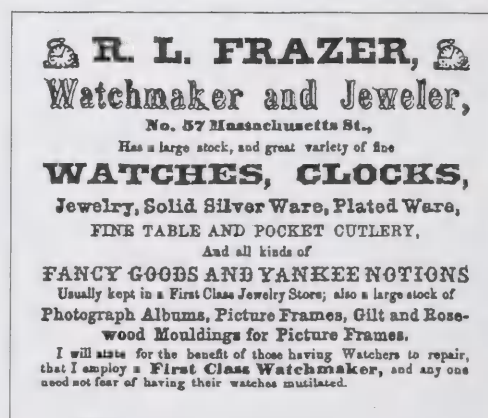


FRASER & BENSON
Canadian Large Cent: 1858



R. L. FRAZER
Lawrence, Kansas

Directories indicate R. L. Frazer had a jewelry business in Lawrence at 57 Massachusetts St. until 1875. The "K T" in his stamp indicates the Kansas Territory. It existed from 1854 until 1861 when Kansas became a state. So Frazer's countermarked coins were issued sometime from the mid-1850s to just before the Civil War. This is confirmed by noting the latest coin with one of Frazer's stamps was minted in 1858.



Frazer was one of the residents of Lawrence who petitioned the US Government for relief from their income taxes in 1864 (*Miscellaneous Document 109 of the Senate of the United States for the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress*).

We the undersigned, residents of the city of Lawrence, in the State of Kansas, would most respectfully represent to the President of the United States and to the members of the House of Representatives and Senate in Congress assemble, that we have suffered largely by the sacking and burning of our city by Quantrell and his band on the 21st of August last

past, some of us having lost all the profits of business... and... all of the property then in our possession; and the income tax of the United States government stands against us, and is unpaid. We would... ask to be relieved from the payment of the tax now due; and believing that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no authority under the law to remit the tax without the authority of a resolution of Congress, we must respectfully ask that a resolution to that effect be passed for our relief.

R. L. FRAZER / JEWELER / LAWRENCE. K. T. (All in Oval)
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1855 1858

FREE COINAGE

See the Gold / Silver Standard Debate

FREEMAN & POLLARD Norfolk, VA

Joseph M. Freeman and Lewis R. Pollard sold fancy goods and silverware in Norfolk from c. 1832 to 1834 (Belden 1980: 178). This was their backstamp applied to metal goods retailed in their store. At first their business was on Main St., but soon moved to Market Square. After the partnership ended, Freeman continued in business until 1856

FREEMAN & POLLARD
Large Cent: 1822

FRENCH Maiden, MA

Charles H. French was a maker of levels and cabinet maker's tools, which explains the second stamp's symbolism (Barlow 1991: 92). He later became a partner in Howard, French & Heald of Maiden, MA.

FRENCH
Large Cent: 1798 1844 UK

FRENCH Four Times around Two Leveling Squares
Large Cent: 1807

FRENCH & SON

There were so many French and Son partnerships during the 19th century that the issuer is uncertain.

FRENCH & SON
Half Dollar: 1840 1855 1857 UK

FRENCH IVORY

"French Ivory" refers to simulated ivory, which was invented in the 1860s. At first made from textured celluloid, later it was made from Bakelite and plastic. There were so many firms making "French Ivory" false teeth, billiard balls, jewelry, piano keys, statues, etc. that even though the name had been trademarked, it became a generic term that was stamped on all sort of items by numerous makers.

FRENCH IVORY
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1912
US Small Cent: 1918

BIRD FRENCH Salisbury, CT

This is an exceedingly odd name. Bird French was listed in 1830 to 1860 Censuses as a mechanic in Salisbury (Michael McAllister. Hank Thoele). He was listed in the 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory* as a manufacturer of joiners tools in "Chapinville, Salisbury." That meant he lived in Salisbury, but received

mail at Chapinville, a small town seven miles from Salisbury. The stamp "B. FRENCH" is known on his wooden planes, and this stamp likely was used on such tools as chisels.

BIRD FRENCH
Large Cent: 18X3



C. A. FRENCH Sandy Point, ME

C. A. FRENCH / SANDY POINT MAINE / NOV. 28, 1878
Silver Dollar: 1878

FRENCH, SWIFT & CO. Humphreysville and Seymour, CT

The 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory* listed French, Swift & Co. as a maker of bitts and augers in Humphreysville. It was listed as a maker of augers and auger bitts in Seymour in the 1856 *Connecticut Business Directory*. The firm was established in 1847 and later purchased by H. R. Beecher.

FRENCH, SWIFT & CO.
Large Cent: 1831

E. M. FREY

E M FREY
Half Cent: 1834
Large Cent: 1850

J. FREY

J. FREY
Large Cent: 1834 1838

J. R. FREY Newville, PA

The 1860 Census listed Jesse Riley Frey as a Newville tinsmith who had been born c. 1833 (Bruce Mosher). George W. Mull also was a tinsmith in Newville, who moved to Harrisburg by 1880 (see that listing).

J. R. FREY with G. W. MULL / NEWVILLE / PA
Large Cent: 1816

A. M. FRIEDMAN

A. M. FRIEDMAN (Microscopic)
Small Cent: 1915

J. FRIES Philadelphia, PA

John Fries worked in Philadelphia from c. 1830 (Silver Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). Although his stamp is found on silverware, he was listed in the 1839 and 1855 *Philadelphia Directories* as a

Mr. Fuller has the only establishment of this kind here... It is filled with a fine stock of Watches, both Silver and Gold,

Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, and an excellent assortment of Jewelry... A specialty is made of Engraving...

Hopefully he was a better engraver than countermarker as these pieces are not very well laid-out. The nickels the writer has seen are sometimes well worn, but did not circulate after stamping. That suggests they may have come from a small hoard.

J. W. FULLER / JEWELER

Nickel: 1869 UK

J. W. FULLER / JEWELER / SHARPSVILLE

Nickel: 1866 (3) 1867 1868 1869 1876

J. W. FULLER / JEWELER / SHARPSVILLE PA

Nickel: 1867 1868

T. F. FULLER

T. F. FULLER

Large Cent: 1819 1827 1845 1848 1853

Small Cent: 1867

Quarter: 1858

S. FULTON

A possible issuer was S. Fulton, a maker of percussion fullstock guns in Perry County, Kentucky (Sellers 1983: 111).

S. FULTON

Large Cent: 1814 1829

G

Baker (2006: 36) noted this particular "G" is "often seen on Lower Canadian and Province of Canada bank half pennies." Such stamps were cheap to purchase and provided a very cheap way to make trade tokens. One US advertisement the writer encountered noted that a stamp with a person's three initials was only twenty-five cents in the early 20th century. Individual letter stamps were much cheaper.

G

Canadian Tokens (6)
US Large Cent: 1856



G. ARMS CO.
New York City, NY

G. ARMS CO. N. Y. (Microscopic)
Large Cent: 1846

G & B

G & B / 3 C
Large Cent: 1851 UK

G & B GREAT FIRE

GREAT / FIRE / G & B
Nickel: 1867

G & P
Ashland

G & P / ASHLAND
Large Cent: 1838

G & S

G & S
Small Cent: 1864

G. D. B. M.

G. D. B. M.
Large Cent: 1822 1833

A G

A G in Large Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1807

A. P. G. CO.

A. P. G. CO. / 12-8-98
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1872-H

B. P. G.

This large cent may be a souvenir stamped by members of a machinist or some other sort of professional society. If so, "P B G" would be the name of the society or the name of a particular company; firms sometimes sponsored social clubs for their workers. The reverse also is stamped "T. S. GROVER" from individual letter punches. Michael McAllister suggests this piece may be from Holyoke, MA, and represents members of an unknown firm that made military equipment for the Union Army during the Civil War. Indeed, some of the stamps match names of Holyoke machinists in the 1860 Census, but the writer has not been able to tie all of them to a single location, firm or society.

B. P. G. and Eight Different Name Stamps
Large Cent: UK

**E G & SONS**

E G & SONS / 1861
Quarter: 1858

F W S G
San Antonio, Texas

Mexican silver pesos were countermarked with these initials and sold at a conference sponsored by the American Numismatic Society and the First Wednesday Study Group of San Antonio in 1992. This conference on Mexican and Latin American Numismatics honored the contributions of Robert W. Medlar (*Coin World* Feb. 17, 1992).

F W S G in Corners of Cross
Mexican Pesos

**USE G.G.G. & G.G.G.G.**

See Charles H. Goodwin's Patent Medicines

H M G Philadelphia, PA

The 1855 *Philadelphia Directory* listed only three individuals with these initials, and none seem very likely as the issuer. Henry M. Gray was a painter on Rachel below Laurel. Henry M. Gehman was a grocer at 11th and Ogden. Henry M. Gilbert was a wheelwright at 35 Carroll above 12th.

H M G / PHILA

Large Cent: 1827 (2) 1833 (4) 1835 1836 1837 (2) 1838 (2) 1852

J. G.

All three stamps are in the same letter style, and it is likely they were issued by the same person or a father and son. The issuer may have been a tool maker as a stamp of this sort has been noted on two different carpenter's measuring gauges. The 1848 large cent was found by a Massachusetts metal detector enthusiast (Bruce Mosher). In similar style are "J.G" in a depressed rectangle on a Connecticut cent and "J.G" in a serrated depressed rectangle on an 1826 large cent.

J. G.

Large Cent: 1803 1822 1847 1848
Small Cent: 1860 1863 1864
Nickel: 1867
Two Reales: 1807

J. G. in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1798 1817 1829 1830
Hard Times Token (Low-76): 1833

J.G JR

Large Cent: 1801 1826 1828 1832 1838 (2) 1843 UK (3)
Hard Times Token

J.F.G

A similar "J.F.G" stamp appears on percussion fullstock rifles. So this person either was a gunsmith or an arms inspector (Russell Rulau).

J.F.G

Large Cent: 1839
Real: 1816
Two Reales: 1782 1801

J.O.G

This "J.O.G" countermark may be a gunsmith's mark since R. Paine was an arms inspector. See Paine's listing for a photograph.

J.O.G in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1810 1820
With BY R. PAINE / SPRINGFIELD
One Real: 1783

J. R. G. & CO.

J. R. G. & CO. / NOV. 1. 1864 / JUNE 26 1866
Large Cent: 1854

P. R. G. CO

P. R. G. CO
Canadian Large Cent: 1882-H

R. S. G.

Eagle / R. S. G. in Rectangle
Large Cent: 1808 UK

S:G

S:G (twice)

Large Cent: 1807 1841 1842 UK (3)

S. G. & CO

S. G. & CO

Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1857

W. G.

See William Gale

GABLE

GABLE

Large Cent: 1806

B. GAFFET Providence, RI

Gaffett is a very rare family name. Beriah Gaffett is the only possible issuer. He was born in 1824, listed as a machinist in the 1860 and 1870 *Cenduses* and *Providence Directories* from 1852 until 1879. He died in 1910 (Michael McAllister).

B. GAFFET

Large Cent: 1817



A. GAGE

A. GAGE

Half Cent: 1804

7 / A. GAGE / 1818 / MAY 3

Canadian Token: 1820

F. H. GAGE

F. H. GAGE

Half Dollar: 1806

L. GAGE

L. GAGE

Large Cent: 1819 1843 1855

J. E. GAGNON Montreal, Quebec

This is the mark of James E. Gagnon, a Ville de Québec watch maker and jeweler who worked in the 1880s and 1890s. The Dec. 13, 1899, *Jeweler's Quarterly and Horological Review* reported a curator had been appointed for his estate. Gagnon went bankrupt in 1893. He paid his

creditors 30 cents on the dollar, and they were trying to recoup their losses from his estate.

His stamp is found on the back of coins engraved as "love tokens" with a person's initials. Such engraved coins were popular in the 19th century and often had a pin soldered on the reverse to be worn as brooches. The two known examples are weak struck, making his name appear to be "GAG", and this ten cents has the remnants of a clasp soldered to the left of his stamp, which is on Victoria's neck.

J. E. GAGNON

Canadian Ten Cents: UK (Victoria)

Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: UK (Victoria)



T. B. GALBRAITH

T. B. GALBRAITH

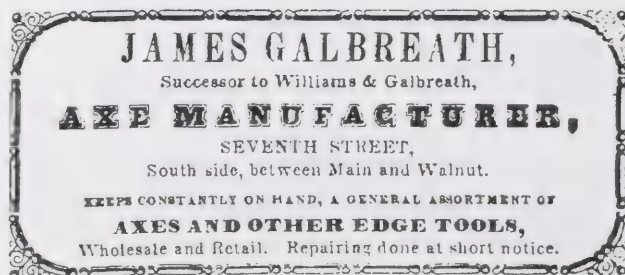
Small Cent: 1865

Nova Scotia Cent: 1861



GALBREATH & WILLIAMS
Cincinnati, Ohio

The name of this company was Williams & Galbreath, but perhaps the stamp used to mark its edge tools looked better if the names were reversed. In any event, the firm was listed as axe and edge tool makers at 13 West 7th St. in the 1853 *Cincinnati Directory*. This advertisement in the 1850 *Cincinnati Almanac* announced James Galbreath was successor to Williams and Galbreath. Apparently Galbreath continued to use the old firm's name, perhaps at that time switching the position of the former partner's names?



GALBREATH / & / WILLIAMS / CINI. OHIO / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1831

G. F. GALE
Millbury, MA

While "MILLBURY, MASS" is from a prepared stamp, the much larger letters of "G. F. GALE" seem to be from individual letter punches. He was born in 1845. the son of a gunsmith. but never employed in a job that would have required a stamp (Bruce Mosher). This piece might have been stamped by the father as a souvenir for his son.

G. F. GALE / MILLBURY, MASS
Large Cent: 1842

G. N. GALE

A person of this name was listed in the 1830 Census living in Lisbon, NH (Hank Thoele). He is mentioned on a genealogical website as likely being a silversmith, but no additional information has been traced about him, and this could just as easily be a toolmaker's stamp.

G. N. GALE (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1807 1826 1835 1837
Two Reales: 1784

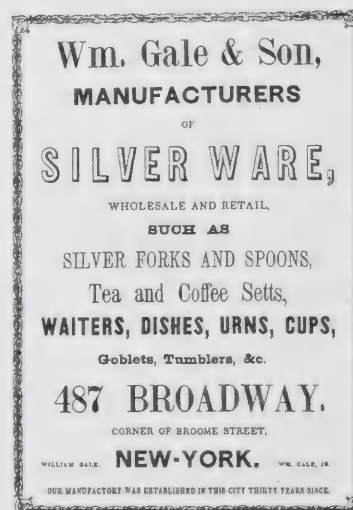
G. N. GALE in Serrated Rectangle
Included Above

G. W. GALE

G. W. GALE
Large Cent: 1822 UK

WILLIAM GALE
New York City, NY

William Gale was born in 1799. By the early 1820s he was silversmithing with John Stickler, who also countermarked coins. Until his death in 1867 he was involved in a number of partnerships. In 1850 the business became William Gale and Son. It used the "W G & S" hallmark that is stamped on the three cent piece, and was active until 1870 (Kovel 1989: 142). Some of its advertisements note the business was established in 1821. This particular advertisement appeared in A. D. Jone's *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).



W G

Large Cent: 1801 1806 1819 UK
Dime: 1835 UK

W. G.

Included above

W G & S

Three Cents (Silver): UK

WM. GALE & SON

Large Cent: 1826 1835 1852 1856 UK



J. GALLITZ

5 / J. GALLITZ

Large Cent: 1854

T. H. GALLAWAY

T. H. GALLAWAY

Silver Doillar: 1797

GALSTON & WILCOX

GALSTON & WILCOX

Small Cent: 1860

GALT HOUSE
Cincinnati, Ohio

Galt Houses were located in Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Joseph, Utah, and all three issued tokens, paper script, or elongated coins. Rulau (Oh-Ci 78) assigns this to the Galt House Hotel and Restaurant of Cincinnati, which was located at 6th and Main Sts. Supporting this identification is the fact the that the stamp's letter style is the same as the letters in its advertisement in the 1858 *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory*.

GALT HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WILLIAM E. MARSH,
PROPRIETOR.
ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

GALT / HOUSE

Large Cent: 1857



GAMSUN RESTAURANT
Boston, MA

The Gamsun – meaning Gold Mountain – Restaurant was located at 21 Hudson St. and was popular in the 1940s and 1950s. It was sold in the 1960s and was replaced by the Shainghai Restaurant. An old and faded, painted advertisement in Chinese and English today can still be seen on the side of a brick building on Kneeland St. It notes the Gamsun was once just around the corner (Harvey Fenton, Donald Pearson).

GAMSUN RESTAURANT / LUCKY PIECE

Chinese Cash (3)

J. C. GANONG

J. C. GANONG

Canadian Token

US Large Cent: 1827



M. GANNETT

M. GANNETT / 62 HIGH ST / LIC. 95

Half Dollar: UK (Draped Bust)

P. H. GANSZ

This is an unusual name. Only four Ganszs were listed in the 1860 Census. All of them lived in Erie, NY, but none had these initials.

P. H. GANSZ

1851 US Large Cent

P. M. GRANT
Toronto Junction, Ontario

P. M. Grant was listed as a milk dealer in Toronto Junction from 1900 to 1909 (John Cheramy). He was a member of Toronto Junction's Masonic Temple 525 (*Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada* 1939).

P. M. GRANT / TOR. JC. / MILK DEALER

Canadian Large Cent: UK

GARD
St. John, New Brunswick

Langdon (1966: 74) noted two Gards, both of whom lived in St. John and had shops on Germain St. Additional information can be found about them on Internet silverware sites. Thomas Dapleton Gard began as a St. John silversmith and jeweler who used "GARD" in a depressed and elongated octagon as his hallmark. He moved to Worcester, MA, in the early 1860s. His younger brother, W. Tremain Gard was his apprentice and worked in Boston and New York before returning to St. John in the late 1860s. And there was a third Gard. He was W. Tremain, Jr., his father's partner in St. John. It is not certain which of them stamped this coin.

GARD
 Canadian Five Cents Silver: 1880

GARDINER

GARDINER
 Mott Token: 1798

A. GARDNER
New York City, NY

A. / GARDNER / N.Y. (Single Stamp)
 Quarter: 1857

A. GARDNER
Troy, NY

A. GARDNER / TROY
 Fugio Cent: 1787

E. P. GARDNER

E. P. GARDNER
 Quarter: 1857
 Hard Times Token

J. M. GARDNER & CO
West Cornwall CT

This identification came from an odd source! Marquette County, Michigan Bibliographies, online, has a bibliography of John Q. Adams, who was a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1883, "From 1856 to 1859 he was clerk in the drug store of J. M. Gardner, in the village of West Cornwall, Connecticut." It also was noted in an undated edition of *The Medical and Surgical Directory of the United States*. A pharmacist of the same name later worked in Oberlin, Ohio, and was charged with murder, but it is not certain they were the same person.

It once was common for small town drug stores to have medicine bottles made with their names in the bottles' glass. The writer has half a dozen from small Iowa towns, and discovered one of their designs is similar to the design of this countermark - the name in a semi-circle above the town name. So this countermarked coin may have been made from a stamp intended to mark some sort of medicine container

J. M. GARDNER & CO. / W. CORNWALL CT.
 Quarter: 1853

C. W. GARFIELD

C. W. GARFIELD
 Large Cent: 1827 1842 1845

C. A. P. GARNSEY
Chicago and Evanston, IL

Charles A. Powell Garnsey was born in Rock Island in 1842, studied dentistry in Chicago, and served in the Illinois Light Artillery "Chicago Board of Trade Battery" during the Civil War. He first practiced in Chicago, but his office was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. He then moved to Evanston and continued to practice dentistry. When telephones first were introduced to Evanston in 1882, all the city's calls were routed through his office switchboard until 1887, when being a switchboard operator in addition to a dentist became too much of a burden for him. He died in 1931 (Bruce Mosher).

C. A. P. GARNSEY / DENTIST
 Dime: 1854

R. H. GARRETT

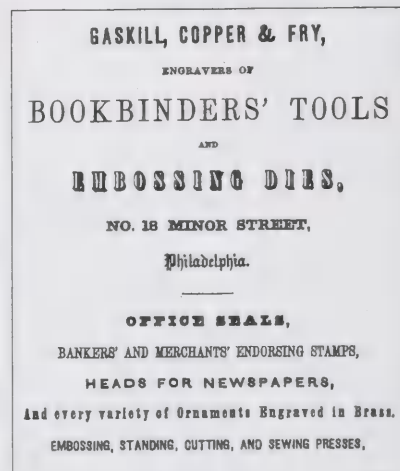
R. H. GARRETT 1875
 Large Cent: 1802

W. A. GARRATT
San Francisco, CA

W. A. GARRATT / SAN FRANCISCO
 Eight Reales: 1797

GASKILL & COPPER
Philadelphia, PA

Beginning in 1837, Benjamin Gaskill and John C. Copper were listed in *Philadelphia Directories* at 35 S 8th St. as engravers of brass tools and ornaments for bookbinders, calico printers, etc. They also made papier-mâché daguerreotype cases, miniature embossed leather cases, etc. By 1852 the business was called Gaskill, Copper & Fry (Steve Beare). This advertisement appeared in R. A. Smith's *Philadelphia as It Is in 1852: A Correct Guide*.



GASKILL & COPPER
 Large Cent: 1837

C. C. GATES
Vermont

C. C. GATES / VT
 Canadian Trade & Navigation Token (Br-967): 1838

E. GATES

E. GATES
Large Cent: 1796

G. GATES

G. GATES
Large Cent: 1798

G. S. GATES
Rutland, MA

G. S. GATES / RUTLAND. MASS.
Quarter: 1875

P. T. GATES

P. T. GATES
Quarter: 1862
British Shilling: 1853



S. GATES

S. GATES
Large Cent: 1798

GATES & TRASK
Aurora, IL

The partners were Umwin C. Gates and Gilbert C. Trask. They advertised on their Civil War tokens as "dealers in watches, jewelry and silverware." They were listed likewise in 1859 *Kane County, Illinois, Directory* at 31 Main St. and in the 1860 *Illinois State Business Directory*. This is their retailer's backstamp (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

GATES & TRASK
Large Cent: 1839

GAVIT
Philadelphia, PA

There were too many Gavits to be certain of the issuer without finding this stamp on a product. The eagle was an indication of American Made.

GAVIT MAKER / Eagle / PHI...
Large Cent: 1853

GAY

The nickel is stamped on the reverse "PTD. DEC. 1. 1878", but no one named Gay received a patent on that date.

GAY
Large Cent: 1834
Small Cent: 1863

Nickel: 1867

W. S. GAY

W. S. GAY
Canadian Token (3)
US Half Dollar: 1827
US Hard Times Token (3)



GAYLORS BRIDGE CO.

GAYLORS BRIDGE CO.
Large Cent: 1850

CHAS. W. GEEKIE
Baltimore, MD?

Geekie was a very unusual name in 19th century America. The only candidate noted on genealogical websites was born in Scotland in 1819. He issued a rare, silver token of unknown date that includes "No 123" (Rulau MD-Ba-A36). It is attributed to liquor dealer, who was listed in Baltimore Directories in the late 19th century. He ran the Ladies Blush Liquor Store and received a patent in 1903 for a Means for Preventing Meddling with the Flow of Fluids. If he is the issuer, the coin was countermarked long after it was minted.

CHAS. W. GEEKIE, NO.
Quarter: 1804

N. GEFFROY
Newport, RI

Nicholas Geffroy was a Newport silversmith from 1795 to 1817 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

N. GEFFROY
Large Cent: 1801

J. W. GEHRIG
Chicago, IL

J. W. Gehrig was listed as a photographer at 337 West Madison St. in the 1872 to 1883 *Chicago Directories*. In 1886, *Anthony's Photographic Bulletin* noted he was still residing in Chicago and had been awarded a gold medal for portraits at the St. Louis convention of photographers that year. He and his wife were listed in the 1910 *Chicago Blue Book*.

J. W. GEHRIG PHOTOGRAPHER.
Half Dollar: 1849 1877

J. V. GEIGER
Towanda, PA

John Valentine Geiger was a gunsmith. His father, John E. Geiger, opened Towanda's first gun shop in 1830, and "continued at this trade until 1858, when he was succeeded by his son J. V. Geiger, popularly

known as 'Boss Geiger' who is still engaged in the same business" (H. C. Bradsby, *History of Bradford County*, 1891). The 1872 *Towanda City Directory* commented, "J. V. Geiger, Park street, is the only gunsmith in Towanda. The business was established by J. E. Geiger in 1830. Mr. G. is a first-class workman, and makes and repairs rifles, shot guns, pistols, &c., in an exemplary manner. Give 'the Boss' a call." (Michael McAllister).

J. V. GEIGER

Large Cent: 1835 1843 1854



J. V. GEIGER / TOWANDA, PA.
Eight Reales: UK

JOHN GEIGER

JOHN GEIGER
Small Cent: 1862
Two Cents: 1865

G. GEISSELE Rochester, NY

Geissele was a very unusual name in 19th century America. George Geissele was listed as an optician at 537 N. St. Paul St. in the 1884 *Rochester Directory*.

G. GEISSELE
Large Cent: 1852 UK

G. S. GELSTON New York City, NY

George S. Gelston was listed as a jeweller at 189 Broadway in *Longworth's 1827 American Almanac*, *New York Register and City Directory*. He was listed as a "manufacturer and importer of jewellery, watches, fancy goods, &c." at 189 Broadway in *New York as It Is in 1834*. He also sold watches and spectacles (Belden 1980: 186, Drepperd 1947: 228, Kovel 1989: 146), and by 1840 was a partner in Gelston, Ladd & Co.

G. S. GELSTON
Large Cent: 1835 1853

AARON GENNET Minden, NY



This is the hallmark of a little known silversmith, who was thought to have worked in Binghamton c. 1850 (Kovel 1989: 147), and Robert Merchant has a silver sugar shovel with this hallmark. In fact, Aaron and his older brother Lorenzo were listed in the 1850 Census as silversmiths in Minden, eighty miles northeast of Binghamton (Michael McAllister). It appears Aaron quickly left silversmithing, and by the time of the 1859 *Binghamton Directory* and the 1860 Census, Aaron was listed as a mail agent. In the 1870 Census he was a grocer, and in the 1880 Census a pawnbroker and jeweler. The 1899 *Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review* noted, "Aaron Gennett, who has been for a number of years in the jewelry and pawnbroking business in Binghamton, N. Y., is advertising his

stock and fixtures for sale on account of ill health, he having been a great sufferer from asthma for a long time."

A. GENNET
Large Cent: 1838

A. GEORGE

A. GEORGE
Large Cent: 1802

D. J. GEORGE Shaftsbury, VT

Dennis J. George of Shaftsbury made framing squares from 1846 to 1859. (Davistown Museum Center for the Study of Early Tools online). He then merged with the Eagle Square Co. (see that listing). An eagle was the 19th century symbol for "American Made."

D. J. GEORGE / Eagle
Large Cent: UK 1842

D. J. GEORGE / CAST / STEEL / Eagle
Large Cent: UK

J. A. GEORGE

J. A. GEORGE
Large Cent: 1802



J. S. GEORGE

J. S. GEORGE
Large Cent: 1803

T. GEORGE

T. GEORGE
Large Cent: 1798

J. M. GERARD

This is a common name, and there may have been two issuers since the stamp on the large cent would not fit on a two cent piece,

J. M. GERARD
Large Cent: 1818
Two Cents: 1865

GERMAN SILVER

These two coins are countermarked with different stamps that were intended to mark products made from German silver. It is an alloy of zinc, nickel and copper, which imitates the color of silver. In fact, some 19th century counterfeits of silver coins are made of German silver.

GERMAN SILVER

Large Cent: 1832
Nickel: 1905

A. J. GERRETT

A. J. GERRETT / PAT OCT 24 71
Large Cent: 1845

A. GERRISH Portsmouth, NH

Andrew Gerrish was a silversmith in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was born in 1784 and died in 1835 (Kovel 1989: 147).

A. GERRISH
Large Cent: 1809

S. H. GERRISH

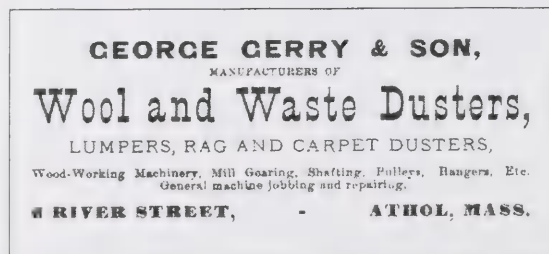
S. H. GERRISH. (Very Small Letters)
Half Cent: 1825
Large Cent: 1828 1833 1846 1847 1849

W. H. GERRISH

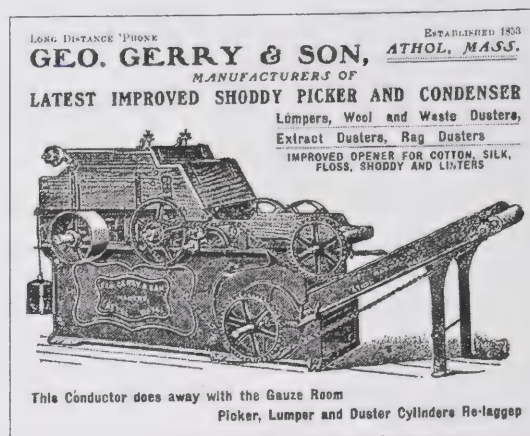
W. H. GERRISH.
Large Cent: 1833 1852

G. GERRY Athol, MA

George Gerry moved to Athol in the late 1840s. In 1853 he founded what eventually became the George Gerry and Son Textile Machinery Co. On his death in 1876 it passed to his son, George M. Gerry. The company advertised it made carpet cleaning machines, drill and engine lathes, shafting and pulleys, and ran a general machine shop. It remained a family enterprise until 1981. It is still in business, sells textile machinery and has a shop at 1709 Main St.



Its main product was a "textile picker" that recycled cloth and was used throughout the New England textile industry. It produced "shoddy yarn," which had been invented by Benjamin Law England in 1813 and was made from a combination of recycled woolen rags and virgin wool (maggieblanck.com). Hence the term "shoddy" for an inferior product.



G. GERRY.
Small Cent: 1858
Large Cent: 1795 1836 1847
Quarter: 1857

G. GERRY. / ATHOL MASS. *1839 20 in my coll*
Large Cent: 1803 (2) 1830 1833 1836 1843 1846 1847 1852 1854

G. M. GERRY

An eagle was an indication of "American made," particularly on guns and locks. The 1795 large cent has a perched eagle with spread wings, while the 1847 large cent has a flying eagle. A possible issuer was George M. Gerry, who was the "son" in the above partnership, but that is not certain as Gerry was a common 19th century name (John Sculley).

G. M. GERRY
Irish Halfpenny: 1822
Large Cent: 1847

G. M. GERRY / Eagle
Large Cent: 1795

GETTY HOUSE Yonkers, NY

The 1864 *Yonkers Directory* listed the Getty House as an hotel in the Getty Square district. At that time it was managed by O. W. Doty.

GETTY / HOUSE
Two Cents: 1864

H. GETTY Brooklyn, NY

Henry Getty was a Brooklyn hardware merchant, who was granted patent 20,778 in 1858 for a faucet.

H. GETTY'S / PATENT / JULY 6, 1858
Rev. N. C. N. & H. MFG. CO. (Reading Uncertain)
Small Cent: 1859

G. GHIGLEIRI
See Summit House Restrikes

C. N. GIBBS

This small stamp may be that of Cyrus Gibbs, who was a jeweler and watch maker in Medford and Framingham, MA.

C. N. GIBBS

Small Cent: 1857 1862

**GIBBS, TIFFANY & CO.
Sturbridge, MA**

Gibbs, Tiffany & Co. made one of the most often seen New England underhammer pistols. The partners were Enoch Gibbs – who first worked as an apprentice making horn combs in Lancaster – and Lucian Tiffany, a mechanic. The firm only was in business from 1833 to 1838, but made thousands of pistols and was awarded a premium at the 1836 American Institute Fair. After it closed in 1838, Gibbs moved back to Lancaster and became an auctioneer, the town's post master and sheriff, and was a leader in the temperance movement. Tiffany moved to Hartford and was a mechanic for the rest of his life. They died in 1899 and 1901, respectively (Nicholas L. Chandler, "Early New England Underhammers..." *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin* 96 (Aug 2009): 46-47). Hutchings & Co. of Baltimore sold their firearms and on them was added the stamp "E. HUTCHINGS & CO. / AGENTS. BALTO." as on the large cent.

GIBBS TIFFANY & CO.
Large Cent: 1826

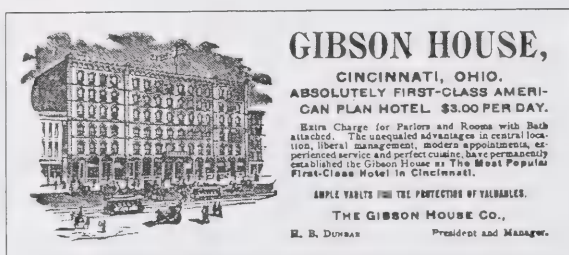
GIBBS TIFFANY & CO. / STURBRIDGE MASS.
Large Cent: 1800 1817
With Eagle / E. HUTCHINGS & CO. / AGENTS. BALTO / STURBRIDGE
MASS. / CAST-STEEL / 1836
Large Cent: UK

GIBSON

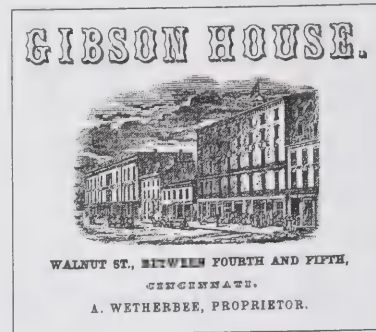
GIBSON
Large Cent: 1838
Two Reales: UK
British Penny: 1861
British Halfcrown: UK

**GIBSON HOUSE
Cincinnati, Ohio**

This quarter probably was stamped by the Gibson House of Cincinnati, which also issued Civil War and shell store card tokens. The hotel was built in 1835 on Walnut St. between 4th and 5th Sts. This advertisement appeared in the 1853 *Williams' Cincinnati Directory, City Guide and Business Mirror*.



This advertisement appeared in the 1853 *Cincinnati Directory* and many years later also appeared in the *Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review*. It remained open until the 1970s and has a Wikipedia listing.



GIBSON HOUSE
Quarter: UK

**... GIBSON
Chicago, IL**

... GIBSON / CHICAGO
Large Cent: 1856

G. GIBSON

G. GIBSON
Canadian Token
Eight Reales: 1834

**HERMON GIBSON
Cash, AR**

The only Hermon Gibson listed in the 1930 Census in Arkansas was living in Craighead County and was born c. 1906. Cash is a small town in Howard County. This is the sort of countermarked coin that was popular with American and British troops who served in Europe.

HERMON GIBSON / CASH / ARK / USA
French Ten Centimes: 1855

J. GIBSON

J. GIBSON
Large Cent: 1823
Dime: 1853 1870
Quarter: 1875

R E GIBSON

R E GIBSON
Large Cent: 1803

T. GIBSON

Two individuals named Thomas Gibson were gunsmiths, and either might have been the issuer. Gibson, however, was such a common 19th century name that the only way to identify this countermark is match it to a product – such as a gun – but the stamp has not been illustrated.

T. GIBSON
Large Cent: 1822 1847

C. GIERSH

C. GIERSH / 1.D / P.D
Half Cent: 1804

F. GIES

Detroit, MI

In 1830, Fred Gies came to Detroit from Neustadt, Germany. His first business listing was in the 1853 *Detroit Directory* as a shoemaker. Until 1874 he was a "retail grocer and dealer in boots and shoes." During the Civil War he was a captain in the 23rd Michigan Regiment. Gies billed himself on his store cards as a "dealer in groceries and provisions, hay & straw, boots & shoes." The 1860 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory* noted he ran a grocery store, saloon, and sold boots and shoes at the corner of Brush and Congress Sts. The area eventually became known as the Gies Block.

While Gies mostly stamped his own Civil War tokens and those of F. Gies and Brother (Fuld-225AE-AG), a few other Civil War tokens are known with his countermark. His Civil War tokens were rare until a hoard of over 140 countermarked pieces was found. They most likely were stamped to validate their continued use.

F. GIES.
Civil War Token (143)

C. W. GIFFORD

C. W. GIFFORD
Large Cent: 1851
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

GILBERT

The large cents have this very small stamp between "One" and "Cent" on the reverse (Robert Merchant). It is known on a silver ladle, but it is not known who used it. Given its small size, it may be the stamp of a watch maker, who also sold silverware.

GILBERT (Very Small Letters in Depressed Rectangle)
Large Cent: 1830 1838
Quarter: 1844

F. GILES

F. GILES
Large Cent: 1838 1841

**THOMAS GILL
New York City, NY**

This was a surprisingly common name. Thoma Gill & Co. was listed as "Needles" at 119 Chambers in the 1865 *New York City Directory*. The Thomas Gill Soap Co. was in business from at least the 1870s into the twentieth century. And there were other possibilities.

THOMAS GILL / NEW YORK (Circular Stamp)
Large Cent: 1846

GILLETT

GILLETT
Large Cent: 1847
Hard Times Token

**W. M. GILLIE
Tonawanda, NY**

John Sculley solved the mystery of this countermark by recognizing one example appears on 1852 Quebec bank penny (Br-528), indicating the issuer either was Canadian or likely lived close to the border. W. M. Gillie was mentioned in the 1884 *Annual Report of the Superintendent of State Prisons of the State of New York* as having been paid \$11.65 by its Western Division for blacksmithing. In 1888 he was living in Tonawanda

and received a patent for a Steering Apparatus. William Pool's *Landmarks of Niagara County* (1897) mentioned he had been born in Scotland in 1852. That is confirmed by the 1860 Census, which noted he was then living in Erie with his parents. He was a blacksmith for a decade before forming Gillie, Goddard & Co. in Tonawanda. It operated a foundry, made merry-go-rounds, bicycles, etc. He also was a village trustee in the late 1890s. The stamp was too big for the small cent and had to be applied as W. E. / GILLIE in two lines.

W. M. GILLIE
Small Cent 1859
Quebec Bank Penny (Br-538): 1852

**A. H. GILMAN**

This was a common name in 19th century New England. Albert H. Gilman was listed as a Saco machinist in the 1880 *Directory of Biddeford and Saco*. while A. H. Gilman was listed as a blacksmith in Oakland, Maine in the 1889 *New England Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

A. H. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1845 1847 1855

C. E. GILMAN

C. E. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1816 1853
Small Cent: 1861

E. B. GILMAN

The stamps of E. B. Gilman and G. B. Gilman are virtually identical in size and shape. Likewise, "A. J. GILMAN" on a liberty seated quarter also is the same style of stamp, suggesting they are from the same area.

E. B. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1817 1827 1831 1848 1852 1854 UK
Two Cents: 1864 1870
Quarter: 1853 1857 1876 (3) 1877 UK (2)
Half Dollar: 1875
With E. M. NEWTON *
Large Cent: 1839

G. E. GILMAN

G. E. GILMAN
Half Cent: 1828
Large Cent: 1803 1816 1821 1827 1828 1839 1853 UK
With MITCHELL'S / PHARMACY.
Large Cent: 1818
With DR. G. G. WILKINS
Large Cent: 1847

J. GILMORE

J. GILMORE
Large Cent: 1802

TURNER L. GILMORE

TURNER L. GILMORE
Large Cent: 1801

GILT

See Button Warantees

GIMBREDE

New York City, NY

Joseph Napoleon Gimbrede was born in West Point, NY in 1826. Both his father and uncle were master engravers. He began as a portrait and subject engraver in New York in the 1840s. By the 1850s he had a stationary and engraving business under the Metropolitan Hotel at 588 Broadway (David Stauffer, *American Engravers on Copper and Steel* 1907 Vol 1: 100; John Sculley). He also had a shop at 872 Broadway. This advertisement appeared in the 1857 *New York City Directory*.

J. N. GIMBREDE,

LEADER OF FASHION IN CARD ENGRAVING. and Importer of Stationery, 588 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel. Only Depot in New York, for coloring Initials on Note Paper and Envelopes. Copper Plate Printing Offices connected with the establishment, giving greater facilities for the quick fulfillment of large wedding card orders. N. B.—No engraving in Initial Stamping done for the trade.

GIMBREDE / ENGR. / 588 B.WAY

Dime: 1855

Quarter: 1853



C. H. GINN

C. H. GINN

Large Cent: 1827

Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1832



G. GIRODIS
Newark, NJ

G. GIRODIS / NEWARK, N. J.

Large Cent: 1851

A. GIVENS & CO.

A. GIVENS / & CO.

Large Cent: 1843

GLASGOW THREAD CO.

This firm was founded by Alfred D. Warren of Worcester, MA. in the early 1860s. It had thread mills in Worcester and South Haley Falls, MA, and Rockville, CT. In 1898 it became part of the American Thread Co., which was called the "Thread Trust" because it consolidated over a dozen New England cotton manufacturing companies (Michael McAllister).

GLASGOW / THREAD CO.

Large Cent: 1802



J. GLASS

J. GLASS

Large Cent: 1822

Nickel: 1870

GLEASON
Philadelphia, PA

James Gleason of Philadelphia received a patent in 1814 for a means of cutting screws. He may have been the person who stamped this large cent, but a number of other possible issuers were listed in mid-19th century *Philadelphia Directories*.

GLEASON / PHILADA

Large Cent: 1818

A. GLEASON
Hillsdale, MI

Gleason was a common name in Hillsdale, but there is a likely issuer. Alexander Gleason was noted in the 1860 Census as a Stencil Cutter in Hillsdale, who had been born in New York, c. 1827 (Robert Merchant). He seems to have been in business into the 1880s.

A. GLEASON / HILLSDALE MICH

Quarter: UK

S. GLESSNER

Glessner's stamps are larger than the coins on which they are found, and had to be partially stamped on both sides of a coin. They may be the issues of Solomon Glessner of Berlin, PA. He was listed in the 1850 to 1870 Censuses as a "tinner," who had been born c. 1802 (Michael McAllister, Hank Thoele).

S. GLESSNER

Half Cent: 1804 1852 1853

Large Cent: 1814 1827 1834 1851 1853
Hard Times Token



GLESTON & C....

It looks like this is from a stamp meant to emboss documents. Rulau (Ma-Ka 3) reported it as "KALAMAZOO / L. A. GLESTON & CO. / SPRING WORKS" but all that actually can be read is "GLESTON & C... / SPRING WOR... S." and a stray letter that may be from double striking. Apparently "KALAMAZOO" and "L. A." were added by a contributor who discovered L. A. Gleston & Co. of Kalamazoo had been incorporated in 1874, but Rulau noted that firm never went into production. What all this means is the stamp could have been used anywhere since the name of the company is not certain, and the bottom line might refer to a place rather than a product.

GLESTON & C... / SPRING.WORK... S
Silver Dollar: 1879



G. S. GLINES
Lowell, MA

George S. Glines was listed in the 1860 Census and the 1866 to 1874 *Lowell Directories* as a machinist (Michael McAllister). According to the 1866 *Directory*, his business was conducted at Mechanics Mills.

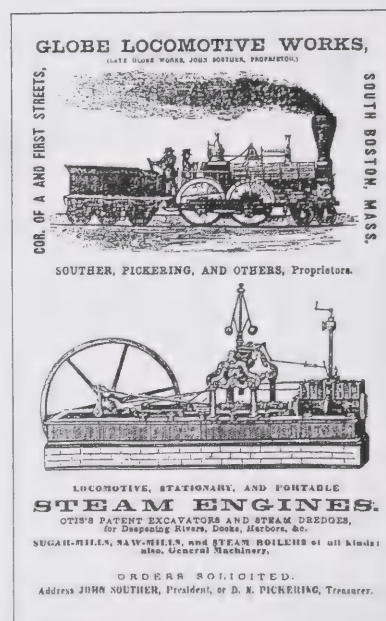
G. S. GLINES / MAKER / LOWELL, MASS
Large Cent: 1840 1853



GLOBE BRASS FOUNDRY
See J. D. Dudley & Co.

GLOBE WORKS
South Boston, MA

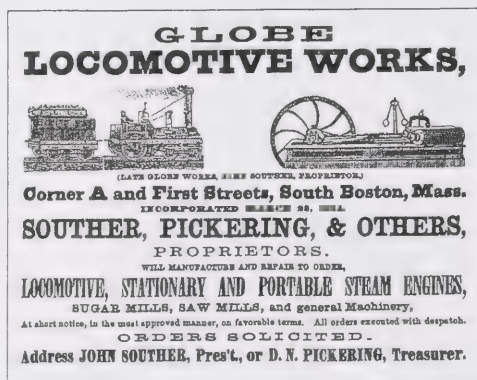
The Globe Works was located on Foundry St. in South Boston. Its first president was John Souther, who began making railroad locomotives in 1845. The company was incorporated in 1854 and at first specialized in railroad locomotives, making twenty or thirty a years. It also made boilers, sugar mills, and other sorts of low-pressure devices powered by steam engines (John L. Bishop, et al. *History of American Manufactures 1868*: Vol 3: 284-285).



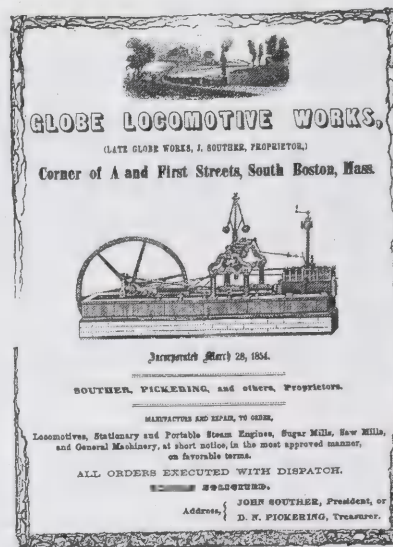
In 1860 its plant was destroyed by a fire. After that the company continued to make some railroad locomotives, but focused more intently on marine engines and steam shovels, as this 1862 *Boston Directory* advertisement shows. It went out of business c.1920.



This advertisement appeared in the 1856 Massachusetts Business Directory.



This advertisement appeared in J. E. Chapin's Historical Picture Gallery of... American History (1856).



GLOBE / WORKS

Large Cent: 1824 1834 1835 1852

British Halfpenny: 1852

S. GLOCK
Albany, NY

S. Glock was listed in Albany Directories as a furnace man.

S. GLOCK / 27 GANSE-VOORT ST. / ALBANY, N. Y.

Small Cent: UK

GLOSS
Middle Creek, PA?

GLOSS : PA / MIDDLE : CR

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

JOHN GLOVER

JOHN GLOVER

Large Cent: 1852

Quarter: 1853

E. M. GLYNN
Clarendon, VT

Edgar M. Glynn was born c. 1830. He was listed in the 1850 to 1880 Censuses as a gunsmith in Clarendon, and also was listed in the 1877 Vermont Register, Farmers' Almanac and Business Directory. Glynn reportedly specialized in percussion, half stock guns, and a number of them have appeared in internet auctions.

E. M. GLYNN.

Large Cent: 1838



E. M. GLYNN. / GUNSMITH.
Large Cent: 1817 1819 1845 1849 1852 1853 UK
Canadian Token (2)

in my coll.



O. S. GLYNN

O. S. GLYNN
Large Cent: 1853 UK

W. C. E. GOBELL
New York City, NY

W. C. E. GOBELL / N. Y.
Large Cent: 1851

Attributed

A. GODDARD

A. GODDARD.
Large Cent: 1826
Silver Dollar: 1800

G. GODDARD
Philadelphia, PA?

This is an exact match to a hallmark on a silver spoon illustrated in Belden (1980: 194). She speculated the issuer was a Philadelphia silversmith.

G. GODDARD
Silver Dollar: 1798

H. GODDARD

H. GODDARD
Connecticut Cent: 1787
British Penny: 1806

T. GODDARD
Boston, MA

Thomas Goodard was listed as a carriage maker at 146 Federal St. in the 1855 to 1865 *Boston Directories*.

T. GODDARD. / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1832

GODFREY

GODFREY
Small Cent: 188x
Nickel: 1890

F. P. GOFF

F. P. GOFF
Small Cent: 1862 1865

T. A. GOFF

T. A. GOFF
Large Cent: 1848 185X

THE GOLD / SILVER STANDARD DEBATE

A major American political controversy was whether US obligations should be backed by gold or silver. The amount of world gold was relatively fixed, while the amount of silver was constantly increasing because of the immense output of Western mines. The American gold standard meant there was "free coinage" of gold. People could take gold to the mint and have it made into coins of the same weight.

A silver standard and the free coinage of silver would have meant debtors could pay back loans with dollars that were worth less than what had been borrowed because of inflation. A gold standard was beneficial to the wealthy, who had money to loan. A gold standard was detrimental to farmers and working men, who would have to pay back their loans in dollars worth just as much as when the money was borrowed.

IN GOLD WE TRUST
Nickel: 1867

The Free Silver Movement

William Jennings Bryan was the Democratic and Populist Parties' candidate for President in 1896. He was unsuccessful, but ran again in 1900 and 1908. In a speech at the Democratic National Convention he made the often quoted, but little understood comment, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

FREE COINAGE 16 TO 1
Silver Dollar: 1890



The legend of this Gorham Manufacturing Company "Bryan Money" medal notes that a US silver dollar only contains 412 grains of silver. The Gorham medals contained 823 grains of silver, which was equivalent in value to a gold dollar. It is dated Sept. 16, 1896.



Bryan's political campaigns deeply divided the nation, and it was just a matter of chance in 1896 that the American political system did not take the path of creating a socialist and a conservative party as occurred in European nations. The election was so divisive that almost everyone became involved. This was reflected in the record percentage of people who voted in 1896, being well over ninety percent of registered voters in many areas.

BRYAN in Depressed Rectangle

Quarter: 1893

Silver Dollar: 1896-Proof!

Eight Reales: 1896



BRYAN / 2 / 1896 (in Three Depressed Rectangles)

(This is the same BRYAN stamp as above)

Blank Planchet for Bryan Money Medal



BRYAN

Eight Reales: 1896

Bryan Money Medal of the Gorham Manufacturing Co: 1896

Silver Speculation of the 1930s

While all the Bryan political countermarks can be tied to the free silver debate, not all of them were issued during the 1896 presidential campaign. There was a short-lived silver speculation in 1933 when the Pedley-Ryan so-called dollars were minted, and many of the Bryan pieces not struck in the late 19th century seem to have been issued in the 1930s. It is not known what the initials GWC and I and the numeral 1 indicate.

Two other BRYAN countermarks also are known on early large cents, but probably are merchant, rather than political issues – see BRYAN.

BRYAN / I / 1933

Eight Reales: 1855 1862 1894





BRYAN / 1 / 1933
Blank Planchet



BRYAN / GWC / MONEY
Rev: GWC / 16 TO 1 / 1900 / GWC
Large Cent: 1803

GOLD PILE SALVE

The maker of Gold Pile Salve has not been traced, but Dr. Cavanaugh's Pile Salve was advertised as a medicine that would cure the "worst and most obstinate case of hemorrhoids." David Bowers notes the letters on the only two known examples, both of which were in his collection, were filled with red paint. He suggests this elaborate stamp was specially cut for use on large cents.

USE / GOLD PILE / SALVE. / WARRANTED / TO / CURE. / J. H. D.
Large Cent: 1843 1851

**71 GOLD ST.
New York City, NY**

There are at least two possible issuers whose advertisements gave this address. Dr. Molesworth sold medical instruments here in 1872. From at least 1852 to 1873, Daniel D. Winant, a billiard table maker, placed numerous advertisements that gave his address as 71 Gold St. This is the latter's full-page advertisement from J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856).



71 / GOLD ST / NY
British Florin: UK (Victoria)

A. H. GOLDEN

A. H. GOLDEN
Large Cent: 1831 1840

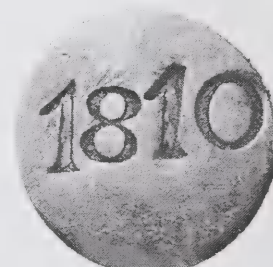
**GOLDSON
Winona, MN**

GOLDSON / WINONA
Half Dollar: 1859

**P. GONTER
Lancaster, PA**

The main countermark matches one of the rifle barrel stamps of Peter Gonter, Jr. He was born in 1751, and worked in Lancaster from 1773 until his death in 1819. He owned a tavern there and sold guns to the US Ordinance Dept. (Kauffman 1960: 35-36). Gonter was one of the contractors who made rifles for distribution to Native Americans and his guns were shipped to Chickasaw Bufts and Tellico in Tennessee from 1803 to 1808 (Carl Russell, *Guns on the Early Frontier* 1980: 132-133). He was Treasurer of Lancaster from 1803 to 1807 (Robert Merchant).

P. GONTER and PG in Oval
Rev: 1810
Large Cent: 1795



W. GOODALL

W. GOODALL
Large Cent: 1845
Quarter: 1853

**J. GOODELL & SON
Olean, NY**

X ✓

James Goodell was a gunsmith. His "J. GOODELL / OLEAN N. Y." mark as on this two cent piece is known on rifles. He died when a horse-drawn hearse driven by his son-in-law, an undertaker, was hit by a train. His obituary appeared in the Sept. 26, 1893, *Olean Democrat*. It noted he had been born in Birdsall in 1832, came to Olean in 1858 and was a gunsmith there for the rest of his life. In 1863 he opened his own shop at 122 4th St. The "& SON" refers to his son Fred, who also was listed as a gunsmith in the 1860 Census. By the time of James' death, Fred was living in Michigan (Firearms Forum, online. Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher).

J. GOODELL / OLEAN N. Y. / & / SON
Two Cents: 1864



JOHN GOODHUE
Salem, MA

This is the hallmark of John Goodhue, who was a silversmith in Salem from 1822 to 1855 (Belden 1980: 186, Flynt and Fales 1968: 228, Kovel 1989: 152).

J. GOODHUE
Large Cent: UK

GOODING
Boston and Duxbury, MA

This probably is the hallmark of Henry Gooding, a clock maker and silversmith in Boston from 1820 to 1854 (Kovel 1989: 152). Before that he worked in Duxbury (Drepperd 1947: 229, Flynt and Fales 1968: 229, French 1914: 53). But the 1848 *Boston Directory* also had an advertisement for a Josiah Gooding, "Importer of Clocks, Watches, Silver and Plate Ware, Manufacturer of Jewelry, Spectacles, and Silver Spoons, 88 Washington St., Joy's Building, Boston."

GOODING
Large Cent: UK

C. N. GOODRICH

C. N. GOODRICH
Large Cent: 1851
Two Cents: 1867

GOOD WILL CAMP
St. Clair, MI

GOOD. WILL CAMP. S. T. CLAIR. / MICH / 1897
Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)

CHARLES H. GOODWIN'S PATENT MEDICINES
Exeter, NH

Numismatists argued for decades about the meaning of "USE G.G.G. & G.G.G.G." Most thought they were patent medicines, and although no one was sure for what ailment, gonorrhea often was suggested. Ironically, W. Elliot Woodward's auction of April 28, 1863, had published part of the

answer only a few years after the pieces were issued. Its lot 1457 noted, "Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice for the Hair, G.G.G., struck over a U. S. cent, very curious." This advertisement appeared in the 1856 *New England Business Directory*.

CHARLES H. GOODWIN
Druggist & Manufacturing Chemist.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Goods. Inventor, Manufacturer and Proprietor of the following preparations:

G. G. G., or Q. of F., GOODWIN'S GRAND GREASEJUICE OR QUINTESSENCE OF FAT the great American compound for the embellishment, preservation, growth, and beauty of the human hair.

The unrivalled breath perfume, G.G.G.G., GOODWIN'S GRAND GLITTERING GLOBULES, or AMBROSIAL AROMATIC YANKEE CACHOUS, G. G. T., and Q. of Q., Goodwin's Great Tobaccojuice and Quintessence of Quicksilver the great American remedy for the *Cimex Lecaliarius* or common bed bug. Also of Goodwin's Flavoring Extracts, and Madame Delectable's Hankerchief.

All orders to be addressed to Charles H. Goodwin, Chemist, at GOODWIN'S GRAND GREASEJUICE DEPOT No. 49, Water St., Exeter, N. H.

Eric McGuire's records on American bottled products indicate that M. H. Goodwin received copyrights from the New Hampshire District Court in July of 1855. They were for the trademarks G.G.G, G.G.G. or Q of F, Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice, and Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice or Quintessence of Fat. He called G.G.G. "The Great American Preparation for the Establishment, Growth and Beauty of the Human Hair." Bowers (2001) then discovered that while the copyrights for G.G.G. and G.G.G.G. were held by M. H. Goodwin, the products were sold by another member of the Goodwin family.

By 1856, Charles H. Goodwin of Exeter was advertising patent medicines and was listed as an apothecary in the 1860 *New England Business Directory*. His G.G.G.G., was a "breath perfume." whose initials meant "Goodwin's Grand Glittering Globules." An 1862 ten cent script note from Exeter advertised Fogg & Fellowes Newspapers and Charles H. Goodwin "Dealer in Drugs, Medicines" (Maurice Gould. "Advertising's Relation to Paper Money," *Numismatist* 1958: 1460-1463).

Henry A. Shutt in his *Diary of a Real Boy* (1905) recalled an Exeter parade with a large Goodwin bottle he had seen as a kid.

Following the float came the gaily decorated barges, containing school children singing patriotic airs in jerks, as the heavy carts jolted over the uneven roads. Then came the trades procession, made up of tin peddlers' carts, grocers' teams, bakers' wagons, and druggists' outfits with huge bottles labelled with the names of local panaceas, such as "Goodwin's Grand Grease Juice"...

Goodwin was still in business in 1892, when he was listed as a registered pharmacist in Exeter in the *Proceedings of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association*. There also was an MD of the same name – not the same person – who practiced in New York City and wrote a number of medical books in the 1880s.

USE / G. G. G.

Large Cent: 1798 1802 1803 (2) 1812 (2) 1817 1818 1819 1832
1833 1834 1835 1837 1838 1842 1843 1846 1847 (2) 1848 (7)
1850 1851 (6) 1852 (5) 1853 (3) 1854 (2) 1855 1856 1857 UK
Three Cents (Silver): 1851 1852 1853
Half Dime: 1830 1832 (2) 1835 1836 1837 1851 1838 1839 1843
1844 1848 1849 (2) 1850 1853 (4) 1854 (6) 1855 1856 (2)
Dime: 1814 1821 1822 1831 1832 1835 1836 1837 1841 (3) 1842
1843 (3) 1845 1847 1850 (2) 1853 (15) 1854 (3) 1855 (2) 1856
Quarter: 1831 1853 (2) 1854 (4) 1855
Half Dollar: 1853

Canadian Token (5)



USE / G. G. G. / & / G. G. G. G.

Large Cent: 1789 1803 (2) 1810 1812 1814 1816 1817 1821 1823
 (2) 1824 1826 1828 (2) 1829 (2) 1832 1837 (3) 1838 (4) 1840
 1841 (3) 1843 1844 1845 1846 (3) 1847 (2) 1848 (3) 1850 (2)
 1851 (9) 1852 (7) 1853 (3) 1854 (4) 1855 (5) 1856 (2) 1857 UK
 (4)

Dime: 1842 1850 1851

Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 (2) 1855

Half Dollar: 1854 UK

Colonial Coin: 1789

Hard Times Token

British Halfpenny: 1806



USE / GOODWIN'S / GRAND / GREASE JUICE / FOR THE HAIR / G.G.G.

Large Cent: 1835 1840 UK

Oil of Ice

It was even harder to identify the issuer of Oil of Ice. A number of "camphor ices" were sold by patent medicine dealers in the 19th century and seem to have been camphor in glycerin. An article in the 1928 *Saturday Evening Post* mentioned that, "old Charles Goodwin invented Goodwins Grand Grease Juice and Goodwins oil of ice..." There is only one letter that is used in both the Oil of Ice and Use G. G. G. countermarks. The "E" in both stamps has the same, odd style, which confirms Charles H. Goodwin was the issuer.

The letters "O" and "C" in the Oil of Ice countermark were cut as straight lines, rather than curves. So "O" in "OIL" appears as an octagon on lightly struck specimens. Warning: An OIL OF ICE countermark on an 1866 nickel is struck from individual letter punches. It is a fake made by the person who also produced the Union Mine and other fantasies. (See that listing).

OIL / OF / ICE

Large Cent: 1847 1848 1850 1851 UK

Small Cent: 1857 1858 (3) 1859 (7) 1862 (6) 1863 (7) 1864 (9) 1865

(5) 1867 1869 (5) 1870 1871 1873 (2) 1874 1880 UK

Two Cents: 1864 (2) 1865 (5) 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870

Nickel: 1866 1867 (2) 1868

Wood's Farthing: 1723

R. J. P. GOODWIN Manchester, NH

The 1868 *New Hampshire Business Directory* listed Richard J. P. Goodwin as a physician in Manchester. According to a local history, Goodwin was an assistant surgeon at the Webster US Hospital in 1864.

R. J. P. GOODWIN / MANCHESTER, N. H.

Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1870

A. L. GOOLD

A. L. GOOLD

Small Cent: 1864

Nickel: 1868

J. GOOSMAN

Seven Goosmans were listed in the 1820 Census. Jacob Goosman was the only one with a first name with "J" and lived in Preston, VA.

J. GOOSMAN / 1821

Half Dollar: 1810

J. F. GORDON Middletown, NY

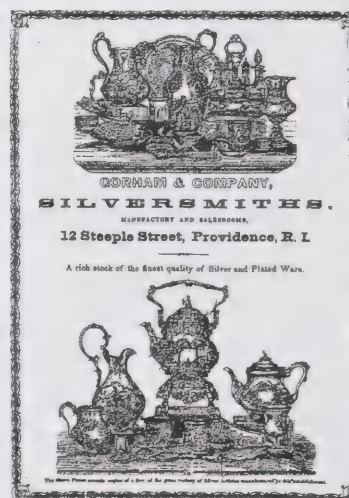
A person of this name was a watchmaker and jeweler at 9 West Main St. in Middletown (Green 1989: 377).

J. F. GORDON

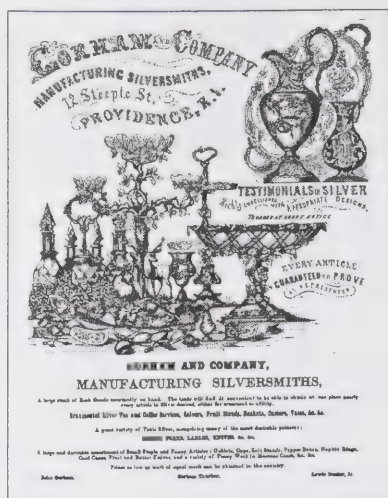
Large Cent: 1834

GORHAM MFG. CO. Providence, RI

The Gorham silversmithing empire was founded in 1810 by Jabez Gorham. In 1863 the Gorham Manufacturing Co. was chartered in Rhode Island, and adopted as one of its trademarks a lion, the letter "G" and an anchor. The history of the firm and a list of its numerous trademarks are provided by Dorothy T. Rainwater in *The Encyclopedia of American Silver Manufacturers* (New York, 1979: 59-61). All these countermarked coins were struck from the firm's hallmarks. This advertisement appeared in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).



This advertisement appeared in J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856).



GORHAM CO. Anchor 0605 SILVER
Quarter: 1853

GORHAM & CO / PROVIDENCE RI
Large Cent: 1829

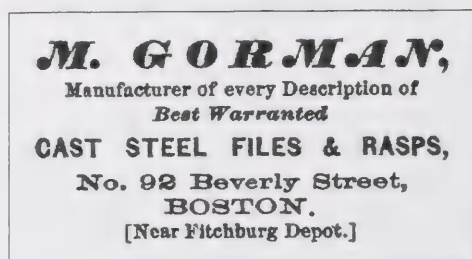
GORHAM. MFG / Lion Anchor G
Quarter: 1858

GORHAM. MFG. CO. / PATENT 1861
Nickel: 1866

C / 3 1/2 PINTS / Lion Anchor G / STERLING / 1801
Small Cent: UK

M. GORMAN
Boston, MA

Michael Gorman was listed in *Boston Directories* from 1855 to 1869 as a file manufacturer at 92 Beverly (Hank Thoele). This advertisement appeared in the 1869 *Boston Commercial Directory*.



M. GORMAN
Large Cent: 1804 1845

M. GORMAN / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1802

GOSS

GOSS
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1867

L. GOSS

L. GOSS
Dime: 1871 1875

W. S. GOSSER

W. S. GOSSER
Half Cent: 1807
Large Cent: 1837

C. GOUD

C. GOUD
Large Cent: 1827 UK
Small Cent: 1857

A. C. GOULD

A. C. GOULD
Large Cent: 1831 1847

H. GOULD
Cornish, NH

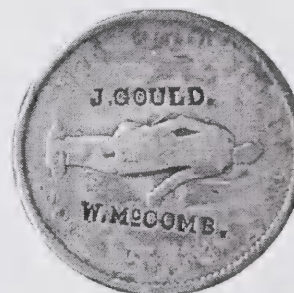
The 1856 *New England Business Directory* listed H. Gould as a blacksmith in Cornish, New Hampshire. In 1860 he was working as a wheelwright (Hank Thoele).

H. GOULD
Small Cent: 1858
British Shilling: 1817

J. GOULD
Baltimore, MD

This likely is a hallmark of James Gould, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts in 1795. He moved to Baltimore and was a partner in Gelston and Gould until that partnership was dissolved in 1821. Then he operated a watch making, military goods, and fancy store that imported clocks, watches, and chronometers at various addresses until moving to Boston in 1868, where he died in 1874 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 31, Flynt and Fales 1968: 231).

J. GOULD.
Large Cent: 1802
Canadian Token:



T. S. GOULD
New Hartford, CT

This probably is the stamp of Thomas S. Gould. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a machinist in New Hartford, who had been born c. 1825 (Hank Thoele). In the 1860 Census he was listed as a pistol maker and in 1870 as a pistol contractor (Michael McAllister).

T. S. GOULD
Large Cent: 1843



GOULDING CO.

GOULDING / G. O. / CO. / STD.
Large Cent: 1851

W. G. GOURLEY

This stamp is too big for large cents, and either the initial "W" or the "Y" will be off the flan.

W. G. GOURLEY
Large Cent: 1820 1829 1838 1841 1844 1849 1852 UK

GOVE

GOVE.
Nova Scotia Penny: 1824
US Large Cent: 1824 1829



A. GOVE

A. GOVE
Large Cent: 1816 1820

J. H. GOVE
Peru, NY

This stamp is not well cut and can be misread as "J H Cove." It is the backstamp of Joseph H. Cove of Peru, NY, and was used c. 1840 on the silverware he retailed (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

J H GOVE
Large Cent: 1827

P. GOVE

P. GOVE
Large Cent: 1801

J. H. GOVO
Boston, MA

J H GOVO / BOSTON
Large Cent: UK

J. M. GOWDEY

J. M. GOWDEY
Small Cent: 1863 1864
Two Cents: 1864

B. F. GRACE

B. F. GRACE
Large Cent: 1838
Two Cents: 1865

J. M. GRAF

J. M. GRAF
Two Cents: 1864 1865

GRAFFORT HOUSE
Dubuque, Iowa

The Graffort House opened in 1858. On June 10th of that year the *Dubuque Express and Herald* commented upon the new establishment.

This new and elegant Hotel, which has been open for a short time, is rapidly acquiring public favor. It is situated on Bluff street, near Second, which is a very pleasant location and convenient to the railroad depot and steamboat landing... Few hotels in the country are fitted up in better style than this, and nowhere can travelers find better accommodations... The house is well lighted with gas and from a reservoir in the upper story water may be supplied to every room in the building. -- This precludes the possibility of the house being destroyed by fire, as, in the case of an accident of this kind every part can be flooded in an instant. Last, but not least, we can speak with a clear conscience of the cuisine department, in saying that the epicure can find no table better suited to his taste than that of the Graffort House.

The *Daily Herald* noted on Sept. 12, 1863, that "Mr. Graffort runs an omnibus to and from the trains and boats, free of charge, and will deal fairly by his customers in every way." By 1880 the character of this part of Dubuque had changed, and a newspaper noted on November 16th that the neighborhood "did not seem to be a desirable location for a hotel, for which reason it has been unproductive property." Eventually the Graffort House was made into a shoe factory.

GRAFFORT HOUSE / DUBUQUE IO.
Quarter: 1835

C. W. GRAHAM
St. Johnsbury, VT

C. Warren Graham was noted in the 1875 *St. Johnsbury Directory* as a border opposite the court house. The 1880 *Walton's Vermont Register and Farmer's Almanac* listed him as a taxidermist. He produced such fancies as a fairy coach drawn by rats and a costumed chipmunk riding a mink (*Annual Report of the Society of American Taxidermists* 1882/3). He also was mentioned in a number of books on New England ornithology for having killed a scissor-tailed flycatcher in St. Johnsbury in 1884. That Western bird had somehow reached Vermont, and after being stuffed it was donated to the Dartmouth College collection. An 1854 Canadian token with the stamp "MAKER / ST. JOHNSBURY / VT." may also be his work.

C. W. GRAHAM.
Large Cent: 1846 UK
Small Cent: 1857

C. W. GRAHAM. / ST. JOHNSBURY. / VT.
Two Cents: 1865

J. W. GRAHAM

J. W. GRAHAM
Large Cent: 1819 1843

L. GRAHAM

L. GRAHAM
Large Cent: 1798

W. GRAHAM

The 1849 large cent also is countermarked with a fantasy "TEXAS" stamp that is made from individual letter punches. Nevertheless, the "W. GRAHAM" counterstamp seems to be genuine.

W. GRAHAM
Large Cent: 1806 1849
Small Cent: 1863

W. S GRAHAM West Buston, ME

W. S GRAHAM / WEST / BUSTON / ME.
Half Dollar: 1807

GRANT

GRANT
Large Cent: UK (2)
Quarter: 1853
Unidentified Copper

A. B. GRANT

A. B. GRANT.
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1882
Quarter: 1831 1855 1858
Half Dollar: 1856
Canadian Token

H. M. GRANT

H. M. GRANT
Large Cent: 1856
Small Cent: UK

J. GRANT

J. GRANT
Large Cent: 1845
Two Reales: 1791

J. GRANT New York City, NY

J. GRANT / N. YORK / 520 BROADWAY
Large Cent: 1841

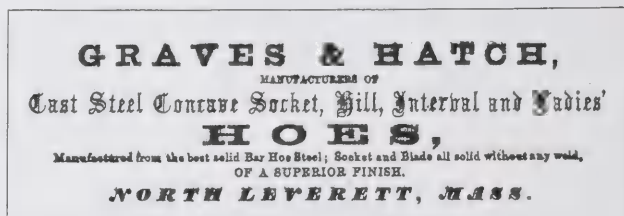
GRAVES

GRAVES / CAST STEEL
Small Cent: 1864

C. GRAVES – DALLAS See Fantasies

GRAVES & HATCH Leverett, MA

This firm was noted in the 1851 *Transactions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society*. "Messrs. Graves & Hatch of Leverett, presented a lot of garden Hoes, made in superior manner and handsomely finished" at a meeting of the Hampshire Agricultural Society. In the 1854 volume there was an advertisement for its "superior" and "elegant" hoes at fifty cents each. Josiah Holland's *History of Western Massachusetts* (1855, Vol. 2, Pt 3: 369) noted that Graves & Hatch were producing 10,000 hoes a year of superior quality and 30,000 sets of scythe-snath mountings. This advertisement appeared in the 1853 *Massachusetts Register*.



GRAVES & HATCH
Large Cent: 1802

GRAVES & HATCH (Curved) / CAST-STEEL
Hard Times Token of Peck and Burnham (HTT-168)



GRAVES & HATCH (Straight) / CAST-STEEL
Large Cent: 1851

F. GRAY

F. GRAY
Large Cent: 1839
Hard Times Token

J. C. GRAY Marathon, NY

A genealogical website notes J. C. Gray was a watchmaker. He was born c. 1831, and first worked in Marathon. Gray was listed in the 1859 *New York State Business Directory* under watchmakers and jewelers, and as a silversmith and jeweler in the 1871 *Marathon Directory*. In 1872 he moved fifteen miles to Cortland and opened a jewelry store at 5 N. Main (Green 1989: 195; H. P. Smith, *History of Cortland County* 1885: 308).

J. C. GRAY
Small Cent: 1857

Dime: 1855



J. C. GRAY / MARATHON / N. Y.
Quarter: 1854 (2)
Half Dollar: 1854

J. T. GRAY

J. T. GRAY
Large Cent: 1848 1853

J. W. GRAY

J. W. GRAY
Quarter: 1874
Half Dollar: 1874
Silver Dollar: 1874

GREAT OLD SILVER HALF DOLLAR

GREAT OLD SILVER HALF DOLLAR on Edge of Coin
Half Dollar: 1812

H. G. GREATOREX

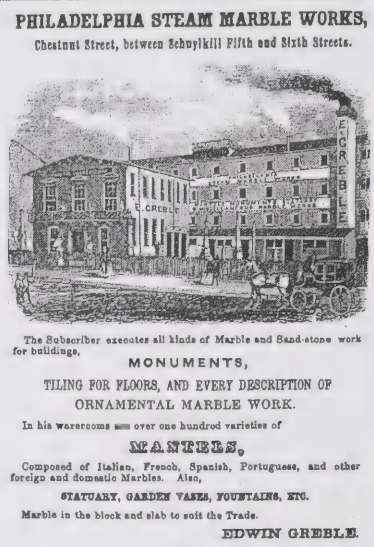
This is an unusual family name, with only a single individual listed in the 1850 Census. He was George Greatorex of Essex County, MA, who had been born c. 1810.

H. G. GREATOREX
Large Cent: 1843

GREBLE
Philadelphia, PA

Henry S. Tarr and Edwin Greble were marble cutters and owners of marble yards in Philadelphia. That they were in the same occupation in the same city allowed them to be identified. Otherwise these stamps would have remained mavericks.

Greble was born c. 1810 and founded the Philadelphia Steam Marble Works at Passyunk Road near 4th St. in 1829. It made tombs, statues, mantels and cemetery ornaments. An 1851 color drawing of his establishment is in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia. By then his business was located at 1708 Chestnut St., where it had moved after the original establishment burned in 1849. He died in 1883 and the firm's buildings were torn down in 1886 (Bruce Mosher). This advertisement appeared in R. A. Smith's *Philadelphia as It Is* in 1852.



GREBLE and H. S. TARR
Eight Reales: 1798

W. GREBNEITS
Hull, Iowa

W GREBNEITS / HULL IOWA
Half Dollar: 1858?

GREELY

GREELY
Large Cent: 1824
Small Cent: 1859 1862
Nickel: UK (Shield)

C. E. GREELY

C. E. GREELY
Large Cent: 1837
British Sixpence: UK (Victoria)

H. M. GREELY

The Abbey and Greely stamps are similar in style, which suggests they may be from the same city and were made by the same die sinker.

H. M. GREELY
Small Cent: 1859 1862 1863 1864 1865
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Nickel: 1866 1867
Quarter 1856
Canadian Token
With M. A. ABBEY
Two Cents: 1864

GREEN & CO

GREEN & CO.
Small Cent: 1896

A. GREEN

A. GREEN
Silver Dollar: 1799

A. K. GREEN

A. K. GREEN

Small Cent: 1857 1862

C. GREEN

C. GREEN

Large Cent: 1826 1835

G. GREEN

G. GREEN

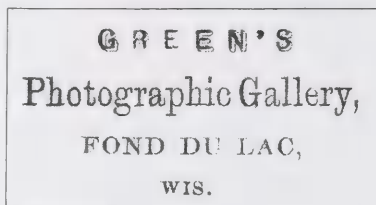
Half Dollar: 1854

With H. S. BURGESS

Large Cent: 1855

**G. B. GREEN
Fond du Lac, WI**

The 1850 Census listed George B. Green as fourteen years old and then living in Cazenovia, NY. He advertised his American Daguerrean Gallery at the Corner of Albany & Sullivan Sts. in the Sept. 22, 1854, *Cazenovia Republican*. In late 1857 he opened a photographic gallery on Main St. in Fond du Lac, two doors south of the Exchange Hotel. He advertised ambrotypes, melainotypes and "Green's Pearltypes," and was listed in the 1860 Census as an artist – meaning photographer – in Fond du Lac (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).



Back of a Carte de Visite

G. B. GREEN

Two Cents: 1865

G. B. GREEN / ARTIST. / FOND DU LAC / WIS.

Half Dollar: 1854

**L. GREEN**

L. GREEN

Large Cent: 1807 1853

**S. C. GREEN
Troy, NY**

Samuel C. Green was a general gunsmith in Troy in 1840. whose shop was located at 50 Congress St. (Carey 1953: 46).

S. C. GREEN / TROY

Large Cent: UK

W. GREEN & CO

W. GREEN & CO. around Tombstone?

Large Cent: 1837

**WM. C. GREEN
...ENDON**

MADE BY / WM. C. GREEN / ...ENDON

Half Dollar: 1829

**GREEN & BROAD
New York City, NY**

Abraham H. Green and John H. Broad manufactured locks at the corner of Third St. and C Ave. in 1842 (Kauffman 1968: 247). Some of the old locks at the President Van Buren National Historical Site are stamped exactly like this coin. The firm also is credited with an early coin operated machine marked "Manufactured by Green & Broad, New York, Corner Ave. C & 3rd S." which sold penny tobacco papers (International Arcade Museum, online). The partnership apparently ended in 1845 since in 1846 Broad was listed a self-employed locksmith.

GREEN & BROAD / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1839

**GREENE STAGE LINES
See Fabtases****J. W. GREENE**

J.W.G. / J. W. GREENE / J.W.G.

Large Cent: 1848

W. GREEN & CO.

W. GREEN & CO. with W IRVING / NY and 1861 (twice, once straight, once curved)

Large Cent: 183X

E. GREENFIELD

E. GREENFIELD

Large Cent: 1846 1851

C. GREENLEAF

C. GREENLEAF

Large Cent: 1798

S. GREGG.

S. GREGG.

Silver Dollar: 1799

**B. M. GREGORY
Mobile, AL**

B. M. GREGORY / MOBILE ALA. / 1872

Bolivian Eight Sols: 1835

W. H. GRENHOW

Omaha, NE**W. H. GRENHOW / OMAHA**

Prussian Vereinsthaler of Frederick Wilhelm IV (1857-1861)

**A. A. GREVES
Pontiac****A. A. GREVES / PONTIAC.**

Large Cent: 1806

J. T. GRICE**J. T. GRICE**

Large Cent: 1817 1851

GRIDLEY**GRIDLEY**

Large Cent: 1829 1852

**GRIESHABER
Detroit, MI**

Benjamin Grieshaber was first listed in the 1855 *Detroit Directory* as a maker of gold pens in partnership with C. Piquette. By the 1870s the partnership seems to have been dissolved and in 1911 Benjamin received a patent for a self-filling fountain pen. By 1889, another family member, Joseph A Grieshaber was listed as a maker of gold pens at 189 Jefferson Ave. in Detroit. In 1909, the firm of B. Grieshaber & Co. had its office, factory and sales-room at 84-90 State St. in Chicago. By 1913 it had become the Grieshaber Pen Co., and was located at 116 N. State St. in Chicago according to its advertisement in *The National Drug Clerk*.



GRIESHABER / DETROIT in Oval of Dots
 Small Cent: 1871

GRIFFEN**GRIFFEN**

Large Cent: 1803

**GRIFFIN and HUDSON
Louisville, KY**

Michael McAllister seems to have solved the mystery of these enigmatic pieces. The 1841 *Louisville Directory* listed Henry Hudson as a "wholesale and retail manufacturer of silverware, spoons, forks and butter knives" and George Griffin (1796-c 1857) was listed in the same occupation. According to Hyatts' *Silversmith of Kentucky*, "Henry Hudson was a goldsmith, silversmith and jeweler who conducted a large and prosperous business in Louisville."



Enlargements of Their Individual Hallmarks

Hudson (1817-1888) was the partner of Jacob Dolfinger - another Louisville silverware manufacturer - in Jacob & Dolfinger from 1854 to 1856. It appears Hudson had been a partner with Griffin in the late 1840s in manufacturing and selling silverware to retailers. While no examples of silverware with both their small marks are known, blowups of their hallmarks indicate their style is exactly like the countermarks, except the first initial and period behind the names were removed, as would be the case to indicate a partnership.

GRIFFIN / HUDSON

Large Cent: 1826 1828 1832 1834 1835 1839 1841 1847 UK

Dime: 1835

Half Dollar: 1836

Hard Times Token (Rulau-363)

One Real: 1780

**J. A. GRIFFIN**

There may be one piece, rather than two. That is because listings in older price lists and Internet auctions are often inaccurate. Dates, denominations, and sometimes even the country of a coin are incorrect, particularly in Ebay listings. And there are many errors in describing stamps. It is not clear if these stamp(s) read "SHOES" or picture a shoe.

J. A. GRIFFIN / Shoe

Large Cent: 1823

J. A. GRIFFIN / SHOES

Large Cent: UK

**A. P. GRIFFING
West Stafford, CT**

Little is known about Anthony P. Griffing, who was born in West Stafford c. 1853. He died in 1871 and his tombstone in the town cemetery indicates he was a Mason (Bruce Mosher). It is possible this then century old coin was his mark penny.

A. P. GRIFFING / WEST STAFFORD / CONN.

Colonial Coin

J GRIM**J GRIM**

Half Dollar: 1795

GRISWOLD & CO.**GRISWOLD & CO. / CAST STEEL**

Large Cent: 1833

**H. A. GRISWOLD
Whitehall, NY**

Henry. Adonijah Griswold worked as a silversmith and jeweler in Whitehall during the 1850s (Kovel 1989: 161). His advertisement appeared in the 1870 *Farmer's and Country Merchants' Almanac and Ready Reference Book*.

Dealer in Watches. Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, American Watches at reduced prices. Agent for the American Combination Button-hole Overseaming and Sewing Machine. The first and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined in the World that can do all kinds of sewing needed in the family. It has no equal. Examine all other Machines, then call and see this, the greatest novelty of the age, Send for Circular and samples of work.

H. A. GRISWOLD, Agt. for Co.

An 1877-CC dime is countermarked "... GRISWOLD" with the initials off the edge. Someone attributed it to H. A. Griswold, but a close examination shows it is a different stamp.



H. A. GRISWOLD
Large Cent: 1819
Quarter: 1819
Half Dollar: 1840
Hard Times Token

J. G. GROFF

There was a "Groff's Crystal Palace" in Reading, PA. It was a hotel, restaurant and confectionary that was built in 1890, but its owner was Christian Groff, and no one with the initials J. G. seems to have been associated with it (Nathaniel Thomas of the Reading Public Library). Since one of the countermarked coins is an Irish halfpenny, this stamp may not be American. It might have been associated with the huge Crystal Palace that was built in Hyde Park in London to house the Great Exposition of 1851. It was dismantled, moved to Sydenham, enlarged, eventually went bankrupt and was destroyed in a fire in 1936. The New York Crystal Palace for the 1853 exposition was destroyed by a fire in 1855. So the issuer is not yet certain.

J. G. GROFF / CRYSTAL PALACE

Large Cent: 1853
Silver Dollar: 1859
Irish Halfpenny: UK



GROH New York City, NY

The likely issuer was John Groh, who listed as a surgical instrument maker or "tools" at 30 Rose St. in the 1859 and 1860 *New York City Directories*.

GROH

Large Cent: 1810
Hard Times Token
Canadian Token

GROH / N YORK
Canadian Token

J. G. GROVE

GROVE / J.G in Serrated Heart
Connecticut Copper: UK

A. GROVER

A. GROVER
Large Cent: 1828
Small Cent: 1863

A. K. P. GROVER
Hallowell, ME

This is an exceedingly odd name. The only possible issuer was Albion K. P. Grover, universally listed as "A. K. P." in city and state directories. He was born in Farmington in 1824 according to a genealogical website. He was listed under groceries and provisions in Hallowell in the first *Maine Registry* of 1870 and until 1889. A photo of his store c. 1880, with a very large A. K. P. GROVER sign across its top appears in Bob Briggs' *Images of America around Hallowell* (1996: 33). It was located at the corner of Water and Academy Sts. Since the latest date countermarked coin is 1848, they may have been stamped well before he became a grocer. Indeed, Grover was listed in the 1850 Census in Bath as a "wool puller," which was a person who separated wool from sheep pelts. In the 1860 Census he was listed as a house carpenter in Hallowell (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher).

A. K. P. GROVER
Large Cent: 1838 1847 1848 UK (2)



C. C. GROVER

C. C. GROVER
Large Cent: 1837
Small Cent: 1889

D. GROVER
Kingsville, ME

D. GROVER. / KINGSVILLE
Half Dollar: 1853

S. GROVER

S. GROVER
Large Cent: 1837
Two Cents: 1867

C. K. GROVES

This large stamp could not fully fit on the quarter.

C. K. GROVES
Quarter: UK (Bust)
Half Dollar: 1830

S. A. GROVES

S. A. GROVES
Large Cent: 1802

WM. GRUBB

The symbolism of these countermarked coins is not clear. What seems to be a starfish might be a spoked wheel.

WM GRUBB
Rev: Starfish?
Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1857 (2)
Two Cents: 1864

GRUEN CO. Cincinnati, Ohio

David Gruen emigrated from Germany in 1847. He founded the Columbus Watch Co. in 1874, and at first assembling watches in the basement of the Exchange Bank. The firm was successful, and in 1882 constructed a factory on Thurman St., which employed 300 people. David and his son co-founded the Gruen National Watch and Clock Co. in 1894, which remained active until 1958.

GRUEN / NAT'L W. C. CO. / 18 K / CINCINNATI
Nickel: 1911

WM. GRUMBINE Hanover, PA

William Grumbine was listed as a coach maker in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses, and later owned a grocery and drug store at the corner of Carlisle and Centre Square. Born in 1824, he was a member of the Borough Council and served as its Chief Burgess during the Civil War. Grumbine also was one of the founders of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. Having prospered financially, he purchased for the church the famous Oriole Bell used in Baltimore's Sesquicentennial Celebration (John W. Jordan, *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography* 1914, Vol. 1: 335-336). He died in 1888, and was remembered for his good works decades later.

WM GRUMBINE / COACH / MAKER / HANOVER, PA.
Large Cent: UK
Two Reales: 1770 1772 1796



DAVID GRY...

DAVID GRY...
Large Cent: 1807

I. GUILD

I. GUILD
Large Cent: 1802

J. B. GUM Mount Vernon, MO

[Jacob B. Gum was in business as a jeweler in Mt. Vernon, Missouri by 1918 (Rulau MO-MV 2). A genealogical website notes he was still alive in 1940. The writer has not seen either of these coins, and the undated shield nickel was reported as engraved. They both may be engraved?

J. B. GUM. 1875 / A 1ST WATCHMAKER. / & / JEWELER / MT. VERNON. MO.
Nickel: UK (Shield)

J. B. GUM / WATCHMAKER & JEWELER / NO. 13 / MT. VERNON, MO.
Nickel: 1867

C. W. GUMP

The three cent piece was reported as "G. W. GUMP"

C. W. GUMP
Two Cents: 1865 1866
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867

GUMPF Lancaster, PA

The individual who used these stamps was a member of the large family of Gumpfs that descended from Christopher Gumpf, a rifle maker c. 1791 to 1820. Twelve members of the Gumpf family were gunsmiths, and four appeared in the 1820 Lancaster tax list (Kauffman 1952: 39-40). An initial identifies the user of this lockplate stamp, but it is just off the edge of this quarter. The most likely issuers were Christian Gumpf,

who made 1809 contract rifles for the government and was active from 1803 to 1843; John Gumpf who worked c. 1819; and Jacob Gumpf who worked c. 1820 to 1843 (Kauffman 1952, Sellers 1983, Rulau PA 6).

... GUMPF

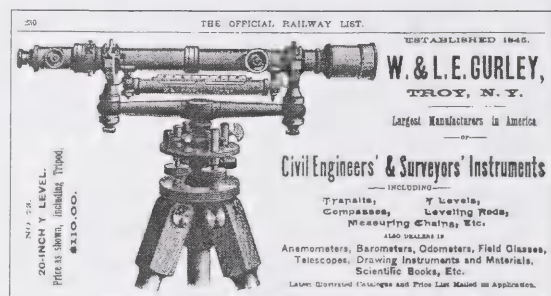
Rev: LANCASTER
Quarter: 1818

GUNN
Troy, NY

GUNN / ... O 5TH / TROY, N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1902

WM. GURLEY
Troy, NY

William Gurley was born in 1821, obtained a civil engineering degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1839, worked as a surveyor, and in 1845 founded a firm that made surveying instruments. These were stamped "W. & L. E. GURLEY / TROY, N. Y." (Barlow 1991: 207, 231). He was active in local affairs, served as a state legislator in 1867, and was the acting president of RPI from 1886 until his death in 1887 (William McAllister). This countermarked coin is interesting since it is made from individual letter punches and has a center hole, suggesting it once was mounted on an instrument. This advertisement appeared in the 1892 *Official Railway List*, and noted the firm was founded in 1845.



WM. GURLEY / TROY / N Y
Mexican Eight Reales: 1825



J. GURNEY
New York City, NY

Jeremiah Gurney was born in 1812. He began his career as a jeweler in the late 1830s and early 1840s. On learning the daguerreian process, he opened a gallery at 189 Broadway in 1843 and remained there until 1852, when it was damaged in a fire. He then purchased a gallery at 349 Broadway, which is the address of this countermark, By

1857 he had moved to 707 Broadway (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).



J. GURNEY
Three Cents (Silver): 1851

J. GURNEY / 349 BROADWAY
Quarter: 1854

G. W. GUYMER
Pavillion, NY

Guymer is not a very common name. The likely issuer was George W. Guymer. He was listed in the 1900 Census as a harness maker in Pavillion, New York, who had been born in England c. 1853.

G. W. GUYMER
Two Cents: 1868
Silver Dollar: UK

H. & A. P. R.

H. & A. P. R.
Large Cent: 1853

H & B

The 1837 large cent has been made into a gear by giving it a toothed edge.

H & B
Large Cent: 1837 UK

**H & B MFG. CO.
New Britain, CT**

This is another of the unique knife company countermarks that are found mostly on small cents. There are two obviously possibilities for why they exist. They may have been worker's souvenirs made by putting a coin in a press. Or small numbers might have been put in circulation at trade shows by the salesmen. Humason & Beckley made pocket knives and various sorts of tools in New Britain from 1852 to 1916. This is the stamp that appears on its knives (Bruce Mosher).

H & B / MFG. CO. / N. BRITAIN / CONN.
Small Cent: 1884

H & C

H & C (Script)
Large Cent: 1810

H & E

H & E
Two Cents: 1865

H & G

The various H & G countermarks illustrate how difficult it can be to identify initial stamps. There were hundreds of businesses with these initials. The only way to make an identification is to find an exact match to a stamp found on a tool, piece of silverware, or some other object.

H & G
Large Cent: 1851

H & G in Small Rectangle
Nickel: 1882

H & G (Script)
Large Cent: 1810

H + I

H + I
Canadian Sou Token: 183X
US Large Cent: 1810

H. & K.

H. & K.
Large Cent: 1816 1824 UK

H & L

H & L
Large Cent: 1807

H & M

H & M
Large Cent: 1816 1826 1828

H & M / 50
Two Cents: 1865

H. & N.

H. & N.
Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1817

H & P

H & P
Hard Times Token (2)

H & R

H & R
Large Cent: 1850

A H

A H Monogram 1814
Half Cent: 1809

**A. & J.H – Albert & John Hay
St. John, New Brunswick**

From 1869 to 1922, Albert Stephen Hay and John M. Hay were partners in St. John as silversmiths and watch makers (Baker 2006: 42, Langdon 1966: 82). The Aug. 27, 1869, *Freemasons Magazine and Masonic Mirror* noted they made a silver trowel for laying the cornerstone of the Carleton Masonic Hall. Their shop at 60 King St. was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1877. From 1878 onward they were located at 76 King St. Given the very small size of this stamp, it appears to have been meant to mark watch cases, but it also has been noted on silverware.

A & J.H
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1872

**A. H. & CO.**

A. H. & CO. in Depressed Rectangle with Pointed Ends
Half Dollar: 1861
Silver Dollar: 1880 1885

B H

B / PAT. 1873. / H

Canadian Large Cent: UK (1858/9 Type)

B. H. & K

B. H. & K
Large Cent: UK

B. & J. H.

B. & J. H. 1840
Half Dollar: 1849

C H

C H / 4 CTS
Half Cent: 1833 1855 (8)

C. M. H. & SON

C. M. H. & SON
Nickel: 1890

D. H. CO.

D. H. CO.
Large Cent: UK

G W H

"G W H" may only exist in association with the "A.B" in Serrated Rectangle countermark. (See that listing).

H.H

All five of the half cents were in the North Carolina collection of James Henderson, suggesting they may have been used as tokens there. A 1798 large cent also has a larger "H.H" stamp of slightly different style..

H.H (Large Incuse Letters)
Half Cent: 1805 1828 1832 1833 1835

H. H. & CO.

H. H. & CO.
Two Cents: 1865

I.H

The style of initials in these stamps is virtually identical, as is the style of the very large heart. The stamps also have been read as "H.I" upside down heart, but since "I" was the old way to abbreviation a name beginning with "J" (such as John), "I.H" is much more likely. A similar style counterstamp with "S H" in a slightly smaller heart is probably by the same stamp maker.

I H in Very Large Heart
Large Cent: 1802 1819



I.H in Very Large Serrated Heart
Large Cent: UK



One of the above varieties, but not known which variety
Large Cent: 1828

J.H

J.H in Large Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1798

J H & CO

J H & CO (Retrograde)
Small Cent: 1858

J. A. H. & CO.

J. A. H. & CO.
Small Cent: UK

J.H.H.

J.H.H. in Depressed Rectangle
Large Cent: UK
Two Reales: 1773

L. H. & SONS

L. H. & SONS
Half Dollar: 1836

L. H. & SONS / SILVER
Large Cent: 1826

J.R.H

J.R.H in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1805

N. A. H.

N. A. H. in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803

O H

O H in Small Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent 1817 UK

P H CO

P H CO 5
Large Cent: 1802

R H & S

R H & S
Canadian Blacksmith Token (Br-898)

S. H.

The writer has not seen an example, but contributors report all these "S. H." countermarked coins came from the same stamp. A large "S H" without periods also is known on a Vermont cent.

S. H.
Large Cent: 1843 1844 1856
One Real: 1786

S H

S H in Large Heart
Large Cent: 181X UK

**S. H. & CO. – Spencer, Hotchkiss & Co.
Salem Bridge, CT**

Until 1830, Spencer, Hotchkiss & Co. made clocks and buttons on Long Meadow Brook in Salem Bridge – now called Naugatuck. The company was founded in 1812 by Francis Spencer, Lawrence Spencer, and Giles Hotchkiss. These stamps are its button backmarks (Warren K. Tice, *Uniform Buttons of the United States*, 1997).

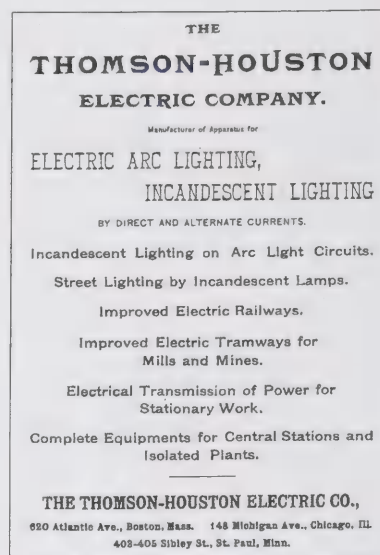
S. H. & CO.
Rev: EXTRA STRONG PLATED
Half Cent: UK

T. B. H. & CO.

T. B. H. & CO.
Dime: 1877-CC

**T. H. ELEC. CO.
Lynn, MA**

Elihu Thomson was a high school physics and chemistry teacher. Edwin Houston also was a high school teacher, and they founded the Thomson-Houston Electrical Co. in 1888. The firm merged with Edison Electric in 1892 to form General Electric Co. After the merger, Thomson obtained a Ph.D. from Yale, and was the director of the electrical division of GE until his death in 1937. This full page advertisement appeared in the 1890 *Poor's Directory of Railway Officials* and noted the company had divisions in Boston, Chicago, and St. Paul.



MANUFACTURED BY THE T. H. / ELEC. CO. / LYNN MASS
Small Cent: 1867 1900

W.H

W.H
Half Cent: 1855
Large Cent: 1799 1800 1849 1855

W.F.H

W.F.H in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1801 1802 1803 1819

**JAMES A. HAAS
Philadelphia, PA**

James A Hass was active as a silversmith from 1846 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 163. He was listed in the 1855 *Philadelphia Consolidated City Directory* as selling watches and clocks on Laurel below 2nd. According to a genealogical website, he was born in 1821, and owned a jewelry store at 2nd and Fairmont, which eventually became James A. Haas & Sons. It was commended for "metallic emblems" by the Commissioners of the 1876 Centennial Exposition, and the business remained in the family for over a century..

JAMES A. HAAS / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1796

J. HACKETT

J. HACKETT
Large Cent: 1807 1851

**WILLIAM W. HACKNEY
Dayton, Ohio**

William W. Hackney was a Dayton gunsmith, who made heavy caliber percussion buffalo and hunting rifles (Frank Cover, *Centennial Portrait and Bibliographical Records of the City of Dayton*, 1896). Born in 1832, he was apprenticed in Union and Cincinnati. Hackney moved to Dayton in 1855, and the 1859 *Dayton Directory* listed him as a gunsmith at 147 3rd St. He held a number of public offices and sold real estate. The 1877 to 1890 *Directories* listed him as "Hackney, Wm. W. nickel, gold and silver plating works, 5 Canal res 1628 E. 3rd." In 1878, Hackney was a

partner in E. J. Schneider and Co., which was located at the same address. He died in the late 1890s.

W. W. HACKNEY / 1858
Eight Reales: 1817

A. A. HAGEN

A. A. HAGEN
Small Cent: 1880
Two Cents: 1867

G. HAGERTY

G. HAGERTY
Large Cent: 1798 1848

J. HAGERTY

J. HAGERTY
Large Cent: 1819 1843

R. HAGUE

R. HAGUE
Large Cent: 1797

J. W. HAIGHT Auburn, NY

John W. Haight was an Auburn jeweler and silversmith beginning in 1838. He was a partner in Haight and Leach from 1859 to 1867, and was in business as James W. Haight & Co. until at least 1884 (Belden 1980: 205, Green 1989: 197, Kovel 1989: 164; *Jewelers' Quarterly and Horological Review* 1884). Mrs. J. W. Haight's May 12, 1888, letter to the editor of *Good Housekeeping* concerning the magazine's contest noted, "We have just completed the journey through the United States..."

J. W. HAIGHT
Dime: 1856

H. HAINES

H. HAINES
New Brunswick Cent: 1861 1864 UK

A. HAKES

A. HAKES
Large Cent: 1848
1840s Hopkins of Milwaukee Token

HALE

HALE
Large Cent: 1831 1834

H. HALE

H. HALE
Small Cent: 1857
Half Dollar: 1855

MOSES HALE Ellsworth, ME

Moses Hale was born c. 1811. He was listed as a daguerreotypist in Ellsworth in the 1855 *Maine State Business Directory* (Gale and Gale 1984). In the 1852 *Directory* he was noted as the town's postmaster. In

the 1860 Census he was a book seller and in 1870 a deputy customs collector. At least one of his ambrotypes is known. He died in 1872 (Michael McAllister). The pieces are from two separate stamps, which sometimes overlap and the two reales has one stamped upside down relative to the other.

AMBROTYPE / BY MOSES HALE

Large Cent: 1827 1829
Dime: 1821
Quarter: 1853
Two Reales: UK
British Half Crown: 1842



HALE & ... Millbury, MA

HALE & ... / MILLBURY / MASS
Rev: Griffin / MILLBURY / MASS
Large Cent: UK

HALE & WARRANT

HALE & WARRANT
Large Cent: 1831

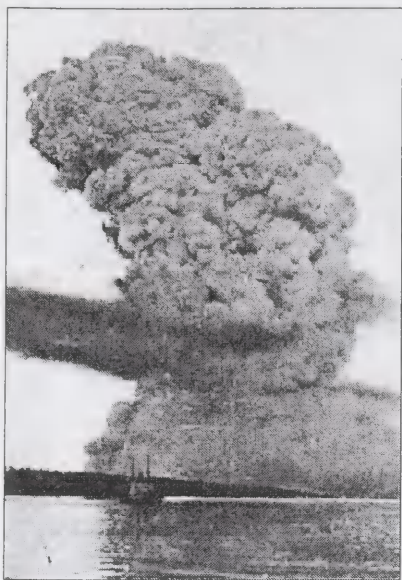
F. G. HALEY South Boston, MA

Mary E. Haley was listed in the 1870 to 1875 *Boston Directories* as a widow. Other Haleys were listed at the same address, but not an F. G., although it is reasonable to think he too was a relative.

* / F. G. HALEY. / 32 GOLD ST. / SO. BOSTON. / MASS.
New Brunswick Cent: 1861

HALIFAX HARBOR EXPLOSION Halifax, Nova Scotia

Most of the city of Halifax and a number of smaller communities were destroyed on Dec, 6, 1917, when the French ship *Mont-Blanc* exploded. It was full of ammunitions intended for Allied forces in Europe. The blast killed 2,000. people and was the largest manmade explosion until the development of the atomic bomb. 9,000 other people were injured. "D. G." probably was one of them, and this is a souvenir of the disaster.



D. G. HALIFAX / DEC 6 / 1917
Canadian Large Cent: 1906

C. HALL
Ovid, NY

Chester Hall was a silversmith in Ovid during the 1810s (Kovel 1989: 165). He also made clocks and repaired watches. A legal document of November 11, 1813, accused a person of stealing his tools. This advertisement appeared in the Sept. 1, 1815, *Seneca Patriot*.

Notice.

THE subscriber having established himself in the
**GOLD AND SILVER SMITH
BUSINESS,**
in the Village of Ovid, opposite M. GREENE'S
Office, Court Street; respectfully informs
the Inhabitants of said village and its vicin-
ity, that all orders in his line of business will
be promptly attended to. **CLOCKS** made,
and **WATCHES** repaired in a careful man-
ner and on usual terms. All kinds of Gold
and Silver work furnished on the shortest
notice.
Cash paid for old **GOLD, SILVER** and
BRASS.
C. HALL.
Ovid Village, August 22, 1815.

C. HALL
Large Cent: 1818 1822
Canadian Token: 1812
Two Reales: 1792 1799
British Crown: 1821

C. H. HALL

C. H. HALL
Two Cents: 1864
Two Reales: 1763

E. HALL

E. HALL
Large Cent: 1798

H. C. HALL
Philadelphia, PA

The 1900 *Annual Report of the Factory Inspector of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* listed Henry E. Hall as a rubber stamp maker at 823 Arch St., and noted that he had five employees

H. C. HALL / 823 ARCH ST. / PHILA.
Small Cent: 1880

I. HALL
Concord, NH

Ivory Hall was born in 1795, and he advertised from 1819 until 1860 (Belden 1980: 209, Kovel 1989: 165, Flynt and Fales 1968: 239). The 1844 *Concord Directory* noted he had "been engaged for the last five years in the manufacture of silver spoons for New York and Boston Markets." Green (1989: 32) illustrated one of the papers that Hall put in watch cases.



Lyon's 1854 *New Hampshire Annual Register* published an advertisement for Austin M. Ward's store, which was the "Successor to Ivory Hall" and dealt in the same merchandise. Hall apparently stayed in business at another address as the Nov. 3, 1858, *Concord Independent Democrat* reported, "The jewellery establishment of Ivory Hall was broken open, and silver ware to the amount of fifty dollars was stolen." The 1872 *New Hampshire Register and Farmer's Almanac* also listed Hall as selling clocks, watches and jewelry in Concord. He died in 1880 of old age. This advertisement appeared in Watson's 1850 *Directory of Concord Centre Village*.

IVORY HALL,
Dealer in **WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,** Silver
and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Spectacles and Fancy Goods.
Also,—Manufacturer of
Silver Spoons,
at wholesale and retail.
Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, &c., repaired and
warranted.
No. 224, Main Street, Concord, N. H.

I. HALL -
Large Cent: 1796 1856
Canadian Token

J. G. HALL

The coin reportedly is worn slight, indicating it was countermarked long after it was minted.

J. G. HALL
Large Cent: 1798

J. L. HALL
Turbridge. VT

A genealogical website notes that John L. Hall was born in 1806. His home and blacksmith shop were located next to the bridge. He made various sorts of edge and farm tools from c. 1860 and died in 1895.

J. L. HALL / TUNBRIDGE, VT.
Nickel: 186X

J. HALL

J. HALL
Large Cent: 1793

J. N. HALL

The letters in this hallmark are in script. A possible issuer was Joseph Hall. He was a silversmith who used a script hallmark, but like many silversmiths and other early metal workers, his middle initial is unknown. He became a freemason in 1781, and was working in Albany, New York in 1800 (Belden 1980: 210).

J. N. HALL
Large Cent: 1793 1812

J. W. HALL

J. W. HALL
Large Cent: 1845
Hard Times Token

OLLIE L. HALL
Oneida Valley, NY

OLLIE L. HALL / ONEIDA VALLEY / N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1854

R. HALL

R. HALL
Large Cent: 1836 1838 1845

S. HALL

S. HALL
Large Cent: 1810
Two Cents: 1869

S. E. HALL

S. E. HALL
Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1856

W. HALL & CO.
Boston, MA

William Hall was listed as a locksmith at 27 Dock Square in the 1845 *Boston Directory*. By 1851 the listing was William Hall & Co. at the same address. It received a silver medal for a prison door and lock from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association in 1874. The 1907 *Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor* noted it had just purchased a two story, brick building.

W. HALL
Large Cent: 1829 1839

W. HALL & CO (27) DOCK SQ
Large Cent: 1848

W. E. HALL & CO

W. E. HALL / & CO. 1858
Large Cent: 1852

WELLS C. HALL

WELLS C. HALL on Ribbon
Half Dollar: 1823

HALL & ELTON
Geneva, NY

Abraham B. Hall and A. D. Elton advertised in 1841 that they sold plated wares in Geneva (Belden 1980: 210). A later firm called Hall, Elton & Co. of Wallingford eventually was acquired by International Silver. (According to an extensive discussion on Silver Salon Forums website, the two companies were not related).

HALL & ELTON
Large Cent: 1806

K. L. HALLENBECK
Ft. Wayne, IN

Kenneth L. Hallenbeck of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, was born in 1932. He published half a dozen articles on merchant countermarks in the 1950s and 1970s. Hallenbeck was associated with the American Numismatic Association for six decades, held various ANA offices, including its presidency. He moved to Colorado Springs in 1983 and opened a coin shop there. The writer has seen these small, detailed stamps on aluminum planchets, and they probably exist on coins as well... Indeed, they do. One has been reported on 1954 Italian five lira, another on an Edward VII British halfpenny..

K. L. HALLENBECK

K. L. HALLENBECK / FT. WAYNE INDIANA

K. L. HALLENBECK / *- / C/S / COINS / *- / FT. WAYNE INDIANA

H. W. HALLETT & CO.

There seem to have been a numbr of companies with this name! One made watch movements. A payment to another was noted in an 1874 accounts document of the US Congress. Another was located in Kansas City. The stamp seems to have been meant for stamping thin metal objects, such as buttons, so the result would be relief on the other side.

H. W. HALLETT & CO. / Crossed Hammers (All Retrograde and Incuse)
Two Cents: 1864

J. HALSTRICK
Boston, MA

Joseph Halstrick was born in 1815, and was a partner in Stanwood and Halstrick c. 1850.. He was listed as a silversmith at 357 Washington St. in the 1851 *Boston Directory*. Halstrick died in 1886.

J. HALSTRICK / BOSTON
Quarter: 1796

C. F. HAMBLIN

C. F. HAMBLIN
Large Cent: 1837 1848

*NEW STAMPED MANY
COINS. HAVE A FEW IN
MY COLLECTION*

W. S. HAMIL

W. S. HAMIL
Large Cent: 1847 1852

**HAMILTON
Baltimore, MD**

HAMILTON / BALTIMORE
Half Dollar: 1831

**JOHNNIE H. HAMILTON
Ionia, MI**

E. E. Branch's *The History of Ionia County* (1915: 170-172) has a biography of John H. Hamilton. He was born near Avon, NY, in 1845, and moved with his parents to Ionia County in 1864. He was a farmer and sheepher. When he moved to the town of Ionia in 1895, he focused on buying wool, becoming one of the largest dealers in the state.

JOHNNIE H. HAMILTON / Masonic Compass and Square / IONIA. / MICH.
Half Dollar: 1839

J. A. HAMMERLY

Numerous Hammerlys with first names beginning with "J" were noted in 19th century Censuses, particularly in Illinois.

J. A. HAMMERLY / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1853
Quarter: 1825 1858 1876

**C. HAMMOND
Philadelphia, PA**

Charles Hammond made cavalry sabers, hatchets and other edged tools from the mid-1840s until the end of the Civil War (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 35). He was listed in the 1855 *Philadelphia Directory* as hatchets, hammers, etc. at 29 Commerce.

C. HAMMOND / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1841

**MRS. T. HAMMOND
Hammond, IN**

MRS. T. HAMMOND, / HAMMOND, IND. / TO / J. E. MOULTON.
Quarter: UK

**W. H. HAMMOND
New York City, NY**

William H. Hammond was listed in *New York City Directories* from 1850 to 1866 as selling watches at 8 Maiden Lane (Hank Thoele).

W. H. HAMMOND

Small Cent: 1857 1858 1859 UK
Quarter: 1855 1856

HANKS

HANKS
Large Cent: 1803 1819

J. F. HANLEY

J. F. HANLEY
Canadian Ten Cents: 1858
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1881
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1911

**J. A. HANLIN**

J. A. HANLIN
Canadian Tokens: 1837
Nova Scotia Penny: 1824

A. B. HANNAFORD

A. B. HANNAFORD
Half Cent: 1804

**C. HANNUM and C. W. HANNUM
Belchertown, MA**

Michael McAllister convincingly argues these countermarks are by father and son tool makers, and these coins were countermarked when they lived in Belchertown. Caleb Hannum was born in 1785 and died in Belchertown in 1829. The 1840 Census indicates Caleb W. Hannun was by then living in Norwich, twenty-five miles away. The 1845 *Report of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society* noted, "The edge tools presented by C. W. Hannum, of Norwich, were of superior quality and finish. We trust that many of his axes, like the one exhibited, will find their way, through our mountain boys, into the sturdy oaks,..."

The 1850 Census noted Caleb W. Hannun was then an edge tool maker in the nearby town of Chester. Joseph G. Holland's *History of Western Massachusetts* (1855, Vol 2, Pt. 3: 42) stated, "C. W. Hannum... of Chester Village manufactures axes and other edge tools... His establishment has been in operation twenty-five years, employs four hands, and produces 450 dozen axes, besides other edge tools..." Examples of CW's tools occasionally appear on the Internet. The countermarks seem to have been applied during the late 1820s and before Caleb's death.

C. HANNUM
Large Cent: 1817 1822 1826
Ireland Halfpenny: 1805



C. W. HANNUM
Large Cent: 1807 1818 1819 UK
Irish Halfpenny: 1724
With C. HANNUM
Large Cent: 1798

L. HANSCOM

L. HANSCOM
Large Cent: 1794

J. HANS

J. HANS
Large Cent: 1805

R. HANSELL

R. HANSELL
Large Cent: 1807

C. H. HANSON

C. H. HANSON
Half Cent: 1806

HAPGOOD Boston, MA

Joel (Joab) Hapgood was a general gunsmith whose shop was at 12 and later 30 Washington St. from 1848 to 1856 (Carey 1953: 51). The 1855 *Boston Directory* listed him as "sporting apparatus." This advertisement appeared in the 1852 *Massachusetts Register and State Record*.

J. HAPGOOD,
Manufacturer & Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES,
CANE GUNS, PISTOLS,
GUN MAKERS' GOODS,
AND SHOOTING APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 12 Washington Street, Boston.

Also,—Dealer in American and English **SPORTING POWDER**, of every variety of grain; **Shot and Balls**, of all sizes; Kly's, Starkey's, and Walker's water-proof and other **Percussion Caps**; French and German do.; Metallic and Elastic **Gun Wadding**, chemically prepared; and a large assortment of Goods, embracing every article in the Gun trade.
Gun Repairing of every description, done in the best manner.

This advertisement appeared in the 1856 *Massachusetts Business Directory*.

J. HAPGOOD,
Manufacturer, Importer and
Dealer in
GUNS,
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, PISTOLS,
AND GUN MAKERS' GOODS.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SPORTING POWDER,
In Kegs and Canisters, and all kinds of
SPORTING APPARATUS,
At Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Washington St., BOSTON.

HAPGOOD / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1823

HARDT'S EATING ROOMS Philadelphia, PA

Rulau Z40M are uniface, brass tokens stamped around the rim "HARDT'S / EATING ROOMS" and in the center with either "6 1/4" for half bit, "12 1/2" for one bit, or 8. Although a number of Hardts were in the food business in Philadelphia during the 1850s and 1860s, the most likely issuer was Charles Hardt, whose "Eating House" was located at 111 S. 2nd according to the 1859 *Philadelphia Directory*. He was listed as a confectioner at 106 & 108 S. 2nd in the 1862 *Philadelphia Directory* (Michael McAllister)

HARDT'S / EATING ROOMS
Large Cent: 1837

J. A. HARDY Bradford, VT

Johnson Arad Hardy was born in 1806. He opened a "scientific clock, watch and jewelry establishment" in 1829, and in 1851 constructed a large building and rented most of it to other businesses (Silas McKenn, *History of Bradford* 1875: 322-323). The countermark on this coin, although double struck, is a match to his hallmark as illustrated in Belden (1980: 214). He first advertised in the April 17, 1833, *Chelsea Advocate*, and was a partner with his son William George Hardy from 1864 until his death in 1874.

J. A. HARDY
Dime: 1825

R. HARDY

It usually is impossible to identify issuers who had common names, but if there is something unusual about a stamp, it may be possible to find a match using Google's "Images" option. This is the sort of stamp that would have been used by a blacksmith or toolmaker.

R. HARDY in Large Serrated Rectangle
Half Dollar: 1854

HAROLD'S CLUB Reno, NV

This famous casino opened in 1935 and closed in 1995. This unusual souvenir was made by stamping a very bent silver dollar with individual letter punches.

HAROLD'S / CLUB / RENO, NEV.
Silver Dollar: 1921

HARPER

HARPER
Half Cent: 1804

SML. T. HARKER

SML. T. HARKER
Large Cent: 1848 1853

J. A. HARPER

J. A. HARPER
Small Cent: 1857
Two Cents: 1864

S. HARPER

S. HARPER
Large Cent: 1831 1847 1851

HARPERS FERRY ARSENAL

The US government authorized construction of two national armories in the 1790s. One at Springfield, MA, and the other at Harpers Ferry, VA, now in West Virginia. The latter became famous because of John Brown's raid, which was a precursor to the Civil War. While a number of legitimate countermarked coins are known from the Springfield Arsenal (see that listing), none are known from Harpers Ferry.

The stamp is much larger than others of the period. It must have been made using a high powered press, which is typical of fantasies for the collector market. The writer has only seen a photograph of the coin, but in the last few years has seen a number of high quality fakes of early US silver coins, some of which had previously unknown countermarks. This half dollar could be another one. The pieces seem to be centrifugally cast, and the only way the writer could tell a particular piece was counterfeit was that the scratches on the coin were seen under high magnification to be cast, copies from the original, countermarked coin. There are no dings or scratches after stamping on this piece, which means it went directly into a collection after stamping. When it resurfaces, the owner should look very closely to see if it is a recent fantasy on a counterfeit coin.

US on Shield on Chest of Heraldic Eagle / HARPERS / FERRY / 1809
Modern Counterfeit of 1795 Silver Dollar



GEO. I. HARPUR
Amaranth, Ontario?

Amaranth is a grain that was the staple food of the Aztecs. It is little cultivated today, but grows wild in some places as a weed. That is the case around the town of Amaranth, in the Ontario township of the same name.

GEO. I. HARPUR
Rev: AMARANTH
US Quarter: 1854

JOHN O. HARR & CO.

JOHN O. HARR & CO.
Large Cent: 1793

JOHN K. HART / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1796

D. W. HARRIMAN

D. W. HARRIMAN
Large Cent: 1797 1838 1840 1847 1853 1854 UK
British Half Penny: 1829
With C. A. STRANGE
Large Cent: 1853

HARRIS

HARRIS
Large Cent: 1794

C. HARRIS

C. HARRIS
Small Cent: 1864
Two Cents: 1865

E. HARRIS

These coins probably were stamped by different individuals, but they have not been illustrated.

E. HARRIS
Quarter: 1854
Silver Dollar: 1892
British Penny: 1846

G. H. HARRIS Lewiston, ME

This is a common name. The only reason the stamp can be identified is that it is found on an 1855 large cent stamped by many other Lewiston machinists and "76" indicating it is a souvenir of the US Centennial Celebration (see Lewiston Machinists). George H. Harris was listed in the 1876 *Lewiston Directory* as a machinist residing at 3 Freys Block.

G. H. HARRIS
Large Cent: 1852
With 76 and many other Lewiston machinist stamps
Large Cent: 1855

J. W. HARRIS

J. W. HARRIS
Large Cent: 1837 UK

I. HARRIS

It is now known if these pieces are from the same stamp

I. HARRIS

Washington Token
Two Cents: 1864

J. HARRIS

J. HARRIS (Italics)
Large Cent: 1830

JS. HARRIS

JS. HARRIS
Large Cent: 1801

HARRISON-TREAT CO. FANTASIES Seattle, WA

This firm sold billard and bar supplies in the 1890s. The pieces are recent "fantasies" like coins stamped from trade token dies. This may be a genuine stamp that someone purchases when a firm was liquidated. The impressions are impressions are pristine, as if they were stamped yesterday. Indeed some may have been! Many more pieces may exist.

Pieces of this sort may have been made with no ill intent. Someone, such as a coin dealer, might have stamped the coins as give-a-ways. But when they got into the numismatic market, they were sold as genuine. One reportedly sold at auction for over \$100 a decade ago, but the money was refunded when it was realized these are modern items.

HARRISON-TREAT CO. / MAKERS / SEATTLE. WASH.

Hard Times Token: 1837
New Brunswick Halfpenny (Br-910): 1843
Canadian Bank Token: 1837
Planchets



C. C. HART

C. C. HART
Large Cent; 1807

E. HART

E. HART / 1830

Large Cent: 1818
Two Reales: UK

H. E. HART Keeseville, NY

H. E. Hart was a jeweler and dealer in silverware in Keeseville (Green 1989: 198). The 1868 *Proceedings of Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Albany* listed him as a vestryman of St. Paul's Church.

H. E. HART / KEESEVILLE, N. Y.

Small Cent: 1859
Two Cents: 1868
Nickel: 1869



J. HART Louisville, KY

This is probably the stamp of John Hart, who was listed as a locksmith on Walnut between 8th and 9th Sts. in the 1859 *Louisville Directory*.

J. HART / LOU. KY.
Quarter: 1856

JOHN K. HART Phialephia, PA

People often selected very old coins to countermark as souvenirs. A contributor suggested this is an example. If so, there is no way to identify this Hart since the time period is unknown.

JOHN K. HART / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1796

WILL. HART Massillon, Ohio

Three William Harts were listed in the 1870 Census in Stark County, which is where Massillon is located (Roebert Merchant). They were born in 1848, 1852, and 1866.

WILL. / HART. / MASS. O.
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

WM. HART Mayville, WI

William Hart was listed in the 1860 Census as a merchant in Mayville (Hank Thoele). The state and city name are stamped from a prepared punch. The rest of the legend is from individual letter punches, and Hart's name appears in either semicircular or straight format.

GET YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED / AT / HARTS / IN / MAYVILLE, / WIS.
Quarter: 1861

WM. HART / JEWELER / MAYVILLE, / WIS.

Large Cent: 1850
Quarter: 1853 1854 1857 UK



WM. HART / MAYVILLE, / WIS.
Two Reales: 1779

HARTFORD

These countermarked coins may be from city name stamps or they may be hallmarks or other sort of stamps of a person named Hartford.

HARTFORD
Large Cent: 1819 1838

HARTFORD Philadelphia, PA

George Hartford was a Philadelphia silversmith c. 1794 (Kovel 1989: 171). This italics stamp on a fugio cent is likely his issue.

HARTFORD
Fugio Cent: 1787

R. HARVEY

R. HARVEY
Large Cent: 1802

H. H. HARVEY Boston, MA

H. H. HARVEY, BOSTON
Large Cent: 1850

HARVEY & KEITH Louisville, KY

This Louisville boot and shoe manufacturer is mentioned in passing in Ziba C. Keith's *A Genealogy of the Descendants of Benjamin Keith* (1889: 61), which notes it later was known as S. Keith & Co. and Neal, Keith & Barlow. One of the partners was Sanford Keith, who was born in 1833. It must have been reasonably well known as one shoe store advertised that it sold its boots and shoes of Harvey & Keith of Louisville. It seems to have been in business at least into the 1920s.

HARVEY / & / KEITH
Large Cent: 1854

A. H. HARVIE Cincinnati, Ohio

A. H. HARVIE CINI O.
Large Cent: 1851

B. & C. HARWOOD

B. & C. HARWOOD
Bank of Montreal Penny Token (Br-521): 1837

C. B. HARWOOD

C. B. HARWOOD / 1872 / Three Odd Fellows Rings
Quarter: 185X

W. P. HARWOOD

A person named William P. Harwood was listed in the 1880 Census as a blacksmith in White Creek, Vermont (Hank Thoele).

W. P. HARWOOD
Quarter: 1853 1857

HASCY Albany, NY

This appears to be the hallmark of Alexander R. Hascy, who was a silversmith in Albany from 1831 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 172). In the 1830s and 1840s he also advertised as a watchmaker at 33 State St. Both Alexander T. Hascy and Nelson Hascy were listed under Watches, Jewelry and Plate in the 1850 *Albany Annual Register*. Alexander was located at 33 State St., and Nelson at 34 State St.

HASCY
Large Cent: 1828 1840 1845

RILEY HASKELL Painesville, Ohio

The 1860 Census noted Riley Haskell of Painesville was a gunsmith, who had been born c. 1827. He also was a maker of fishing lures and obtained a patent in 1859 for Trolling-Bait for Catching Fish. The patent drawing illustrated one of these lures. They are 3 1/2 to 10 inches long and made of silver washed copper or brass. An example of his rarest lure sold for over \$100,000 at auction..



He was listed as a gunsmith in the 1857 *Painesville Directory* and the 1860 *Ohio State Gazetteer and Business Directory*. His shop was on State St. He was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Census in Mentor — a town about six miles from Painesville. In 1870 he was listed as a carpenter, and in 1880 as a gunsmith (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher). The coins are countermarked from the stamps that were used on his lures.

R. HASKELL
Small Cent: 1859 1864
Nickel: 187X



RILEY HASKELL / PAINESVILLE, O.

Half Dollar: 1855



W. W. HASKELL
Ottawa and Streator, IL

The 1870 Census noted William W. Haskell was a jeweler in Ottawa. He was listed in the 1880 Census in Streator and was the partner of A. K. McCain (Michael McAllister). In 1877 he was a jeweler in Bruce Township, whose post office was in Streator (*Past and Present of LaSalle County* 1877). By 1881 he was vice-president of the Streator Bottle and Glass Co. As can be seen by comparing this and the "R. HASKELL" stamp above, it was possible to purchase standardized stamps by the 1870s.

W. W. HASKELL
Nickel: 1866



IRA C. HASKINS
Amherst, MA

Ira C. Haskins began manufacturing gold pens in Amherst in 1854. He made over fifty styles of pens, and for a time was a partner with his brother, J. C. in Haskins Bros. (*History of the Town of Amherst*, 1896: 306). Ira was listed as a gold pen maker in the 1889 *New England Business Directory* (Hank Thoele).

IRA C. HASKINS / TIP TOP / PEN / EN
Large Cent: 1850 UK
Small Cent: 1862

IRA C. HASKINS / TIP TOP / MAMMOTH / PEN
Small Cent: 1873



O. E. HASKINS
Lowell, IN

O. E. Haskins was a town pioneer. He erected a saw mill in 1848, which was Lowell's first business.

O. E. HASKINS, / LOWELL, / IND.
Rev: AUG 20TH 1866
Quarter: 1876

HASTIE & HASTIE

HASTIE / & HASTIE
Large Cent: 1840

G. W. HASTINGS

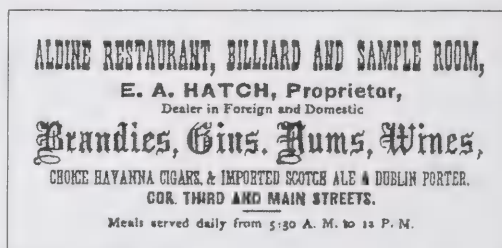
Too many people of this name were listed in 19th century directories to be certain of the issuer. The 1868 nickel is stamped "G A H" on the coin's edge.

G. W. HASTINGS
Large Cent: 1804 1814 1817 1821 1839 1852
Nickel: 1868
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: UK
Mexican Eight Reales: 1844-Counterfeit

HATCH'S RESTAURANT

La Crosse, WI

E. A. Hatch ran the Aldine Restaurant on the corner of Third and Main Sts. The restaurant only was mentioned in the 1876 *Lacrosse Directory*, and so these countermarked coins may have been issued for its opening. One of the quarters had been engraved as a love token with someone's initials and a pin was soldered on its back so that it could be worn as jewelry. The pin was removed before Hatch stamped his advertisement and put the coin back in circulation.



HATCH'S / -o- / RESTAURANT / COR MAIN & 3RD STS. / -o- / LAX, WIS.
Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: 1866 1867 (4) 1868 (3) 1870 1872 1873 (2) UK (5)
Quarter: 1853 1875



A. A. HATCH

A. A. HATCH
Large Cent: 1845

Silver Dollar: 1873

E. C. HATCH**E. C. HATCH.**Small Cent: 1858 1859 (2) 1862 1863 (3) 1865 (2) 1866 1871 1876
(2) UK

Two Cents: 1863 1864 1865 (5) 1867 1868 1869

M. HATCH**M. HATCH**Large Cent: 1847
Nickel: 1866**R. HATHAWAY****R. HATHAWAY**

Large Cent: 1808 1835 1848 1851

H. HATTERSLEY
Cleveland, Ohio

Henry Hattersley was a gunsmith in Cleveland (Carey 1953: 52). References differ on his dates of activity, but he was in business from the mid-1830s to perhaps the early 1870s.

H. HATTERSLEY

Large Cent: 1852

**J. HATTERSLEY**
Lexington, KY**J. HATTERSLEY / LEX. KY.**

Two Cents: 1870

HAUCK'S**HAUCK'S**

Silver Dollar: 1795 1799

C. J. HAUCK & SON
Brooklyn, NY

According to Census records, Charles J. Hauck emigrated from Darmstadt, Germany in 1830, and settled in Brooklyn. His Civil War token gave his address as 108 Leonard St. (NY 95B-1A). In the 1870s he received patents for a metal tobacco box and an "insect destroyer," which was a bug trap. His occupation was listed as metal manufacturer or metal goods in directories and the 1880 Census. The stamp "Chas. J. Hauck & Son / Brooklyn, N.Y." has been noted on what seems to be a sauce pan, but actually is part a portable, cavalry officer's tent stove.

He applied for a patent for the stove in 1872. Hauck made various sorts of metal objects, such as oil cans, and a matchesafe for the 23rd Knights Templar Conclave in St. Louis in 1886 is marked "Hauck Co.,

Brooklyn, N.Y." (Bruce Mosher, John Mutch). The 1893 *House Furnishing Review* noted, "Charles J. Hauck, senior member of Charles J. Hauck & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y." manufacturers of Bar Supplies, died Oct. 30th."

C. J. HAUCK & SON / BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Small Cent: 1860

JULES HAUDEL & CO.
Philadelphia, PA

Jules Hauel & Co. was an importer and perfumer at 46 South Third St. from 1840 to 1847. From 1848 to 1857 the business was located in a "spacious new building" on Chestnut St. Beginning in the 1850s, its products were often sold in highly decorated, ceramic pots. The firm had achieved success at the Great Exposition of 1851, and commissioned the London firm of F&R Pratt to design a series of pot lids for its products



The ceramic lid for its "Bear's Grease" portrays a bear. The one for its "Beef Marrow" shows a cow. Others have choir boys, domestic scenes, the British Parliament, etc. Many of the mid-19th century pot lids of US and British firms were so decorative they were mounted in wooden frames and displayed as art. This one portrays the 1851 Exposition's Crystal Palace in Hyde Park and proclaims, "The Highest Premium Awarded to Jules Hauel at the World's Fair, 170 Chestnut St., Philadelphia."

JULES HAUDEL & CO. / PHILADELPHIA.

Quarter: 1853

A. C. HAUER - NOGALES
See Fantasies**FRANK M. HAURY**
East St. Louis, IL

The legend is from individual letter unches and is a bit scrambled. East St. Louis is a city in St. Clair County, Illinois.

FRANK M. HAURY / OAKLAND CITY. IND.Rev: JAN. 4. 97 / 4 ST. CLARE. AVE. / EAST ST. LOUIES
Chinese Cash**HAUSSMANN, MCCOMB & DUNN**
Chicago, IL

This surgical instrument manufacturing business was organized in 1875. The partners were Hermann Hausmann J. C. McComb, and Sola R. Dunn. According to an 1888 advertisement in *Physician and Surgeon*, it was located at 122 East Randolph St. Eventually it became Haussmann and Dunn (Albert N. Marquis, *The Book of Chicagoans*. 1911: 201). The stamp on the silver dollar is small and very weakly struck.

HAUSSMANN, MCCOMB & DUNN on Belt around CHICAGO

Large Cent: 1838

... MCCOMB & DUNN

Silver Dollar: 1881

HAVERFORD SCHOOL
Haverford, PA

This seems to refer to Haverford College, which was founded in 1832 by the Quakers and originally called Haverford School.

SCHOOL / HAVERFORD
Large Cent: 1820

S. HAWES
South Shaftsbury, VT

Silas Hawes received a patent for a carpenter's square in 1819, and soon went into business with Stephen Whipple in South Shaftsbury. Hawes retired in 1827, and by 1846 the firm had become the Eagle Square Mfg. Co. It is not certain if the first stamp is by the same firm, but the time period seems correct.

HAWES
Large Cent: 1823 1828

HAWES / PATENT / WARRANTED / STEEL
Large Cent: UK

S. HAWES / PATENT / STEEL with G. BRIGGS
Canadian Trade and Navigation Halfpenny Token (Br-965)

D. A. HAWKINS
Worcester, MA

D. A. HAWKINS. / WORCESTER. MASS
Large Cent: UK

HAWKINS & ATWATER
Birmingham, CT

Hawkins and Atwater was listed in the 1849 *Connecticut State Business Directory*. It operated a machine shop, sold iron and steel, made axles, springs, sleigh shoes, and other parts for horse carriages.



HAWKINS & ATWATER / BIRMINGHAM / CT / SPRING & AXLE MAKERS
Large Cent: UK

J. W. HAWLEY

J. W. HAWLEY
Large Cent: 1807

RAY HAWLEY
Detroit, MI

RAY HAWLEY / DETROIT
Small Cent: 1905

JOHN HAWMAN
Collingwood, Ontario

A genealogical website notes that John Hawman (1789-1854) was one of three Hawman males who lived in the Collingwood area in the 19th century. One of his sons also was named John, and was noted in the 1871 Census of having died earlier that year.

JOHN HAWMAN, COLLINGWOOD, ONT.
British Crown: UK (George III)

J. HAY

J. HAY
Large Cent: 1812
Quarter: 1877

TOBY HAY'S
New York City, NY

TOBY / HAY'S / N. Y. C.
Nickel: 1867

J. B. HAYDEN
Easton, NY

In 1854, J. B. Hayden of Easton, NY, received patent 10,506 for an Improved Metallic Hub for Wheels (Timothy Gagne).

PATENT / 1854 / J. B. HAYDEN
Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1856 1857

F. HAYDEN
Waterbury, CT

Like a number of other large cents, this coin is stamped with a button die. David and Daniel Hayden manufactured brass buttons in Waterbury from 1820 to 1850. They were joined by Festus, a nephew. "F. HAYDEN & CO" is found on some buttons of the era.

F. HAYDEN WATERBURY, CONN (Retrograde)
Large Cent: UK

JOSIAH HAYDEN & CO.
Haydenville, MA

Josiah Hayden & Co. sold steel and gold pens in the 1840s. In 1841 it received a silver medal from the New York State Agricultural Society for "very superior steel pens," and in 1843 a diploma from the American Institute. The May 16, 1842, *Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser* of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania noted that Josiah Hayden and E. J. Eno were, "large dealers in the article of steel pens," and had been involved in an investigation of corruption of the New York Custom House (Bruce Mosher). Advertisements for Josiah Hayden & Co. pens appeared in various publications until at least 1850. Joseph Hayden, himself, was a major brass manufacturer in Haydenville. His son and grandson continued in the business, which became the Haydenville Brass Co. (Whistleman, online).

JOSIAH / HAYDEN / & CO.
Large Cent: 1802

C. G. HAYES and H. BROWN

The "H. BROWN" stamp is upside down relative to the other two. The initials also have been reported as "C. C."

C. G. HAYES / H. BROWN / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1802 1807 1810 1818

S. N. HAYES

S. N. HAYES
Small Cent: 1879
Silver Dollar: 1871

HAYES & ADRIANCE
Poughkeepsie, NY

Peter P. Hayes and John Adriance were silversmithing partners from 1816 to 1826 (Belden 1980: 220).

HAYES & ADRIANCE
Large Cent: 1803

A. HAYNES

A. HAYNES
Canadian Halfpenny Token (Br-967): 1823
US Large Cent: 1843

E. W. HAYNES

E. W. HAYNES
Two Cents: 1865
With J. N. HOWE, D. M. KIDDER, and D. C. WALLACE
Large Cent: UK



I. HAYNES

I. HAYNES
Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1876
British Shilling: 1839

J. HAYNES
Concord, MA

John Haynes was listed as a Concord manufacturer of "lasts" – the wooden forms used in making shoes – in the 1860 and 1870 Censuses. He was simply listed as "lasts" in the 1871 *New Hampshire Register*.

J. HAYNES / CONCORD / N. H.
Nickel: 1866

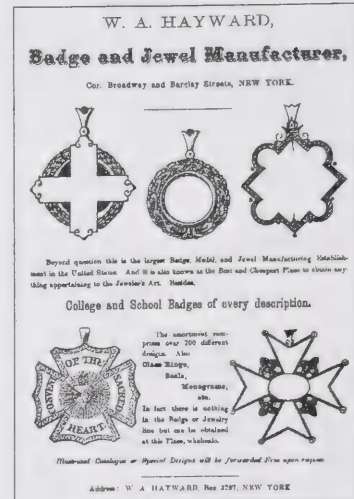


C. P. HAYS

C. P. HAYS
Silver Dollar: 1882 1883

W. A. HAYWARD
Attleboro, MA, and New York City

The 1860 Census noted William Abraham Hayward was a jeweler in Attleboro. This eight reales is countermarked from a backstamp he used to mark items retailed in his store and has been noted on silverware. By the 1870s he was in the badge and jewelry making business in New York City. Hayward issued a number of trade catalogs, billed himself as the Largest Catholic Medal and Badge Manufacturer in the country, sold watches, etc. This advertisement appeared in the 1879 *Year-Book of Education*.



W. A. HAYWARD
Eight Reales: 1813



HEADQUARTERS SALOON

HEADQUARTERS SALOON / G A D F / G P TOKEN
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871

BEN. T. HEALD

Benjamin Taylor Heald was born on March 28, 1837, in rural Chester County, PA., and was listed in the 1850 to 1870 Censuses. His 1911 obituary noted he had died in the Chester County Hospital after a long illness. All it said about Heald's life was at first he "taught school for several months in his neighborhood and later went West" (Bruce Mosher). Where he lived before coming back to Chester is not known.

BEN. T. HEALD. MARCH 28TH 1837. around Star
Silver Dollar: 1799

T. HEALD

T. HEALD
1797 US Large Cent

J. HEANEY

J. HEANEY
Silver Dollar: 1799

JAMES HEARN
Clinton, Ontario

James Hearn was listed in the 1869 *Ontario Provincial Directory* as a blacksmith in Colborne. From 1882 to 1893 he also was a cattle driver in Clinton in Huron County. Baker (2006: 42) discovered Hearn's connection to William H. Lowe, who apparently made this piece. The *Marriage Registers of Ontario* indicate Lowe was married in Huron County in 1873. By the next year he was in Toronto and worked there as a jeweler, dying in 1904 (Langdon 1966: 98, 107).

JAMES HEARN. / (Engraved Man on Horseback) / CLINTON, ONT.
Rev: THE / COMPLIMENTS / OF / W. H. LOWE. / A. D. 1874
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: UK (Victoria)

**H. HEASELDEN**

H. HEASELDEN
Large Cent: 1794 1818 1833 1839 1841 1843 1851 UK



R. HEASLEY & CO.
New York City, NY

Robert Heasley was listed as a locksmith in *New York City Directories* from at least 1842 to 1858 on either Bleeker or Perry Sts. In 1860 he was listed as a smith and a sexton - a person who takes care of church property - and in 1865 as only a sexton.

R. HEASLEY & CO. / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1843

HEATH**HEATH**

Large Cent: 1828 1837
Half Dollar: 1877

HEATH HDW. CO.
Monroe, NC

B. D. and H. W. Heath founded the Heath Hardware Co. in 1887. It was on Franklin St. across from the Court House (Monroe History, online).

HEATH HDW. CO. / MONROE, N. C.
Nickel: 1901

C. HEATH

C. HEATH
Large Cent: 1837 1838 1843 1849
Dime: 1835

HEDGE

HEDGE
Large Cent: 1807

DAVID HEDGES
East Hampton, NY

This coin has the initials and name hallmarks of David Hedges, who was born in 1779 and died in 1856. He began work as a silversmith in 1801 and continued in business until 1830. He was listed in directories as "House and Shop next Door, South of Clinton Academy, East Hampton." Hedges was a colonel in the state militia, a town supervisor, and member of the New York State Assembly from 1825 to 1833 (Belden 1980: 222, Ensko 1948: 69).

HEDGES. / D H
Large Cent: 1814

W. M. HEER, JR.
Bryant, AK

Rosa was the wife of William Heer, Jr. She is buried in the Bryant Cemetery in Saline County, having been born in 1881 and died in 1901. Bryant is in Saline County, and William Heer was living in Saline according to the 1900- Census. He had been born in 1873.

W. M. HEER, JR. / BRYANT / ARK
Silver Dollar: 1886

HEGAN BROTHERS
Louisville, KY


This was a wall paper business. E. Polk Johnson's *A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians* (1912 Vol 2: 1094) notes Hegan Brothers was a Louisville Wall Paper Dealer by 1857. The Jan. 1888 *Carpentry and Building* mentioned it also made wooden mantels. So the stamp could have been meant to mark the edge of rolls of wall paper or something attached to mantels. The July 3, 1890. *American Stationer* noted, "Hegan Brothers, dealers in paper hangings, Louisville, Ky., have sold out." A lawsuit followed, claiming the Hegan had overestimated the value of their goods, and a new business soon was formed. The *Louisville Municipal Reports* noted in 1893 and 1894 the Hegan Wall Paper Co. had been paid by the city for map mounting.

MANUFACTURED / BY HEGAN / BROTHERS / LOUISVILLE, KY.
Dime: 1857



R. HEINISCH
Newark, NJ

Rochus Heinisch was born in Austria in 1801, and at first made surgical instruments in New York City. He invented a means of welding steel to iron, and by 1829 was making saws in Elizabeth, New Jersey. His first listing in Newark was 1835, and in that year he received a US patent for tailor's shears. In 1844 he won a gold medal from the American Institute for the best tailor's shears. The 1859 *Newark Directory* listed him as a maker of knives and shears at 114 Market St. By then he also had a factory in New York City at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Sts. He died in 1874, and his sons took over the business, which was purchased by J. Wiss in 1914 (William Ford, *The Industrial Interests of Newark, N.J.* 1874: 100-101; E-Museum of Vintage Saddle Making and Leather Working Tools, online). He placed numerous ads for his shears over the decades. This particular advertisement was in the 1842 *New York City Directory*.



R. HEINISCH,
MANUFACTURER OF
**PATENT TAILORS' SHEARS, BARBERS' SHEARS,
TRIMMERS, LADIES' SCISSORS, &c.**
NEWARK, N. J.,


Respectfully announces to the citizens of New York, that Mr. George Thomas, of 83 Clinton Street, is appointed sole agent for the sale of the above goods, and will be furnished with a full supply of the different sizes and descriptions, and those, also, having the decided and important improvement of the flat screw, a very rare addition to this celebrated article.

After the numerous premiums and splendid testimonials these articles have obtained from the fairs in different parts of the United States, as well as from the unqualified approbation bestowed upon them wherever they have been introduced, it would be superfluous to R. Heinisch to recommend his manufactures on his own responsibility. He therefore offers the following extract from the report of the Franklin Institute of the city of Philadelphia, as corroborative testimony of their merit, and of the high repute with which they are viewed by men of talent, judgment, and experience:

"The Tailors' Shears patented and manufactured by R. Heinisch are beautifully made, exhibiting in the mechanism a judicious gradual improvement to a perfect fit of the blades and a judicious disposition of the levers; the construction considers that a great benefit has been conferred on a large class of operatives by the introduction of an article in incessant use, and therefore recommends these shears to special notice."

This advertisement appeared in E. Porter Belden's *New-York: Past, Present, and Future* (1849)

R. HEINISCH,
Manufacturer of Patent
TAILORS' SHEARS,
SCISSORS, CARVING
KNIVES & FORKS, RAZORS
AND OTHER FINE
CUTLERY,
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS, N. Y.
Coach Trimmers, Hatters, Paper Hangers, Barbers' and other Shears always on hand.



R. HEINISCH / -o- / NEWARK, N. J.
Small Cent: UK (Flying Eagle)

F. A. HEISELY
Pittsburgh, PA

The Heisely family was well known watch, clock and mathematical instrument makers. Frederick A. Heisely was born in 1792 in Frederick Maryland. His initial listing in the *Pittsburgh Directory* was in 1837, the same year that he became one of the founding members of the city's First Lutheran Church (Charles E. Smith, *Makers of Surveying*

Instruments in America since 1700, 1962). He died in 1875 (Bruce Mosher).

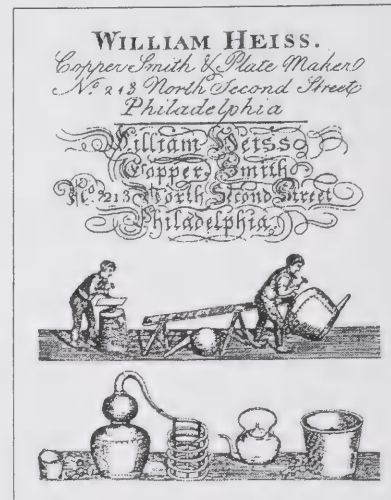
PITTSBURGH / F. A. HEISELY
Large Cent: 1845

J. HEISLER

J. HEISLER
Large Cent: 1838 UK

W. HEISS
Philadelphia, PA

In 1813, William Heiss was listed as a coppersmith. In 1824 he was a "copper ware, copper plate and stove manufacturer."



Mineral water became popular in the early 1840s, and by 1843 Heiss was making mineral water fountains and selling bottled mineral water. He appears to have retired in 1846, and in the 1848 *Philadelphia Directory* his wife was listed as a widow. The bottles read "W. HEISS, JR."



W. HEISS / NO. 213 NORTH 2ND ST. / PHILA.
Large Cent: UK

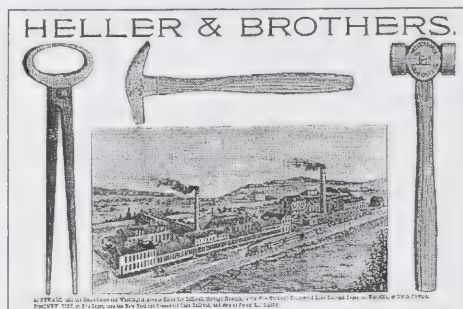
J. R. HELEN
Gormley, Ontario

J. R. HELEN / GORMLEY

Bank of Upper Canada Token (Br-720): 1852

HELLER BROS. CO. Newark, NJ

Heller Brothers was organized in Newark in 1836 and became one of the largest US manufacturers of blacksmithing and hand tools. It issued shell storecards reading "Take the Gamble Out of Buying! / Heller Tool Co. / (Horse) / Trademark Since 1836" (*Coin World*, May 11, 1966: 56). In 1899 it was incorporated as Heller Brothers Co., and after the First World War built a large file making factory in Newcomerstown, Ohio. It advertised in the 1943 *Popular Science* that it was "America's oldest file manufacturers. Good tools since 1836." "Nucut" was one of its trade names and is from a separate stamp (Hank Thoele).



Heller was purchased by Simons Tool in 1955, and its trademark became "Heller Tool Co. since 1836" around a horse, recalling its days of making blacksmithing tools.



HELLER / Horse / BROS. CO.
Half Dollar: 1909

HELLER / Horse / U. S. A. / NUCUT
Half Dollar: 1912

HELM

.HELM

Canadian Fifty Cents: 1870 1872
US Quarter: 1854
US Half Dollar: 1854



JNO. C. HELWIG
Canal Dover, Ohio

According to Census records, John C. Helwig was born in Canal Dover in 1858. He attending Wittenburg College, later owned a large dairy farm outside New Philadelphia, lectured on scientific farming, and died in 1939 (Jim Baker).

JNO. C. HELWIG / C. DOVER, O.
Half Dollar: 1876

HEMENWAY

HEMENWAY

Two Cents: UK
Quarter: 1875

D. B. HEMPSTED

Eatonton, GA, and New London, CT

Daniel Booth Hempsted was a silversmith who was born in 1784 and died in 1852. In 1806 he became a partner in Spencer & Hempsted, and in the early 1820s formed Daniel B. Hempsted & Co. in Eatonton, Georgia. He also worked in New London, Connecticut, where he issued a trade card for his business (Belden 1980: 222, Ensko 1948: 101, 254, Flynt and Fales 1968: 245, Green 1989: 200, Kovel 1989: 177).

D. B. HEMPSTED.
Large Cent: 1803

HENAN

HENAN

Large Cent: 1840
Quarter: 1854

- HENDERSON

- HENDERSON

Large Cent: 1803

A. HENDERSON Poughkeepsie, NY,

No photos have been published, and the British penny probably is from a different stamp. The others likely are from the backstamp of Adam Henderson (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). He was born in 1794, and circa 1825 became a jeweler and watch maker. He also was a village trustee and died in 1859.

A. HENDERSON

Large Cent: 1818 1851 1853
British Penny: 1797

ALEX. HENDERSON Syracuse, NY

Alexander Henderson was listed in *Syracuse Directories* as a veterinary surgeon, and his son Matthew became his partner in 1880. According to the 1871 *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the New York*, he had been appointed a veterinary surgeon in the Second Battalion of Cavalry in 1870. This coin is stamped with individual letter punches and seems to be a keepsake.

ALEX. HENDERSON VET'Y SURGEON. around SYRACUSE / N. Y.
French Five Francs: 1816

HENDRICK

HENDRICK
New Jersey Cent: 1787

R. HENDERY Montreal, Quebec

Robert Hendery was born in 1814 in Corfu, Greece. He arrived in Montreal in 1837, and from 1840 to 1887 supplied wholesale silverware and similar goods to retailers. From 1887 until his death in 1897 he was the partner of John Leslie (Silver Hallmarks and Marks Antique and Modern online). He advertised in the 1880 *Montreal Directory* as "Silversmith, manufacturer of silver spoons, forks, tea-sets, presentation plate, prize cups, church communion services, etc. etc. electro-plating in gold and silver. All orders punctually attended to." He received Canadian patent 1,275 for Improvements in the Art of Electroplating with Nickel in 1872, but this stamp reads "Patented July 1871." It is not a US patent, and so it either refers to the date he applied for the 1872 patent or to a product patented by someone else that was made by Hendery.

R. HENDERY / -- / MONTREAL. / PATENTED, / JULY 1871
Canadian Ten Cents: 1880



HENLEY'S Modern Issue

This has been noted on various denomination US coins from the 1960s and 1970s.

HENLEY'S
Various

HENO
See H. ENO

H. HENRIE

H. HENRIE
Silver Dollar: 1799

HENRY

HENRY / PATENT / 1840
Large Cent: 1826

J. J. HENRY Boulon, PA

John Joseph Henry made pistols and long rifles. These stamps appear on his guns. He and his relatives ran an armory and gun works in Bolton that contracted with the US government. He died in 1836.

J. J. HENRY / BOULTON
Large Cent: 1814



A. HENSHAW Newark and New York City

A. Henshaw was a gunsmith and engraver who worked in New York City from 1830 to 1836. He then moved to Newark in Wayne County. The two reales also has the countermark of Orra Bennett, who was a Lyons gunsmith. Both Lyons and Newark are towns on the New York State Barge Canal in Wayne County.

A. HENSHAW / 1837
Large Cent: 1822
With O. BENNETT / LYONS
Two Reales: 1789

V. E. HEPP

V. E. HEPP
Large Cent: 1802

W. H. HEPWORTH North Tonawanda, NY

In the 1990s, a descendant of W. H. Hepworth gave the American Numismatic Society an 1816 Wellington halfpenny token with this countermark (*Annual Report of the ANS*, 1994). Since then, many others have appeared on the market. In December of 1996, Warren Baker (2006: 43-44) received a letter from Scott Douglas that explained their source.

In recent conversation with Mr. Robert Hepworth Loyd I was made aware of this particular counterstamp which was made by his Grandfather... W. H. Hepworth was a merchant in Tonawanda, N.Y. Mr. Hepworth left Snaith Yorkshire, landed at Quebec about 1855, then moved to Buffalo, N.Y. His first store was next to the Tonawanda Creek at the end of the Long Bridge. Later he moved 150 yards south, across the Erie Canal to 22 Main St... His last store was on Webster St. in North Tonawanda... (He) operated his store from 1878 to 1898... When these tokens were discovered by Mr. Lloyd several years ago they had spent a long time in a paste board box, in a barn... All of the tokens were corroded and in general a little on the rough side. Most that I have run across are holed...

Hepworth's stamp clearly had some other initial purpose than countermarking coins, and it is slightly too big for most of them. Usually the countermark is weakly struck, resulting in either his name or LONG BRIDGE not being readable. The pieces are not typical of advertising countermarks because the coins are such a wide variety. The best guess is they served as trade tokens or give-aways. They may have been made

from an old stamp that had the address of Hepworth's first store. Many other pieces than those listed below may exist.

W. H. HEPWORTH / DRY GOODS / LONG BRIDGE


Large Cent: 1848 1851 UK (3)
 Canadian Large Cent: 1858
 Canadian Token (4)
 British Halfpenny: 1806 1862
 French Five Centimes: 1854 1855
 French Bronze: UK
 Greek Five Leptas: 1869
 Italian Five Centimos: 1862 1867
 Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871
 Spanish Five Centimos: 1870
 Uncertain Copper Coin: UK



The right pieces is poorly struck and the last line does not show.

C. HEQUEMBOURG, JR.

Charles Hequembourg, Jr. was born in 1788, and was a sergeant in the War of 1812. During his long career he worked as a silversmith in New Haven, CT; Albany, Paterson and Buffalo, NY; and St. Louis, Missouri. He also sold clocks and watches (Ensko 1948: 69, Kovel 1989: 178, Flynt and Fales 1968: 245-246, who differ in the details). He was listed as a watch repairer at 3 Seneca in the 1842 *Buffalo City Directory*.



C. HEQUEMBOURG,
Watch Maker,

175 Main Street Buffalo, gives his personal attention to the Repairing and Adjusting **PATENT LEVERS**—he flatters himself that his experience in the art of Watch Repairing for upwards of **Twenty-five years**, will ensure him the confidence of the public.

C. HEQUEMBOURG, JR

Large Cent: 1803
 Half Dollar: 1795

A. HERBEL St. Louis, MO

Abraham Herbel was a jeweler and watchmaker at 56 North Second in 1851 and 1852. He then moved to 30 Market St., and was listed in St. Louis directories as a jeweler and silversmith there until 1854 (Kovel 1989: 179). This interesting countermark has a background grid of fine lines, which he apparently used to design the stamp.

A. HERBEL

Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1851

A. L. HERNSTEIN New York City, NY

HIBBARD / SPENCER / BARTLETT / & CO,

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I have just introduced a new

CLINICAL THERMOMETER,

which will obviate all difficulties heretofore experienced in thermometers.

There is no danger of losing the register needle, for the simple reason it has none, but by its ingenious constriction in the contraction, which will be observed in the illustration, the mercury rises according to the temperature, and, as soon as removed from the body, the column of mercury breaks at the constriction "A" and registers the temperature, thereby making a register of the whole column. After which shake down the mercury into the bulb, or as far down as 90°, losing all signs of registering. By repeating above it will register as often as desired.

Price, \$4.00 each, in a handsome polished boxwood case, square ends to prevent rolling off. Will be sent free by mail on receipt of Post-Office order, payable at station F. Every Instrument warranted.



ESTABLISHED 1825.

A. L. HERNSTEIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Superior Surgical Instruments

AND

ORTHOPEDICAL APPLIANCES,

FOURTH AVENUE AND 311th STREET,
 NEW YORK.

A. L. HERNSTEIN / NEW YORK

Small Cent: 1882

C. J. HERON

C. J. HERON

Large Cent: 1851
 Quarter: 1873

CHRISTOPHER HERRSCHAFT Brooklyn, NY

Christopher Herrschaft was born in Germany in 1836. He was listed in the 1860 Census as a machinist in Brooklyn. He received three patents from 1867 to 1882 for mechanical innovations and was listed in the 1889 and 1890 *Brooklyn Directories* as a "truckman" (Bruce Mosher).

CHRISTOPHER. HERRSCHAFT.

Rev. : UNION . FOR . EVER / . BROOKLYN . / & N. Y.
 Large Cent: UK

C. HERVEY

BUY / WATCHES / OF / C HERVEY

Large Cent: 1847

E. HESS

E. HESS

Nickel: 1867 1869

F. HESS

F. HESS

Large Cent: 1807 1826
 Half Dollar: 1795
 Two Reales: 1793



C. E. HESSE
Allegheny, PA

C. E. HESSE / ALLEGHENY, PA.
Large Cent: 1853

HEWET
New York City, NY

Henry W. Hewet received patent 1,659 in 1840 for a Screw-Wrench. Its production was licensed to E. F. Dixie of Worcester, Massachusetts (Cope 1999: 100, 137). He was listed as an engraver at 52 John in the 1848 *New York City Directory*.

HEWET / PATENT / 1840
Rev: 1840 / PATENT / PATENT
Large Cent: 1826

HEWITT
Vancouver, British Columbia

The George H. Hewitt Co. was founded in 1898. It is still in business and advertises rubber stamps, signs and related supplies on the Internet.

HEWITT / VANCOUVER B. C.
Canadian Large Cent: 1914

G. HEYNHOLD
Chicago, IL

The 1880 Census listed G. Heynhold as a jeweler, who had been born in Saxony, Germany. He was listed in the 1886 *Chicago Directory* as a jeweler (Hank Thoele), and was still in business in 1894, when he was mentioned in the *Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review*.

G. HEYNHOLD
Large Cent: 1851 1853
Two Cents: 1865 (2) 1869
Nickel: 1868

H. D. HIBBARD

H. D. HIBBARD
Large Cent: 1850
Quarter: 1855

HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO,
Chicago, IL

This was one of the country's major hardware dealers. It traced its origins to the 1850s and had a series of name changes over the years. It was called Hubbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. from 1882 to 1890. issued catalogs selling hardware, guns, pocket knives, razors and a multitude of other items. It had a large, ten story building in downtown Chicago.

HIBBARD / SPENCER / BARTLETT / & CO,
Two Cents: UK

J. HIBNER
Baltimore, MD

John Hibner was born in 1790. He was a gunsmith, locksmith and gell hanger, who was listed in *Baltimore Directories* from 1837 to 1853 (Sellers 1983: 145).

J. HIBNER / BALTO MD
Large Cent: 1849



N. F. HICKOK

N. F. HICKOK
Small Cent: 1860 1874
Nickel: 1867

J. HICKS

J. HICKS
Large Cent: 1831 UK

R. B. HICKS
Wooster, Ohio

R. B. HICKS / WOOSTER, OHIO
Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny (Br-720): 1857

HIGBEE & MCCOY
Ogdensburg, NY

This firm apparently was Ogdensburg's general store. It advertised in newspapers of the early 1860s that it sold in tin, copper and sheet iron ware, stoves, plows, farming tools, glassware, etc. A genealogical website notes the partnership was dissolved in 1871.

HIGBEE & MCCOY
Canadian Tokens (2)

T. HIGGINS

T. HIGGINS
Large Cent: 1800

G. HIGH

G. HIGH
Large Cent: 1837
Dime: 1856

HIGHBEE & MCCOV

HIGHBEE & MCCOV
Canadian Bank Token (Br-720): 1850

HIGHLAND AERIE 449 Norwood, Ohio

F. O. E. indicates the Fraternal Order of Eagles. An aerie is an eagle's nest and also the term used for their lodges.

HIGHLAND AERIE NO. 449 F.O.E. / NORWOOD, O.
Small Cent: 1900

F. HIGHRITER

F. HIGHRITER
Dime: 1805

HIGH SPEED

HIGH / SPEED
Nickel: 1912
Half Dollar: 1902

G. HIGHT Gorham, ME

George Hight was listed as a Gorham edge tool maker and blacksmith in the 1856 *New England Business Directory*, and was listed in the 1850 Census as a fifty-eight year old blacksmith (Hank Thoele).

G. HIGHT / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1803

H. HIGHT

H. HIGHT
Large Cent: 1802

P. HILBERG

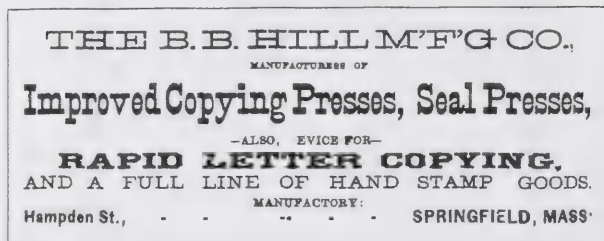
P. HILBERG in Horseshoe
Large Cent: UK

HILD

HILD
Small Cent: 1857 1858

B. B. HILL Springfield, MA

Benjamin B. Hill's company made seal presses, check protectors and other business machines from the late 1860s until 1925. In 1866 Hill patented a cancelling stamp, and in 1887 patented one of the earliest copying machines called Hill's Blotter Bath. This advertisement appeared in the 1881 *Railway Purchasing Agent*.



B. B. HILL MER. SPRINGFIELD MASS. in Circle
Small Cent: 1865

CORA. HILL

Paxton, MA

CORA. HILL / - / PAXTON
Small Cent: 1862

D. B. C. HILL

There are at least two possibilities. One D. B. C. Hill was mentioned in New Hampshire records from the 1870s to 1890s. He was a selectman of Swanzy from 1876 to 1883 and ran the Hotel Surrey in Surrey in 1892. The more likely issuer was listed as a Cambridge, MA. machinist in the 1860 Census and as a brass finisher in the 1861 *Cambridge Directory* (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher).

D. B. C. HILL.
Small Cent: 1856
Half Dollar: 1854

DANIEL B. C. HILL
Quarter: UK

E. O. HILL

E. O. HILL
Large Cent: 1819 1820 1830

G. A. HILL and H. D. HILL

"H. D. HILL" is from a prepared stamp, while "G. A. HILL" may be stamped from individual letter punches.

G. A. HILL and H. D. HILL.
Large Cent: 1814 1847
Small Cent: 1858
Three Cents (Nickel): 1863

H. F. HILL

H. F. HILL.
Large Cent: 1837 1844
Two Cents: 1864
Spanish One Real: 1793

I. HILL

I. HILL.
Large Cent: 1837
Hard Times Token
British Halfpenny: UK (George III)

J. HILL

J. HILL
Small Cent: 1905
Nickel: 1874
Canadian Large Cent: 1892

J. H. HILL

J. H. HILL
Large Cent: 1833
Canadian Large Cent: 1884

J. M. HILL New York City, NY

In the late 1840s, Joseph M. Hill was a blacksmith at 6 Third Ave. He later worked at 385 Bowery. He is a possible issuer.

J. M. HILL

Large Cent: 1844

J. M. HILL / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1819

Real: 1808

LEANDER B. HILL
Connecticut

NWRR means the Norwich and Wooster Railroad. This is a personal souvenir of Leander B. Hill, who was born in 1839 and worked for the railroad (Warren Baker). He was listed in the 1860 Census in Windham, in 1870 in New Haven, and in 1880 in Preston, CT.

LEANDER B. HILL

Rev: N 7 W R R

Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1857

MYRA HILL
Berlin, Ohio

MYRA / HILL / BERLIN, O.

Quarter: 1876

WM. J. HILL

WM. J. HILL

Dime: 1833

Half Dollar: 1830

A. B. HILLER
MATTAPoisETTE, MA.

Alpheus B. Hiller was noted in Mattapoisette in the 1860 Census, having been born c. 1837. A person of the same name was listed as a carpenter in the Mattapoisette section of the 1903 *Rochester, MA, Directory*.

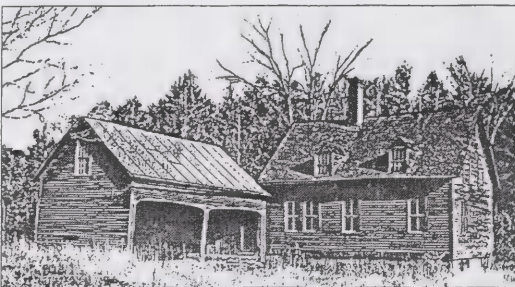
A. B. HILLER

Rev: MATTAPoisETTE / OCT. / MASS

Large Cent: 1843

D. H. HILLIARD
Cornish, NH

David Hall Hilliard was a pattern maker and gunsmith who was born in 1805. He first worked with Nicaner Kendall in Windsor, but returned to Cornish and was prominent in its affairs. He produced an underhammer pistol and an underhammer sporting model called the Hilliard shotgun (Flayderman 1990: 360).



Hilliard's Shop as It Looked in 1921

Many of his guns still exist because he made so many of them. Charles Winthrop Sawyer wrote about Hilliard and their simple lock mechanism in *Our Rifles* (1926: 54).

(He) flooded his territory with guns, rifles, pistols and even muskets for local militia companies, all built with this sort of lock; and, so far is known, he built no other kind. All these weapons being extremely simple were also very cheap, and gunmakers who worked at a considerable distance were forced by his competition into adopting his designs. The spread of the contagion was, however, confined to New England and eastern New York

An 1833 portrait of Hilliard by A. L. Powers hangs in the Cornish Historical Society. It shows him holding a book open to an illustration of what appears to be a hand operated coin press.



Portrait in the Cornish Historical Society



Enlargement of the Book

After his death in 1877, his business continued as the Hilliard Rifle Works and was run by his son, George E. Hilliard (Virginia Colby, "David Hall Hilliard, Gunsmith," *Windsor Chronicle*, January 8, 1988). These coins are countermarked from the stamps he used to mark his guns.



D. H. HILLIARD.
Large Cent: 1834

D. H. HILLIARD. / CORNISH / N. H.
Large Cent: 1820 1851

MILTON. HILLS
New Hampshire

This probably is the Milton "Hill" was listed in the 1840 Census in Hillsborough County, NH.

MILTON. HILLS / H. / N. H.
Large Cent: 1802

HINE

HINE
Fugio Cent: 1787

W. H. HIN...
Derby, VT

W. H. HIN... / DERBY VT
Quarter: 1876

S. D. HINSDALE
Princeton, IL

The 1850 Census noted Samuel D. Hinsdale was a gunsmith in Bureau County, Illinois, who had been born in Massachusetts circa 1817. In 1860 he was living in Princeton in that county (Hank Thoele). His wife was noted as a widow in Henry F. Kett's *Voters and Taxpayers of Bureau County, Illinois* (1877).

S. D. HINSDALE
Large Cent: 1837

W. HINTON

This may be a stamp of William Hinton, who worked in New York City beginning in 1821 selling military and other goods. In 1841 the firm became Hinton & Spooner (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 39).

W. HINTON
Large Cent: 1822 1826 1845

J. M. HISCOCK
Walton, ME

James M. Hiscock was listed as a Wilton tin man in the 1850 Census. The 1850, 1860 and 1870 Censuses listed him as a blacksmith (Michael McAllister). He was listed as "smiths" in the 1881 *Maine State Year-Book* and the 1887 *Maine Register*. He also was noted in a Jan. 29, 1866, Act of the State of Maine to Incorporate the Trustees of the Wilton Academy.

J. M. HISCOCK (two size stamps)
Rev: J. M. HISCOCK / CAST S...
Large Cent: 1831 (Edge Cut Off)



HITCHCOCK

HITCHCOCK / 5
Rev: 5
Large Cent: 1818 1829 1837

HIT HIM AGAIN

This refers to the actions of Representative Preston Brooks of SC, who beat Senator Charles Sumner of MA with a walking stick on the floor of the US Senate in 1856. Brooks did so in response to Sumner's denunciation of his uncle, Senator Andrew P. Butler, who "had chosen a mistress, the harlot slavery." The City of Charleston presented Brooks with a walking stick engraved "Hit Him Again" to commemorate the attack. The slogan became a rallying cry in defense of the oxymoron of "Southern Honor." Northerners such as Sumner were beginning to realize the North would have been better off to have remained British colonies than entering into an unholy alliance with the South as a way to gain independence. The South would have to be destroyed to get rid of the evil of slavery and redeem the souls of Northerners. (See the Deuteronomy 23: 12 countermark, which expresses this sentiment).

HIT HIM AGAIN
Small Cent: 1858

HIXSON & LYKE
Lockport, NY

This is the backstamp of a Lockport jewelry store that was active from 1875 to 1883 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). It has been noted on silverware, and was applied to love tokens, as is the case with this engraved dime.

HIXSON & LYKE
Dime: 1876

A. B. HOAG

"A. B. Hoag" was a common, 19th century name. One was a blacksmith in Sharon, CT, another was a photographer who ran a drug and fancy goods store in Sandwich, NH, and there were a number of other plausible issuers.

A. B. HOAG
Large Cent: 1818 1822 1829 1843

G. E. HOAG

The 1857 quarter also has "1868" stamped on the reverse.

G. E. HOAG
Two Cents: 1865
Quarter: 1857

HOALD

HOALD
Large Cent: 1805

J. W. HOBBS

J. W. HOBBS
Two Cents: UK
Half Dime: 1857

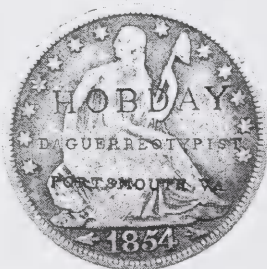
HOBDAY
Portsmouth, VA

Joseph Hobday was listed as a daguerreotypist and painter on High St. in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*. The 1850 Census noted he was born c. 1806. The 1859 *Directory for the City of Norfolk* listed "A. Hobday" as a partner in the daguerreian gallery of Burwell & Hobday at 14 East Main St. in Norfolk. The latter boarded in Portsmouth, and probably was a different person; that business latter became A. Hobday & Co.

HOBDAY / DAGUERREOTYPYST / PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Dime (with partial stamp): 1853
Half Dollar: 1853 1854 UK



HOBDAY / DAGUERREOTYPYST / PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Rev HOBDAY
Half Dollar: 1854



W. W. HOBSON
Philadelphia, PA

W. W. HOBSON / X / PHIL'A. PA.
Canadian Token: 1842

C. T. HOCKERIDGE

C. T. HOCKERIDGE
Dime: 1814

W. HODGEa

Carlisle

W. HODGE, CARLISLE
Half Dollar: UK (Liberty Seated)

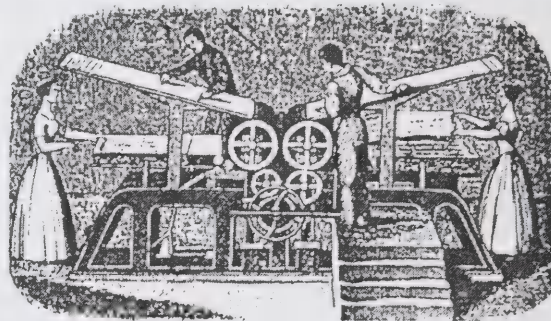
JOHN E. HODGDON

A possible issuer of this name has a brief mention in a genealogical website. He is known to have lived in Acton, Maine, c. 1870.

JOHN E. HODGDON / MAKER
Nova Scotia Broke Token (Br-879): 1814

R. HOE & CO.
New York City, NY

In 1803, Robert Hoe came to the US from Lancashire, England. In 1805 he became the partner of Mathew Smith in Smith, Hoe & Co., which made traditional types of printing presses. In 1829 Hoe introduced to the US the cylindrical press from England. By 1832 his firm had invented the double cylinder press, which could print both sides a page at once. Robert died in 1833 and his son, Robert M. over the business, which revolutionized printing around the world. Over the years the firm published many different and often elaborate advertisements that illustrated the evolution of its presses.




HOE & CO.'S DOUBLE-CYLINDER PRESS.
PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREROOMS,
29 & 31 Gold-street, New-York.

By 1840 there were two large Hoe complexes, its manufacturing plant at 29-31 Gold St. and warehouses at the corner of Broome and Sherriff. The 1852 *Graham's Magazine* - where Edgar Allan Poe had been an editor a decade earlier - published a long article about Hoe & Co. that included many manufacturing scenes and illustrations of its plant and warehouses.

R. HOE & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Machinery and Cast Steel Saws, &c.

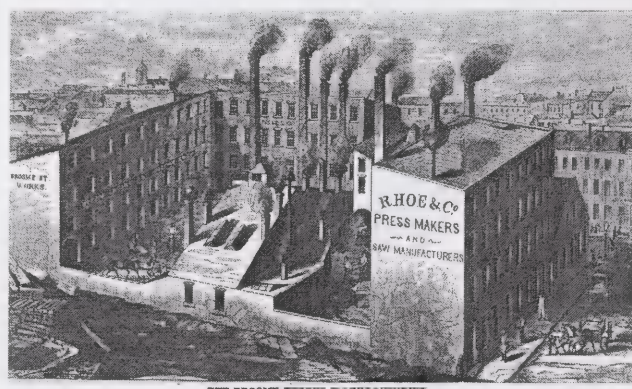
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 29 & 31 Gold Street, New York.

MANUFACTORY ON
Broome, Sheriff & Columbia Sts., N. Y.



EVERY ARTICLE NECESSARY FOR A COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE.
Cast Steel, Circular, Mill, Pit and Cross Cut Saws, &c., always on hand.

Colleges of Print, including one set consisting of many of the Machines, are furnished at Price of \$2.50, with directions for using &c.



GOLD STREET WAREHOUSES.

Hoe presses were in printing rooms of many US and English newspapers by the 1850s. One of its advertisements stated that R. Hoe & Co. manufactured "at greatly reduced prices, Printing Presses, Standing Presses, Hydraulic Presses, &c., of the most approved kind, among which are their improved double and single Cylinder Machine Presses for newspaper and book work; Card Printing Machines, and the Washington and Smith Hand Presses."

HOE & CO.,
PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURERS.



PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOOMS,
Nos. 29 & 31 GOLD STREET, NEW-YORK.

The subscribers continue to manufacture, at greatly reduced prices, Printing Presses, Standing Presses, Hydraulic Presses, &c., of the most approved kind, among which are their improved double and single Cylinder Machine Presses for newspaper and book work; Card Printing Machines, and the Washington and Smith Hand Presses, with or without their "Patent Iron Roller Boys," Chases, Cases, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass Rule, Furniture, Ink, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type, furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Old Type received in exchange for New, at nine cents per pound.

Editors and Publishers will be supplied with Estimates in detail for Printing Offices or Bindery, by informing us of the style and quantity of work they desire to do.—The subscribers are prepared to furnish Cuttings of any size in description at the lowest price.—Cash paid for old Cast Iron.

The subscribers also manufacture Cross Steel Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Circular, and other Saws; a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO.

During the late 1850s and early 1860s, three dozen Hoe presses were purchased by English newspapers, including *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* (see that listing). Lloyd's advertisement proudly proclaimed, "Printed by Hoe's Fast American Printing Machines (manufactured expressly for this Journal) at the rate of 50,000 per hour." Lloyd's advertisement also featured a woodcut of one of Hoe's presses. For more information, see Frank Comparato's, *Chronicles of Genius and Folly: R. Hoe & Company and the Printing Press as Service to Democracy* (1979).

This advertisement appeared in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).

Printers' and Binders' Warehouse,
29 & 31 GOLD STREET,
MANUFACTORY ON BROOME, SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STREETS,
NEW-YORK.



R. HOE & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING MACHINES, For Newspaper, Book and Job Work,
WASHINGTON AND SMITH HAND PRESSES,
CARD PRINTING MACHINES, COMPOSING STICKS, PRESSING FRAMES,
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, with Wrought Iron Cylinders,
STANDING PRESSES of various kinds, CHASES, CASES, GALLEY, FURNITURE,
STANDS, IMPROVED STONES,
and Lithographic and Copperplate Presses, Binders' Materials, &c. &c.

At Callenders on Presses, containing one and description of every of the Machines, with directions for putting up, and working them, may be had on application by mail, or otherwise.

Printers, Publishers, and others, wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office, or bindery, in detail, if desired.

They keep constantly on hand in their warehouses, or furnish at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, every article necessary for a complete Printing office, including type, &c. &c.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Circular, Mill, Pit and Cross-Cut Saws, &c.

TO THE PRESSMAN.—It is the duty of the printer to be careful of his Press, and to keep it in good order, and to use it with care, and to be careful of his work, and to be careful of his time, and to be careful of his money, and to be careful of his health, and to be careful of his soul, and to be careful of his family, and to be careful of his neighbors, and to be careful of his country, and to be careful of his world, and to be careful of his God, and to be careful of his eternal life.

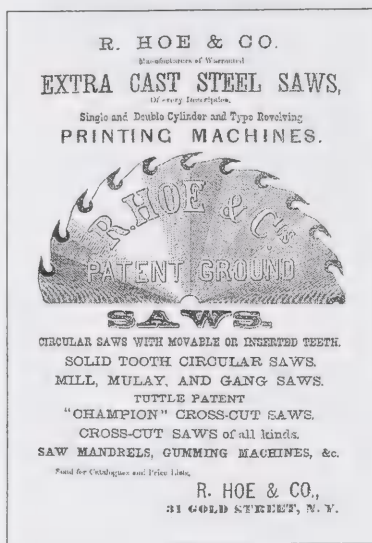
For Sale, Red 24 by 18 inches \$ 900
Medium " 24 " 22 " 1100
Superior " 32 " 24 " 1400

For Sale, or on Hire, at the shortest notice, at the lowest price, on the most favorable terms.

At first the production of saws was a minor concern of Hoe. & Co., which saws to cut the large mahogany beams that were used in making its presses. Eventually it became the largest maker of chisel tool saws and also made files and machine tools. In 1984 the firm was purchased

by Pacific Saw and Knife, and today is known as Pacific Hoe Saw and Knife Co.

Hoe & Co. also ran a school to further the education of its employees. Quite a few of its countermarked coin exist, almost all on large cents or large cent-size coins. They may have been tokens used internally by the company, perhaps at its school.



HOE & CO.
Large Cent: 183X 1845
British Penny: 1858

HOE & CO. / 60
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

HOE & CO. NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1835

HOE & CO. / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1820 UK

R. HOE
Large Cent: 1827

R. HOE / NEW YORK
Large Cent: UK

R. HOE & CO.
Large Cent: 1824 1827 1835 1839 UK (2)
Small Cent: 1860
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
British Penny: 1858

R. HOE & CO. / 3
Large Cent: 1839

HOEFT
New York City, NY

HOEFT / 256 CHERRY ST / N. Y.
Large Cent: 1851

LOUIS HOF
Rochester, NY

Two individuals of this name were listed in *Rochester Directories*, and it has been reported Louis Hof ran a brewery and saloon at various

addresses on Brown St. beginning in 1849. The brewery is supposed to have closed in 1870, but that information has not been verified. Indeed, Louis Hof was listed as a grocer in 1875 with his son, Louis P. Hof as his clerk. The store and their residence was then at 392 Brown St. By the 1891 *Rochester Directory*, Louis P. Hof was running a saloon at 328 Broad St. with his residence at the same address. So which or them countermarked these coins and when is uncertain.

LOUIS HOF / BREWER / 138 BROWN ST. / ROCHESTER
Dime: 1861
French 1/4 Ecu? 1793
Two Reales: UK

*EARLIER
IN PUBLISHING*

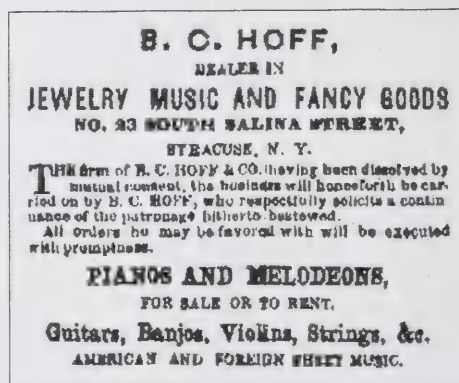
B. C. HOFF
Syracuse, NY, and Pittsburgh, PA

Benjamin C. Hoff was born in 1816. This advertisement in the Sept. 30, 1860, *Syracuse Daily Standard* noted B. C. Hoff & Co, sold firearms and rented pianos and melodeons, an odd combination of goods!

Load and Fire at Will! Fire Arms and Pistols!
Volcanic Repeating Firearms Load and Fire at Will!
Load Twenty-Five Times Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
Wesson's Seven Shooters
Cheap. For Sale at B. C. Hoff & Co.
No. 28 South Salina street, next Central R. R. Depot,
not the only agent in Syracuse.

Beautiful Pianos and Melodeons to Let by B. C. Hoff & Co.,
No. 28 South Salina street, adjoining R. R. Depot,
September 30, 1858

The Jan. 20, 1860, *Syracuse Central City Daily Courier* noted the firm had been dissolved by mutual consent. Hoff no longer dealt in firearms. He now specializing in jewelry, music and fancy goods at 23 S. Salina St. The 1861 *American Musical Directory* listed him the next year as a dealer in pianoforte, music, and musical instruments at 50 S. Salina St. He also was a music publisher. A Syracuse newspaper on May 30, 1868, published a notice of his bankruptcy. A year later, he was referred to as "an insane book keeper" and committed to an asylum in Utica with delusions of getting people to invest in a stock company that he intended to organize there (Michael Mcallister).



This is the backstamp he applied to metal objects retailed in his store, including silverware (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). Two spoons appeared on the Internet in 2002 stamped "B. C. HOFF" as in his countermark, and they also had the pseudo-hallmarks of a six-pointed star, an eagle, and an "S" in circle. Other pieces of silverware appear from time to time.

Like some other jewelers who made love tokens for customers, by engraving coins, Hoff countermarked his love tokens. A few of the pieces listed below are his love tokens. Mike Thorne recently reported another interesting Hoff creation. A charm bracket includes an 1845 quarter eagle that had been looped and stamped by Hoff.



*7/11/11
IN BRASS FROM
BRACKET EX MIKE
THOLE*



Hank Thoele noted an interesting aspect of Hoff's countermarks. Older coins tend to be stamped twice, while the few coins from the 1870s and 1880s are stamped once. This suggests two periods of stamping, most being countermarked in Syracuse. He was listed in the 1880 Census in Pittsburgh, and the city directories from 1875 to 1880 noted he was a clerk or a superintendent. So the few pieces known on silver dollars and trade dollars apparently were stamped in Pittsburgh.

B. C. HOFF

Half Cent: 1837
Large Cent: 1823 1840 1846 1848 1851 UK
Small Cent: 1858 1862
Two Cents: 1864
Half Dime: 1835 1854
Dime: 1831 1832 1835 1838 1845 1850 1853 1854 (2) 1857 1876
Quarter: 1852 1853 (11) 1854 (5) 1855 1856 (3) 1857 (6) 1858 (3) 1864
Half Dollar: 1858
Silver Dollar: 1842
Quarter Eagle (\$2,50 Gold) → 1845
Hard Times Token: 1837 UK
Canadian Token
Two Reales: 1780
With L. F. HUNT
Half Dollar: 1854



B. C. HOFF (Late Pieces Probably Stamped in Pittsburgh)
Silver Dollar 1880 1887
Trade Dollar: 1877

G F HOGE
Creston, Iowa

G F HOGE / CRESTON / IOWA
Rev: Three Odd Fellows Rings / CRESTON / 1871
Quarter: 1843

C. HOLCOMB

Holcomb was a reasonably common, 19th century name. Half a dozen C. Holcombs have so far been noted in business directories, but none c. 1830.

C. HOLCOMB

Large Cent: 1816 1818 1828 1831 UK

HOLDEN & CO.
Brooklyn and New York City, NY

These are the marks Edward J. Holden and Co. put on its saws. The firm was in business in Brooklyn and New York City in 1870 and 1871.

HOLDEN & CO.

Rev: CAST STEEL
Two Cents: 1865

C. E. HOLDEN.
Vermont?

C. E. HOLDEN C, VILLE VT.
Half Dollar; 1876

L. W. HOLDEN

L. W. HOLDEN
Small Cent" 1863
Nickel: 1866

G. H. HOLLAND

G. H. HOLLAND
Small Cent: 1859 1864 1899

C. HOLMES

These also have been read as "G. HOLMES"

C. HOLMES
Large Cent: 1831 UK
Dime: 1839
Half Dollar: 1854
Two Reales: 1812

H. HOLMES

H. HOLMES.
Large Cent: 1816 1833

HOLMES & EDWARDS
Bridgeport and Meriden, CT

This was a silversmithing firm in Bridgeport from 1882 to 1898, when it was acquired by International Silver Co. of Meriden. The latter used "Holmes & Edwards" as one of its trade names, which explains why it is found on a coin minted thirty years after the company was dissolved (Kovel 1989: 186, Rainwater 1975: 77-81).

HOLMES & EDWARDS / STAINLESS
Small Cent: 1927

C. HOLT

C. HOLT
Small Cent: 1863
Large Cent: 1847
Dime: 1883

G. H. HOLT
Nashua, NH



G. H. Holt and Joseph Flather were listed, one after the other, in the 1860 Census as Nashua machinists (Michael McAllister). The 1861 small cent also has "1864" stamped on it.

G. H. HOLT
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1861
Half Dime: UK
Dime: UK
With J. FLATHER and J. RALL
Large Cent: 1853

J. HOLT

J. HOLT
Large Cent: 1798
Half Cent: 1828
Silver Dollar: 1803

T. HOLT

T. HOLT
Large Cent: 1798

ASA S. HOLTON

A number of genealogical websites note that Asa S. Holton was born in 1814 and died in 1856. He lived all his life in Northfield, MA. (The way to find such data is to Google a person's name in quotation marks).

ASA S. / HOLTON
Hard Times Token: 1837

JOHN HOLTON

A silversmith of this name worked from 1796 to 1801 in Baltimore and Philadelphia (Kovel 1989: 188).

JOHN. HOLTON
Silver Dollar: 1800

JOHN R. HOOLE
New York City, NY

John R. Hoole began work as an engraver in 1835. He also made book binding machines, sold military insignia, and leather working tools. The 1872 New York City Directory noted John R. Hoole & Son, Binding Materials at 78 Duane. A successor, Hoole Machine and Engraving Works issued a trade catalog in 1900 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 40, Romaine 1960: 178). Hoole placed ads in three issues of *Scientific American* in 1866 for railroad car head rests, and gave 125 Nassau St. as his address. This advertisement appeared in the 1850 *New York Mercantile Business Directory*.

**BOOKBINDERS'
Furnishing Warehouse.**
JOHN R. HOOLE, 124 Nassau
St., N. Y., is prepared to furnish
every article requisite for Binders.
Lettering Stamps, Tools, & Plates
from designs cut in a superior
style, on the very hardest metal.
with promptness and dispatch.

JOHN R. HOOLE / 124 / NASSAU ST N. Y.
Two Cents: 1864

H. N. HOOPER

Henry N. Hooper & Co. was listed in *Boston Directories* of the 1840s and 1850s as copper dealers at Commercial and Causeway. It was a possible issuer.

H. N. HOOPER
Large Cent: 1827

ENOS HOOVER



The eagle in the 1851 countermark is the type used by smiths to indicate "American Made." The likely issuer was a tinsmith listed in New Garden, Indiana, in the 1850 Census (Michael McAllister). By the 1870s he was a blacksmith in Harford City, Indiana, and by 1882 he had become a grocer (Bruce Mosher).

ENOS. HOOVER. / NOV. 15 / 1850
Large Cent: 1828

ENOS HOOVER / 1851 / Eagle
Large Cent: 1851

HOPE FILE WORKS
Providence, RI

The 1869 *Webb's Northeast Railway Manufacturers and Statistical Gazetteer* noted this firm had been established a few years earlier. It was located at 51 Friendship St. and employed fifteen individuals making handcut files.

HOPE FILE WORKS
Nickel: 1874

HOPE SILVER CO.

This stamp has been noted on art nouveau silver plated objects, including a fancy coat brush and a makeup mirror. It may be a trade mark of Reed & Barton of Taunton, Massachusetts, who used the longer "Hopewell Silver Co." on some of its products.

Anchor HOPE SILVER CO
Small Cent: 1880

HOPE & DEEBUR

HOPE & DEEBUR
Silver Dollar: 1871

P. M. HOPKINS

P. M. HOPKINS
Small Cent: 1858 1863

C. HORN

New York City, NY

In 1863, C. Horn was listed as a New York City grocer on W 16th St. By the turn of the century, William C. Horn – probably a relative or perhaps even the same person given the second countermark – was president of the Greater New York Tea and Coffee Co. at 410 W 13th St.

C. HORN / GROCER / 304 W. 16 ST. / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1855

Small Cent: 1860 (2) 1862

C. HORN / GROCER / 304 W. 16 ST. / NEW YORK / Ornamentation / FINE TEAS / COFFEES & SPICES

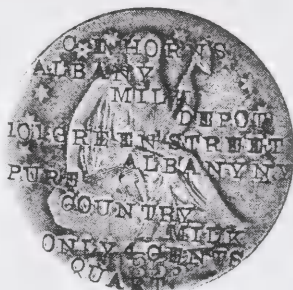
Large Cent: 1853 1855

C. E. HORN Albany, NY

Clarence E. Horn was listed as a grocer in the 1879 *Albany Directory*. He may have been a relative of the New York City merchant listed above. The second piece indicates the origin of many unique countermarks made from individual letter punches. A merchant, such as a grocer, would buy a set of letter punches and countermark coins for locals.

C. E. HORN'S / ALBANY / MILK / DEPOT / 101 GREEN STREET / ALBANY N.Y. / PURE / COUNTRY / MILK / ONLY 4 CENTS / QUART

Half Dollar: 1855



C. E. HORN 58 COLUMBIA STREET ALBANY N. Y.

Rev: WILL STAMP ANY NAME & ADDR ON A KEY CHECK FOR 25 CTS.

Small Cent: 1858

S. HORN

S. HORN

Two Cents: 1869

Nickel: UK

F. D. HORNE

F. D. HORNE

Large Cent: 1816

Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1832

G. HERR

G. HERR

Large Cent: 1833 UK

With R. LONG

Large Cent: 1831

JAMES HERRIGAN Corry, PA

James Herrigan was listed as the proprietor of the United States Hotel in the 1873 *Erie County Directory*. It was located opposite the depot in Corry. The 1870 Census indicates he was born c. 1830.

U. S. HOTEL / JAMES HERRIGAN / CORRY, PA.
Norwegian Specie Daler: 1865

HORSLEY'S KNICKERBOCKER DAGUERN GALLERY

See Knickerbocker Gallery

H. H. HORTON

H. H. HORTON

Large Cent: 1817 1824

HOSKINS & BARNES Louisville, KY

This short-lived partnership of Thomas H. Hoskins and C. Park Barnes was located on Third St, between Market and Jefferson. The 1859 *Louisville Directory* indicated the firm manufactured pens.

HOSKINS / & / BARNES / LOUISVILLE / KY

Half Dime: 1832

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

See California Fantasies


HOUCK'S PANACEA Baltimore, MD

Jacob Houck was born in Frederick, Maryland, in 1779. During the War of 1812 he served in the Frederick County Militia. Then he ran a dry goods business in New Mark. He moved to Baltimore in 1828 and had a dry goods store at 121 West Baltimore St, "opposite the Museum." In 1833 he received patent 7,534 for his panacea. All the early US Patents were lost in an 1836 fire that destroyed the Patent Office. Nevertheless, the 1846 *Report of the Commissioner of Patents* noted his patent was for a cholera cure, and its ten year protection had expired in that year. Luckily, the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* (1833: 231) had published an abstract of Houck's patent a decade earlier, and it is now on the Internet. This is the patent abstract.

Medicine for the cure of Cholera and other diseases; Jacob Houck, Baltimore, Maryland, October 25.

A list of formidable diseases is given in the caption of this specification, which are to yield in this newly discovered medicines; these diseases are cholera, bilious or cramp colic, wind in the stomach or bowels, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, rheumatism, gout, spasm, or fits, cramps, ague and fever, and the nightmare. The medicine consists of gum guac, juniper oil, and rye whiskey in equal proportion; a table-spoonful of a mixture of which, with an equal portion of water, is to be taken whenever any premonitory symptoms are felt, and to be repeated in half an hour should the first not be effectual. If the pain is severe, double the dose, and repeat it in two hours. When the pain is relieved take fifteen grains of calomel, and after this, a dose of oil.

Houck claimed in his patent application that his panacea would cure cholera, but that claim was not stressed in later advertisements for the obvious reason that it didn't work. One source for its popularity was that a major ingredient was whiskey. By 1834 he had started selling his panacea, and advertised in the 1835 to 1842 *Baltimore Directories* that it was prepared solely from vegetable matter. A bottle cost \$1.50, and a "liberal discount" was given to those buying for resale. In 1845 he published *Houck's Panacea*, a pamphlet praising its virtues. By 1840 his laboratory was located at 10 S. Charles St. It moved to No 16, the corner of German and Hanover Sts. and by 1850 was at 357 W. Baltimore St. When he died in 1850, his son, Henry Trisler Houck took over the business, which was now located at 8 S. Eutaw St.



Prepared solely from Vegetable Matter.

By JACOB HOUCK, Baltimore,

Which may be taken with perfect safety by all ages and in all diseases; its cures are for the following diseases—Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Stomach, Heart Burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery or Flux, Piles, Fistula, Obstructed Menstruation, Ague and Fever, Billious or Remittent Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Erysipulous of St. Anthony's Fire, Asthma, Pleurisy, Measels, Yellow Fever, Constiveness, Wind on the Stomach or Bowels, Cholera Morbus, Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the chest, Palsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammatory Sore Throat or Quinsy, Whooping Cough, Thrush or Sore Mouth, Putrid Sore Throat, Croup, Inflammation of the Heart, Dropsy, Rickets, Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, Difficulty of making Urine, Gleet, Hysterics, Nervous & Scrofulous Affections of the Members and Ligaments, Mercurial and Venereal Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Affections of the Skin, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, &c.

Price per Bottle \$1 50.

The above medicine can be obtained at No. 121 Market street, opposite the Museum, with proper directions for using. A liberal discount made to persons who buy to sell.

The 1855 *Nashville, Tennessee Directory* printed an advertisement by Dr. A. G. Goodlet, who now sold Houck's Panacea, "popular in both the South and the North." A different advertisement appeared in the 1854 *Southern Business Directory and Commercial Advertiser*, which began, "Dr. A. G. Goodlet's Medical Laboratory, No. 29 Cherry-St., Where he manufactures extensively Houck's Panacea." This advertisement appeared in the 1855 *Nashville Business Directory*.

DOCTOR A. G. GOODLET,
 Manufacturer and Proprietor of
**Houck's Improved Panacea, and Goodlet's Vegetable
 Lineament.**
 29½ NORTH CHERRY STREET.
**THESE REMEDIES HAVE POPULAR FAVOR IN THE
 SOUTH AND NORTH,**
 And should be in use in every family.

One old bottle indicates the panacea was made in Goddlettsville, Tennessee, today a Nashville suburb. Since the patent rights for the panacea had expired and its ingredients published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, it is not clear if Goodlet had to pay the Houck family any royalties. Like so many patent medicine makers of the day, Goodlet might have appropriated Houck's name for his version of the product.



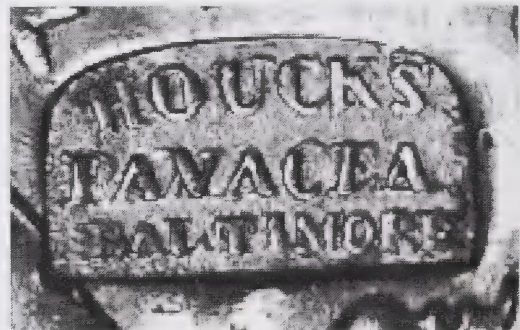
A particularly interesting tidbit about Jacob Houck is that he owned the land where the North Points Battle occurred during the War of 1812. On Sept. 12, 1814, the British landed 4,500 troops under the command of Major General Robert Ross at the tip of North Point. Ross was killed and the British withdrew upon realizing the Americans had a superior force. Houck sold an acre of the battlefield to the State of Maryland for one dollar in 1839, and a large monument was erected on "Battle Acre." A year before Houck deeded the land, *The United States Commercial & Statistical Register* reprinted a five page article from the *Baltimore Chronicle* about the battle. It ended with this paragraph.

I have been informed that Dr. Jacob Houck, who is the proprietor of the battle ground, intends collecting the bones of the British soldiers who were killed upon the ground and interred there (a great number having been thrown a well, which was filled up in the great hurry of their departure,) to be presented to the British government, if it will receive them; but if not he will have them interred in a vault on the ground with a suitable inscription... He also intends to improve and beautify this delightful spot - to make it an agreeable retreat for the many citizens and strangers who will doubtlessly visit it either by land or water; and he is now engaged in the erection of extensive buildings which, when completed, will add much to its many natural beauties.

An example on a high grade, 1832 half dollar was found in hoard of 4 1/2 pounds of silver coins in a river ford in 2011. The hoard consisted mostly of high grade bust half dollars and about thirty foreign, silver-dollar size coins (Treasure Net, online).

Two stamps are known, both with "HOUCK'S", but the apostrophe is not obvious on most pieces and perhaps broke off.

1. The smaller variety is in a bread loaf-shaped indentation with the "H" of Houck's over the "PA" of Panacea



2. The larger variety has the top of the indentation serrated, and the "H" of Houck's is located almost directly above the "B" of Baltimore. (Only one example of this stamp has been noted).

HOUCK'S / PANACEA / BALTIMORE

Quarter: 1805 (2) 1807 1818 1819

Half Dollar: 1795 1805 1806 1807 (4) 1808 1809 (2) 1810 1811 (2)
1812 1813 1814 (2) 1817 1818 1819 (2) 1821 1822 (3) 1823 (2)
1824 (2) 1826 (2) 1827 (2) 1828 (3) 1829 (4) 1830 (9) 1831 (3)
1832 (12) 1833 (10) 1834 (12) 1835 (4) 1836 (2) 1845 UK

Silver Dollar: 1795 1799 (2) 1800 1834

One Real: 1797 UK

Two Reales: 1741 1775 1777 1784 1793 1794 1804 UK

French Five Francs: Union and Force Type (1) 1824 1834 UK

Prussian Taler: 1770

Brazilian 960 Reis: 1821



I. I. HOUGH
Middletown, CT

Although his tools are stamped "I. I. HOUGH," the name of this maker of tinsmith tools from 1856 to 1858 was Isaac J. Hough (Toolmakers of Middletown, CT, online).

I. I. HOUGH / & CO / MIDDLETOWN CT
Large Cent: 1848

C. C. HOUGHTON
New York City, NY

Charles C. Houghton was listed in the 1860 and 1861 *New York Directory* as "mahogany" at 163 Attorney St. with his residence at 153 Clinton St. A number of other Houghtons at different addresses also were listed as "mahogany," indicating they specialized in working with that sort of dark wood. This is a personal souvenir.

C C HOUGHTON / 153 / CLINTON / ST. / NY
Large Cent: 1851

H. W. HOUGHTON

H. W. HOUGHTON (Stamped Many Times)
Large Cent: 1805 1849
Small Cent: 1858

J. HOUGHTON

J. HOUGHTON
Canadian Tokens (2)
Nova Scotia Penny: 1840

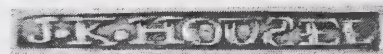


JOHN Q. HOUNTES

JOHN Q. HOUNTES
Silver Dollar: 1796

J. K. HOUSEL
Lewisburg, PA, and Freeport, IL

The large cent has the distinctive hallmark of John Kempel Housel, which has the "S" backwards. He was born in 1802, and according to Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online, was a silversmith, clock and watch maker in Lewisburg, PA, from 1823 to 1845, apparently first being an apprentice to his father, who worked in the same profession. The 1850 Census indicates he had by then moved to Freeport, Illinois, and was a watchmaker there (Michael McAllister).



J. K. HOUSEL (backward "S")
Large Cent: 1847
French Five Francs: 1813



HOUSTON
Concord, NH.

The likely issuer was Henry Houston, who was born in 1804 and was a lifelong resident of Concord, A letter in the 1839 *Farmer's Monthly* praised his hoes and noted he was a blacksmith and partner in the carriage factory of Davis & Neal He later was a partner in Houston & Eastman, which made ox and horse carts, farm wagons and carriages, and received awards from the New Hampshire Agricultura Society in 1850. The 1856 *Concord Directory* listed him as a blacksmith at the Abbott carriage company (Bruce Mosher). The stamps are too big to fit on large cents. Part of the city name will always be missing, and there could be an initial before "HOUSTON" that is totally off the edge of these coins.

HOUSTON / CONCORD, N. H.

Large Cent: UK (2)



G. M. HOUSTON

G. M. HOUSTON

Large Cent: 1833 1841
Dime: 1835 1845
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1855

JOHN Q. HOUTS
Las Vegas, New Mexico

A number of notes about John Q. Houts appear on genealogical websites. Before he went to New Mexico he may have been a saloon keeper in the Dakotas and may have been living in a Kansas hotel when contacted by a Census taker. In any event, this coin was stamped while Houts was in Las Vegas, New Mexico, in late 1870.

JOHN Q. HOUTS / LAS VEGAS / N. M. 1870
Silver Dollar: 1796

FANNIE. M. HOVER

FANNIE. M. HOVER
Silver Dollar: 1799

O HOW

O HOW
Large Cent: 1803

HOWARD ARMS

"Howard Arms Co." was a trade name stamped on revolvers and shotguns distributed by the H & D Folsom Arms Co. of New York City, which was in business from 1895 to 1930. Such firearms were called "hardware store guns" because that is where they were sold. Most of the guns with this stamp actually were made by the Crescent Firearms Co. or were imported from Belgium.

HOWARD ARMS / CHICAGO. U.S.A.
Small Cent: 1911

A. L. HOWARD

A jeweler named A. L. Howard worked in Beloit, Wisconsin (Green 1989: 202). But he may not have been the issuer as he was still alive in 1902 when mentioned in the *Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review*

A. L. HOWARD
Large Cent: 1816 1848
Small Cent: 1858

E. L. HOWARD

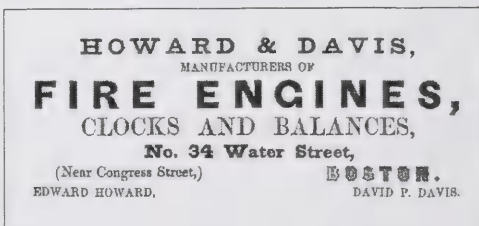
E. L. HOWARD
Large Cent: 1819 1837

HOWARD & DAVIS
Boston, MA

In 1842, Edward Howard and David P. Davis formed a partnership to make high quality wall clocks, one of which sold for \$161,000 in 2009! By 1845 the firm was Stephenson, Howard & Davis, with the addition of Luther Stephenson as a partner. It advertised "Manufacturers of Superior Clocks" at 42 Congress St. It was listed in the 1845 Boston Directory as also making balance machinery at 10 Theatre Alley. Howard & Davis were soon located at 34 Water St. and made fire engines, sewing machines, and precision balances, certainly an odd combination of products. They advertised extensively. Almost all their advertisements were different, and many had wood cuts of their various products.



They built about fifty hand-pumped fire engines. A number of town records from the 1840s and 1850s are now on the Internet, and indicate a H&D fire engine cost \$900 to \$1,250 depending on the model. From 1847 to 1856 the company was located at 34 Water St. This advertisement appeared in the 1850 and 1852 *Boston Directories*.



This advertisement appeared in the 1851 *Commercial Advertiser Directory for the City of Buffalo*.

GOLD STANDARD BALANCES,
FOR BANKS.
UNITED STATES LETTER BALANCES,
DRUGGISTS' BALANCES, WEIGHTS, &c.
HOWARD & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS, BOSTON.

CLOCKS

FOR
CHURCH TOWERS, FACTORY WATCH CLOCKS,
CHURCH GALLERIES, RAILROAD STATIONS & OFFICES.
ASTRONOMICAL PURPOSES, BANKING HOUSES,
REGULATORS FOR WATCHMAKERS, SHIPS AND CARS.

OF SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH.
Howard & Davis, Manufacturers, Boston.

This advertisement appeared in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).

HOWARD & DAVIS,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD STANDARD BALANCES
 AND
WEIGHTS,
 ADJUSTED TO THE UNITED STATES STANDARD,
 Weighing from half a grain to three thousand ounces of Gold at a draft,
 of unsurpassed Workmanship and Accuracy.

The Balances of our Manufacture are the acknowledged Standard to Colleges, from which
 there is no appeal.

Counter and Prescription Balances and Weights for Druggists.


ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
CHURCH TOWER CLOCKS,
 Of superior construction and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

CHURCH GALLERY CLOCKS, of New Styles and Finish. Patented Swiss Clocks of the
 most improved construction, adapted especially for use upon RAILROADS, where correct time
 is of the utmost importance. The correct performance in which we guarantee. Also,

RAILROAD STATION AND FACTORY WATCH CLOCKS,
 For use where Watches are kept during the night, and so arranged that they cease to be
 their duty without detection. Also.

Clocks for Banking Houses,
INSURANCE OFFICES, ASTRONOMICAL PURPOSES,
 REGULATORS FOR WATCH MAKERS' USE,
 AND
THE ELECTRICAL CLOCK.
BOSTON, Mass.

This advertisement appeared in R. L. Midgley's *Sights in Boston and Vicinity or Guide to the Stranger* (1856).




The Parlor Sewing Machine.

This new and beautiful machine, designed for every variety of Family Sewing and Tailors' Work, forms each stitch the same as sewing by hand. The superiority of this machine over every other is at once apparent from the fact that it actually *sews*, making, with matchless precision, the real "life-like" hand stitch in all its changes—running, hemming, over and over, back, half and quarter back, and side stitching, enabling a person to adapt the stitch to the work or fabric as desired. Every part is perfectly simple and easily understood; is underthread to spool, and continually take care of, as on other machines; is a peculiar mode of threading the needles; no rewinding spools, but using a single thread, and the needles threading themselves, it at once becomes the lady's ready seamstress at will, and the tailor's substitute for a dozen hands. With the turn of a single screw, each different stitch is obtained, in which a person with the directions sent ~~will~~ becomes expert. No drawing, knotting, looping, chaining, tambering, skipping, slipping, or unravelling, but real ladies' sewing. Every machine is warranted perfect, and finished up in a variety of elegant styles, truly making an ornamental seamstress. Manufactured only by

HOWARD & DAVIS,
 BRIGHTON AND BALESTON 222 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
 R. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This advertisement appeared in J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856).

HOWARD & DAVIS,
 43 CORNHILL, BOSTON, Mass.



MANUFACTURERS OF
 Tower, Turret, Bank, Office, Church and Railroad Station
CLOCKS,
 OF SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD STANDARD BALANCES,
 FOR BANKS AND BROKERS,
 United States Letter Balances; State, County, Town Standard and Druggists' Balances, Weights, &c.

CLOCKS for Church Towers, Church Galleries, Astronomical purposes, Regulators for Watch Makers, Factory Watch Clocks, Railroad Stations and Offices, and Banking Houses, of Superior Construction and Finish.

They also formed the American Hologue Co. in 1849. It was the first company to try to make watches using interchangeable parts and was located across from Howard and Davis, but was a financial failure. After Howard and Davis dissolved in 1857, both of the partners had shops on Washington St. Howard prospered and the company he then founded became the leading maker of American luxury watches until the 1890s. They were sold under the trade name "E. Howard & Co."

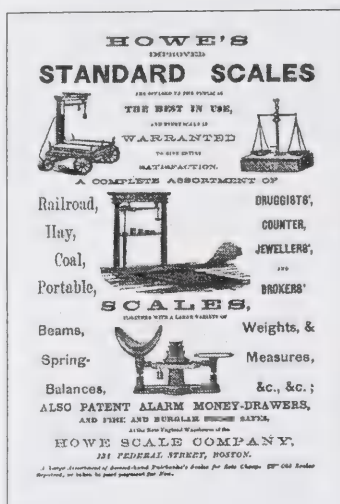
HOWARD & DAVIS / BOSTON
 Quarter: 1819 UK

HOWE

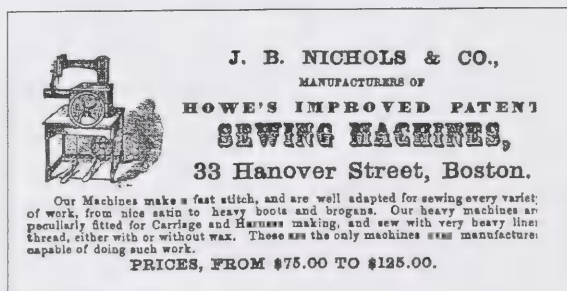
HOWE
 Large Cent: 1803

HOWE'S IMPROVED

Rulau (Vt=Br 2) attributed this stamp to "Howe's Improved" Scales, which were made in Brandon, Vermont. Founded in 1857, the company issued shell store cards, which claimed its scales were the best. Numerous mid-19th century advertisements by retailers noted that they sold Howe's Improved Scales. This advertisement appeared in the 1868 *Boston Directory*.



Unfortunately in terms of attributing this stamp, Howe was a common name and "Improved" was a common 19th century claim. There also were Howe's Improved Boot Cutters, Cotton Pickers, Threshing Machines, Road Bridge Trusses, etc. Another likely issuer was "Howe's Improved" Patent Sewing Machines. They were advertised extensively, first by Nichols and Bliss (1852-1853) at 305 Broadway in New York City, and then by J. B. Nichols & Co. at 33 Hanover St. in Boston. They sold from \$75 to \$125. This advertisement appeared in the 1855 *Maine Register*.



HOWE'S / IMPROVED
Large Cent: 1848

E. HOWE, JR.
Cambridge, MA

Elias Howe, Jr. is often credited with inventing the sewing machine. The countermark refers to his sewing machine patent 4,720, which was granted on Sept. 10, 1846. This is the top of an advertisement of one of its agents in the 1866 *New Jersey State Business Directory*.



HOWES PATENT / SEP. 10, 1846
Large Cent: 1818

E. HOWE, JR. PAT / NO. / SEPT. 10, 1846
Large Cent: 1851

E. A. HOWE

E. A. HOWE
Silver Dollar: 1885 1891

G. W. HOWE
Keene, NH

G. W. HOWE / KEENE, N. H.
Large Cent: UK

GEORGE C. HOWE
New York City, NY

George C. Howe worked from 1810 to 1843 (Kovel 1989: 189). He first was listed as a silversmith, then as watchmaker, jeweler and silverplater, and finally as just a watchmaker. He sold clocks and was an engraver, as well (Green 1989: 202). In 1849 he was located at 143 Chester St., and later issued a trade card at his 41 Pearl St. address.

GEO. C. HOWE
Large Cent: 1837

GEORGE C. HOWE
Large Cent: 1808 1818

H. M. HOWE

H. M. HOWE
Large Cent: 1803

J. HOWE

These countermarks are of the same style, and likely are issues of the same person or close relatives.

J. HOWE
Large Cent: 1833 UK
Quarter: 1825
Silver Dollar: 1798

J. HOWE, JR.
Large Cent: 1846
Small Cent: 1858

**J. N. HOWE****J. N. HOWE**

Large Cent: 1839

With D. M. KIDDER

Large Cent: 1851

With E. W. HAYNES, D. M. KIDDER and D. C. WALLACE

Large Cent: UK

**O. HOWE**

Otis Howe was a silversmith who was born in 1788. He advertised in the November 23, 1814, *National Aegis* that he "had taken a store a few doors north of Sike's State House in Worcester... He will keep constantly for sale a complete assortment of silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons, soup, gravy and cream ladies, silver thimbles, tea sets, sugar bowls and cream pots." In 1816 and 1817 he worked in Sackets Harbor, NY, and also worked at one time or another in Portsmouth, NH; Albany and Watertown, NY; and Boston, MA (Flynt and Fales 1968: 252, Kovel 1989: 189). He died in 1825.

O. HOWE

Large Cent: 1803

**A. HOWELL
Philadelphia, PA**

This is an example of a piece that may defy identification. Dozens of Philadelphians have had this name. It may be a personal souvenir from individual letter punches, but that is not known since it has not been illustrated. The only way to identify it to its issuer will be if stamps on the piece are found on an antique object.

A. HOWELL / PHILAD

Eight Reales: 1802

D. L. HOWLAND**D. L. HOWLAND.**

Large Cent: 1838 1847 1851 1853

Small Cent: 1880

W. HOXIE**W. HOXIE**

Large Cent: UK (2)

A. B. HOYT

This mark is known on a number of planes with the patent date 1848 (Barlow 1991: 110). According to an Internet auction, the patent was granted to William A. Cole of New York City on June 6, 1848, but no one has been able to locate Hoyt, who either was a retailer or Cole's licensee for making the planes.

A. B. HOYT

Large Cent: 1822

**GEO. A. HOYT
Albany, NY**

George A. Hoyt was active as a silversmith in Albany from 1822 to 1846 (Kovel 1989: 190). Robert Merchant reports seeing several pieces of silverware with this stamp. A crude crown and collar of Xs have been scratched into the bust of Charles IV.

GEO A. HOYT

Counterfeit Two Reales: 1797-Lima

**J. HOYT**

The stamp on this large cent in Robert Merchant's collection is an exact match to one of a wooden plane (Pollack 1994: 213), but where he worked and when are not known.

J. HOYT

Large Cent: 1822

P. B. HOYT**P. B. HOYT**

Large Cent: 1826 1842

HROSHON**555 HROSHON**

Large Cent: 1797

**W. HUBBELL
Philadelphia, PA**

W. W. Hubbell was a gunsmith in Philadelphia who obtained a patent for a breech loading firearm in 1844.

W. HUBBELL

Large Cent: 1826 1835 (3) UK

Half Dollar: 1831

Two Reales: 1780 1799 UK

JENNIE HUBBS

This is an enigmatic countermark. Four individuals of this name were listed in the 1870 Census, but few females countermarked coins. Jennie Hubbs could have been the name of some unidentified establishment, such as a saloon. At least two steamboats were called the *Jennie Hubbs* in the 1860s and 1870s, and there are a number of Internet articles on one of them because of its connection to the Civil War. But why would a boat have stamped coins of various denominations and used such an odd style of stamp? Instead, this may be the trade name for some sort of product that was made in the late 1860s or early 1870s.

JENNIE / HUBBS

Small Cent: 1862 1864 1866
Two Cents: 1864 1867
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867
Nickel: 1866



S. HUCKEL
Philadelphia, PA

Samuel Huckel worked as a Philadelphia silversmith from 1818 to 1829 (Kovel 1989: 191). He was not listed in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory*, and may have lived somewhere else for a time. He was listed as a Philadelphia watchmaker in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses, and in the 1880 Census as a retired jeweler (Michael McAllister). He may only have been a retailer of silverware as Robert Merchant noted five spoons with Huckel's backstamp over a previous stamp. The original is that of M. Connell of Philadelphia (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

S. HUCKEL

Large Cent: 1827 UK
Hard Times Token



J. S. F. HUDDLESTON
Boston, MA

John S. F. Huddleston made meteorological and "philosophical" instruments in Boston. He also made daguerreian cameras, and was a daguerreian photographer (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). From 1840 to 1863 he was listed in *Boston Directories* as a barometer and thermometer maker, first at 185 Washington St., and later at 96 Washington St. This advertisement appeared in the 1880 *Boston Almanac and Business Directory*.

J. S. F. HUDDLESTON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, &c.,
242 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Reliable Thermometers, Hydrometers, &c., in every variety, and made with special adaptation to any purpose for which such instruments can be used. Repairing promptly attended to.

Sole maker of the **Hygrophant**, patented by Prof. J. WINLOCK, of Harvard Observatory, and J. S. F. HUDDLESTON, a novel and interesting instrument of great simplicity, for showing with accuracy and without computation, both the Temperature and Humidity of the Air.

J. S. F. HUDDLESTON / BOSTON
Two Reales: 1795

J. E. HUDSON
Providence, RI

James E. Hudson was listed as a maker of steam gauges in Providence in the 1853 *Rhode Island Register*.

J. E. HUDSON / PROV. R.I.
Quarter: 1854

D. R. HUERSTER

D. R. HUERSTER
Two Cents: 1870

S. P. HUEY

S. P. HUEY
Large Cent: 1807

HUFF'S HOTEL

A number of Huff's Hotels existed in the 19th century, including those in Buffalo, NY, and Winona, MN.

HUFF'S HOTEL
Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1856



P. HUFFMAN
Warsaw, IN.

P. HUFFMAN / WARSAW / IND.
Eight Reales: 1809

O. S. HULL

O. S. HULL
Large Cent: 1837 1848
Half Dime: 1853

JOHN. HULTON

JOHN. HULTON
Silver Dollar: 1800

H. R. HUME

H. R. HUME
Canadian Tokens (3)

**F. G. HUMPHREY**

F. G. HUMPHREY
Connecticut Cent: 1787

S. P. HUMPHREY

A person of this name who was listed as running a restaurant in 1875 at 735 Washington and in 1878 at 931 Washington in the *Boston Almanac and Business Directory*. If he was the issuer, these are from a stamp meant to mark the restaurant's tableware.

S. P. HUMPHREY
Twenty Cents: 1875
Quarter: 1876

A. HUNT

A. HUNT
Large Cent: 1822
French Sou? 178X

A. J. HUNT

A. J. HUNT.
Large Cent: 1851 1854

F. HUNT

F. HUNT
Large Cent: 1854 UK
Half Dollar: 1806

F. O. HUNT

F. O. HUNT
Large Cent: 1856
Two Cents: 1864
Three Cents (Nickel): 1868
Nickel: 1868

L. F. HUNT

L. F. HUNT
Nickel: 1868
With B, C, HOFF

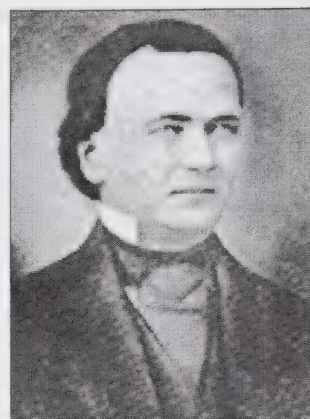
Half Dollar: 1843

**L W HUNT
Augusta, ME**

L W HUNT / AUGUSTA / ME
Ecuadorian Four Reales: 1855

**W. HUNT
New York City, NY**

Walter Hunt was a prolific inventor, who was born in 1796 in Upstate New York. He moved to New York City, where he worked as a mechanic, and received his first patent in 1826. He is credited with an incredible assortment of innovations. They included the first safety pin, a knife sharpener, improvements nail-making machines, boot heels, bottle stoppers, sewing machines, fountain pens and a lever-action rifle called the Volition repeater. Two books and a number of articles have been written about Hunt.



Walter Hunt

He made little money off his inventions during his lifetime and was involved in a number of patent infringement suits, which were decided in his favor only after his death in 1859. The June 13, 1859, *New York Tribune* noted, "For more than forty years, he has been known as an experimenter in the arts. Whether in mechanical movements, chemistry, electricity or metallic compositions, he was always at home: and, probably in all, he has tried more experiments than any other inventor."

W. HUNT'S / * PATENT * / NEW YORK
One Real: 1736

**W. HUNT
Uniontown, PA**

W. HUNT - UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE COUNTY - APRIL 1ST, 1854 on Edge of Coin
Large Cent: 1851

HUNT & MOORE

This relatively common stamp has caused much consternation. There were half a dozen Hunt & Moore partnerships, mostly in small towns in the South and West, but over half the countermarked pieces are large cents, which never circulated much outside of New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Since the latest date coin is 1865, the issuer probably was an Eastern partnership in business at the end of the Civil War, but so far no one has been able to identify the firm.

HUNT & MOORE

Large Cent: 1803 1818 1825 1831 1835 1837 (2) 1839 1841 1846
(2) 1847 1848 1851 (4) 1855 UK (2)
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1860 (2) 1861 1862 (2) 1863 (3) 1864 (3)
1865
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865

HUNT & RUSSELL Boston, MA

The 1870 *Boston Directory* noted Charles Hunt and G. A. Russell were partners in Hunt & Russell. It was a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots, shoes and rubbers. at 22-24 Federal St. and 101 Congress. A history of the firm appeared in *Commerce, Manufactures & Resources of Boston, Mass.* (1883), which noted it had been founded twenty years before and was then at 125 Federal St.

HUNT & RUSSELL
Half Dollar: 1876

HUNTER & CO Miamisburg, Ohio

A turn of the century advertisement noted this firm manufactured pocket and table cutlery. This stamp has been noted on a 9 inch knife.

HUNTER & CO / MIAMISBURG O.
Nickel: 1868

HUNTER TOOL CO. Clyde, Ohio

Milo, Chester and William Hunter built a mill and began making edge tools in Clyde in 1863. The Hunter Tool Co. prospered, and they sold the business in 1892, when it was renamed the Clyde Cutlery Co. At its height it employed two hundred people

HUNTER TOOL CO. / CLYDE, O.
French Five Francs: 1867

L. HUNTLEY

L. HUNTLEY
Large Cent: 1838 1848
Two Cents: 1864

J. HURD

J. HURD
Large Cent: 1795 1832

F. E. HURLEY

These likely were made from relatively inexpensive, "made to order" stamps that could be purchased from Sears by the early 20th century. In turn, identifying the issuer is impossible unless the name is very unusual.

F. E. HURLEY
Small Cent: 1902
Nickel: 1895

LEW A. HUSSEY Browersville, Ohio

LEW A. HUSSEY / BROWERSVILLE / OHIO
Two Cents: UK

J. HUST

J. HUST
Canadian Tokens (2)

HUTCHINGS New York City, NY

Anthony Bleecker Hutchings was a daguerreian photographer, who was listed at 385 Broadway from 1853 to 1855. In 1856 he moved to 402 Broadway, and then to 373 Broadway. By April of 1856 he was working in Athens, Georgia (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

HUTCHINGS / 385 B'WAY / N-Y
Two Reales: 1785 1807

E. HUTCHINGS & CO. Baltimore, MD

E. Hutchings & Co. of Baltimore sold Gibbs Tiffany & Co. and other firearms (Flayderman 1990: 359). "E. HUTCHINGS & CO / AGENTS. BALTO" was stamped on some of them and on this large cent, which has an 1836 model designation, "CAST STEEL" guarantee, and a federal eagle, which was the 19th century equivalent of "American Made." The firm was in business since at least the early 1830s, but given the stamps, it seems likely they were applied by Gibbs Tiffany & Co, who also put them on its guns before shipping firearms to retailers.

Eagle / E. HUTCHINGS & CO. / AGENTS. BALTO / STURBRIDGE MASS. /
CAST-STEEL / 1836 with GIBBS TIFFANY & CO.
Large Cent: UK

G. L. HUTCHISON Maricopa, CA

ENGRAVER / G. L. HUTCHISON / MARICOPA CAL
Large Cent: 1853

G. HUTTON

Hutton is a reasonably common name. A possible issuer was George Hutton, who was listed in the 1890 *Lovett's Directory of Quebec* as a carriage maker in Richmond, Ontario (Hank Thoele). The 1881 Census gave the same occupation and noted he was born c. 1850.

G. HUTTON
Canadian Large Cent: 1881 1886 (2)



J. HUTTON Windsor, Ontario

John Hutton was born in England in 1814, and is best known for his association with the Windsor Castle Ale & Beer House. It was founded in 1838 by S. T. Probett. Sometime later, Hutton became its owner (R. Alan Douglas, *Uppermost Canada and the Detroit Frontier* 2001: 267). The Windsor Castle was located across from the Detroit Ferry and also served as the General Stage Office.

In 1849 the small town of Windsor suffered a great fire. The Windsor Castle was saved, but John Hutton lost his stables and barns. The 1851 *Canada Directory* noted Windsor had twenty-five merchants of various sorts. Steamboat fares were: Chatham (5 shillings), Buffalo (20 shillings), Detroit (3 1/2 pence). John Hutton was listed as a tavern keeper on Front St., while John McCraw was listed as a "general merchant, Front st. Windsor castle hotel stage house - good stabling, luggage free to and from the boats." So apparently McCraw was the proprietor of the Windsor Castle in 1851, but four years later this advertisement appeared in the June 23, 1855, *Windsor Herald* (Baker 2006: 46).

Small Cent: 1863

**WINDSOR CASTLE,
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
BY
John Hutton,
OPPOSITE THE CITY OF DETROIT.**

AT this well-known establishment, the travelling public, and all others, will find first-rate accommodation, and every attention to their comfort and convenience which can be desired, or obtained at any other hotel in Canada or the States.

If the choicest viands, the most commodious sitting-rooms and bedrooms, a bar supplied with wines and liquors selected with the greatest care, and all the other elegancies that render an hotel desirable, can secure the favor of the public, Mr. Hutton has no fear of losing any of the large public patronage which he now enjoys, and the great increase of which has rendered it necessary for him to erect an

Extensive Addition

to his house, by which a vast amount of extra accommodation is supplied.
6th Jan. 1855.

A decade later, Mitchell & Company's 1865 *Canada Classified Directory* listed John Hutton of Windsor, Hotel Proprietor and Tin Shop on Sandwich St. Perhaps these countermark coins were made from the stamps Hutton used in his tin business.

J. HUTTON / WINDSOR
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1818
British Cartwheel Penny: 1797



H. H. HYDE

H. H. HYDE
Small Cent: 1859
Nickel: 1867

HYDRO PNEUMATIC ACCUMULATOR

HYDRO PNEUMATIC ACCUMULATOR

"I" and Flower

This may be a "talking arms" indicating a person named I. Flower(s), which not an uncommon last name, and "I" was the old way to abbreviation "John," etc. There was, for example, a Joshua Flowers, who was a Nashville silversmith and watchmaker from 1840 to 1860, but this stamp has not yet been traced on a product to identify the issuer.

I Flower
Large Cent: 1821
Hard Times Token

I. CO.

MCM / I. CO.
Large Cent: 1845

I & G

I / & / G
Large Cent: 1845

I + L

I + L in Rectangle
One Real: UK

I L N A

See Recent Issues

I. O. O. F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is the American version of the English fraternal organization. The first lodge was established in Baltimore in 1819. Numerous coins were stamped by Odd Fellows and may have served the same purpose as Masonic mark pennies. Many have stamped or engraved the Odd Fellows three rings, which represent friendship, truth and love. Below are some examples that seem to have been issued by particular lodges. Others are listed under the names of members.



I O O F / Three Odd Fellows Rings / 213
Quarter: 1854

I O O F / Three Odd Fellows Rings / F T L
Small Cent: 1880

I. O. O. F. 1923 BAY CITY
Quarter: UK (Liberty Seated)

Three Odd Fellow Rings
Half Dollar: 1870
Canadian Quarter: 1870 1872

I. W. L. L.

I. W. L. L. (Single Punch)
Large Cent: 1828 1829 1831 1838 1840 UK

B. I. CO.

B. I. CO.
Large Cent: 1803

J. I. CO

J. I. CO
Large Cent: 1845

S.I

S.I in Binocular Shaped Serrated Cartouche
Large Cent: 1828 1844

I L N A – Illinois Numismatic Asso.

These were distributed at the 1987 convention of the Illinois State Numismatic Association.

I L N A
Rev: 87
Various

ICE

A number of Baltimore ship tokens have been noted with initial countermarks, which apparently turned them into trade or work tokens.

10 / ICE
Baltimore Ship Token

G. ICENBAR?

This stamp is too large for small cents, and the name may have been misread as "Icenbar" has not been located in any directories, etc.

G. ICENBAR
Small Cent: 1863
Civil War Token: B. Kreager of Cincinnati

E. M. IDE

The 1860 small cent was reported as "F. M. IDE"

E. M. IDE.
Small Cent: 1860
Quarter: 1856
This also is found with IN GOD WE TRUST
Silver Dollar: 1860

T. IDE

T. IDE
Large Cent: 1808

J. IGGETT
Albany, NY

John Iggett was listed as a tin man and metal worker in the 1826 *Albany Directory* (Michael McAllister). In 1827 he received a patent for Warming and Heating Rooms and in 1843 another for Improvements in Machinery for Bending Metal Plates for Roofing Houses. From 1835 to 1840 he was a stove maker. He was mentioned in a number of early 1820s documents when he was the Assistant New York State Sealer; that office was in charge of accurate weights and measures. When he died in 1847, a newspaper account referred to him as "Capt. John Iggett."

J. IGGETT
Large Cent: 1811 1814 UK



GUS F. ILLIG M.D.
Carey, Ohio

A biography of this doctor appeared in *The History of Wyandot County* (1884). He received a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. Illig established a practice in Carey in 1866 and died at the early age of forty-five in 1884 (Bruce Mosher).

GUS F. ILLIG M.D.
Trade Dollar: 1876

IMPERIAL CAST STEEL

A number of advertisements by agents for W & S. Butcher's Imperial Cast Steel files appeared in American journals in the late 1850s and 1860s. This one was published in the 1859 *Scientific American*. It is not known where they were made.

BUTCHER'S IMPERIAL CAST STEEL FILES—The subscribers keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of the above celebrated files, which are acknowledged to be unequalled in quality, and to which the attention of railroad companies, engineers, and machinists is invited.
BARTON & SCOTT,
No. 18 Cliff st., New York.

IMPERIAL / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1835

IN GOD WE TRUST

There was a popular movement in the 1860s to have the motto "In God We Trust" put on US coins. Beginning in 1866 the motto appeared on a banner above the eagle on liberty seated quarters, half dollars and dollars. It also was placed on gold eagles and double eagles. This unusual countermark has "GOD" stamped in ornate letters. It probably is associated with the campaign. The countermark appears on this 1860 silver dollar in the same place that it appears on later dollars.

IN GOD WE TRUST
Silver Dollar: 1860



IN GOLD WE TRUST

See the Gold / Silver Standard Debate

INDIAN ON THE WARPATH Pittsburgh, PA

A. INDIAN / PHILA. SOUTH / WORK / RED BIG / REMEMBER THE INDIAN
Rev: ON THE / WARPATH / PITTSBURGH, PA.
Quarter: 1877

INGELL MOORE & CO.

INGELL MOORE & CO.
Large Cent: 1838

L. C. INSCHO Knoxville, PA

The May 27, 1890, *Wellsboro Agitator* noted, "Mr. L. C. Inscho is making extensive repairs to the American House. When it is completed it will be second to none in the country." Knoxville was then a town of 800 people about twenty miles northwest of Wellsboro. Apparently the American House was located in Lamb's Creek, another town in the area.

L. C. INSCHO / KNOXVILLE P.A
Small Cent: 1871

IOWA TOKEN BREAKFAST

Reportedly distributed at a 1993 meeting. The countermark is from single letter punches.

IOWA / TOKEN / BREAKFAST
World Coins

T. IRELAND

Boston and Methuen Village, MA

Thomas Ireland was a watchmaker and jeweler in Boston and Methuen Village from 1848 to 1868 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online; Belden 1980: 245). The 1864 *Boston Almanac* listed him as a watchmaker at 4 Cornhill Court. Later Boston Directories listed him at 28 Salem. The Hard Times token with his hallmark also is stamped with an eight-rayed star. Such stamps have been found on coins of many nations, but until this specimen was discovered, no one realized these stamps were made by some sort of metal working tool. (For more information on these "stars" see Location Not Determined).

T. IRELAND
Half Dollar: 1848
Hard Times Token



P. IRON CO

P. IRON CO
Large Cent: 1824

IROQUOIS HOUSE

A dray was a heavy horse cart used for transporting things, such as baggage from a railroad station to a hotel.

DRAY / IROQUOIS / HOUSE
Large Cent: 1848

IRVING HOUSE

IRVING HOUSE
Dime: 1840

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
See H. Conried

W. IRVING New York City, NY

William Irving was listed as a cutler at 58 Beckman in the 1858 *New York City Directory* and at 245 Pearl St. in the 1861 *Directory*.

W. IRVING / N. Y.
Large Cent: 1837

W. IRVING / NY and 1861 (twice, once curved, once straight) and W. GREEN & CO.
Large Cent: 183X

L. R. IRWINE

L. R. IRWINE CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1819

IRVINE & JACHMAN TRADE TOKEN *RESTRICKES*

This is an example of one of a hundred discarded Irvine & Jachens California trade token dies that were used to stamp planchets and coins in recent years (Ron Lerch). By the time some of them reached Internet auctions, they were implied to be a century old. Spiffy dies were selected. In this case, the Summit House was a saloon, dance hall and hotel on the road to the Central Summit and Summit Eureka Mines. It was located on what is now highway 49 between Sutter Creek and Jackson. Louis and Joseph Ghigleiri purchased and rebuilt the hotel in 1908 (Kimberly Wooten and R. Scott Baxter, *Images of America: Shenandoah Valley and Amador Wine Country* 2008: 88). The illustrated piece is a copper planchet, restruck from a legitimate die. Irvine & Jachens is still in business, making tokens, badges, medals, etc.



A. ISBELL

A. ISBELL
Dime: 1841
Quarter: 1853

D. ISHAM

D. ISHAM
Half Dollar: 1837
Eight Reales: 1786
British Shilling: 1827

ISLEY

ISLEY
Large Cent: UK
British Shilling: 1827

ISTED
See Aisted

E. M. IVENS

These may be by Edmond Masters Ivens, who received twenty-five patents for mechanical innovations from 1857 to 1902. If so, they are from his early years in PA as he moved to New Orleans in 1859, and large cents rarely circulated in the South.

E. M. IVENS
Large Cent: 1800 1839

F. IVERS & SON North Cambridge, MA

An 1892 postcard of this firm notes it made fine carriages, "The Ivers Buggy," and had won a medal at the 1889 Paris International Exposition. A short history was provided in Arthur Gilman's *Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six* (1896: 362-363).

FRANCIS IVERS & SON

This business of F. Ivers & Son was started by the elder Ivers in 1858 or 1859. Their factory is located on the corner of Allen Street and Massachusetts Avenue, about one mile from Harvard Square. The buildings are well adapted for their purposes, and cover an area of 20,700 feet.

The firm made a specialty of the "Ivers" buggy and light road wagons. Their business extends over the United States, and they have a large export trade.

Ivers & Son were the first to apply the bicycle wheel to the racing sulky, and they are now agents for Western houses who make that style of vehicle

F. IVERS & SON
1863 British Penny

"J" and Cannon Philadelphia, PA?

This seems to be the "talking arms" of a person named J. Cannon. The coins were stamped before 1838 as the 1836 change in the American silver standard quickly caused earlier coins to disappear from circulation. While Cannon was a fairly common 19th century name, Hank Thoele suggests the issuer may have been James Cannon. He was listed in 1847 to 1855 *Philadelphia Directories* as a tinsmith at 240 Callowhill, and by 1859 was at 634 Callowhill. He had retired by 1880 since the *Directory* of that year only gave his home address, which means he was the right age to have stamped these coins early in his career.

J Cannon
Half Dime: 1832
Dime: 1827 1835
Quarter: 1815 1818 1819
Half Dollar: 1819 1824

J & B

J & B
Large Cent: 1828

J & B

J & B / Eagle
British Penny: 1806/7 Type

J + B

J + B
Half Cent: 1809

J. & G.

J. & G.
1837 US Large Cent

J & H

J & H
Large Cent: 1826

J x H

J x H
Large Cent: UK

J & L

J & L
Nickel: UK (Buffalo)

J & R

J & R / Eagle
Large Cent: 1807

J & W

J & W
Half Cent: 1804 1826 1828 1835
Large Cent: 1816
Small Cent: 1858 1860

B J ?
New Orleans, LA?

Robert Leonard has documented the use of cut money on the American frontier, and because of his research we now know "P.B" was the Planters Bank of New Orleans. Two other stamps on cut segments of eight reales are in the same letter style, and all three have "B" as one of their initials, apparently indicating that a bank was the issuer. While "L B" might be the Louisiana Bank, "B J" has not yet been identified. They may be because the second initial is uncertain. Others have suggested it could be an "I" or a "G". It might even be two letters and should be read as "J F" as it has a small crossbar. This piece was reported by Prosper Mailliet in *Catalogue descriptif des monnaies obsidionales et de necessite* (1873: Plate I: 40).

B J (Script) in Serrated Oval
Cut 1/8 Segment of Eight Reales (1)



H J – Henry Jackson
Toronto, Ontario

Henry Jackson was a Toronto silversmith, who died in 1869. This is one of his hallmarks (Landon 1966).

H J / TORONTO
Bank of Montreal Penny (Br-542): 1842

H.K.J

H.K.J in Large Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 UK

J. J.

J. J. in Serrated Heart
Large Cent: 1805 UK

N-J IRON
Boonton, NJ

A number of firms had somewhat similar names, but two aspects of this countermark make identification easier: the hyphen in New-Jersey and the coin's date. The New-Jersey Iron Co. was incorporated by an act of the state's legislature in 1829. A small mill began producing iron in 1831, but the enterprise was not successful. It went bankrupt and its properties were sold at a sheriff's sale (John Whitehead, *The Passaic Valley*, 1916: 191)

N-J IRON
Large Cent: 1829

W. J.
Ann Arbor, MI

W. J. / ANN ARBOR within Star
Quebec Halfpenny Token: 1837

S. S. JACKMAN

S. S. JACKMAN
Large Cent: 1798 1848 1849

JACKSON
Cincinnati, Ohio

JACKSON / CIN, OHIO
Small Cent: 1879

A. S. JACKSON

A. S. JACKSON (Microscopic)
Nickel: 1915
Dime: 1919

D. JACKSON

D. JACKSON
Large Cent: 1832
Half Dollar: 1827

E. JACKSON

The 1825 large cent was reported with a "design" below the name.

E. JACKSON
Half Cent: 1809 1825 1829

L. JACKSON

L. JACKSON
Large Cent: 1818 1820
Spanish Two Reales: 1808

S. JACKSON
Baltimore, MD

Samuel Jackson was listed in as a cutler and maker of surgical instruments from 1833 to 1860 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 43). The 1833 *Baltimore Directory* listed him in these occupations at the corner of Liberty and German Sts., while the 1835 *Directory* noted he was a sawyer on Douglas St.

S. JACKSON, / BALTIMORE
Half Cent: 1834



S. JACKSON
Palmyra, NY

Stillman Jackson was born in 1805 and worked as a gunsmith in Palmyra until at least the mid-1850s. Stillman advertised in the Aug. 21, 1829, *Wayne Sentinel* that he "will keep on hand Percussion and Flint Rifles, Muskets... Percussion Caps and Pills of the best quality... Rifle Locks altered from Flint to Percussion and all repairing done in the neatest manner, and on short notice." These stamps are found on barrels and lock plates.

S. JACKSON
Half Cent: 1835
Dime: 1833



S. JACKSON / PALMYRA N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1833



WM. JACKSON
Wavery, NY

This is an elaborate Masonic piece that is holed so it could be attached to, say, a watch chain.

WM. JACKSON / WAVERLY HOTEL / Masonic Compass and Square and G / 1867. WAVERLY. N. Y. surrounded by a "Chain" Made of "D" stamps
Quarter: UK

GEO. JACOB
Baltimore and Philadelphia

These probably are hallmarks of George W. Jacob (Jacobs). He was a silversmith in Baltimore from 1802 to 1831, and in Philadelphia from 1836 to 1846 (Kovel 1989: 201).

G. JACOBS
Large Cent: UK

GEO. JACOBS
Large Cent: 1820

J. JACOBS

J. JACOBS
Silver Dollar: 1798

J. & C. JACOBUS

J. & C. JACOBUS / WARRANTED / CAST STEEL / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

JACOBUS & NIMICK MFG. CO.
Pittsburgh, PA

Alexander Nimrick was born in Pittsburgh in 1820. In 1863 he became involved in Jones & Nimrick Mfg. Co., which made padlocks and all sorts of builders hardware. The firm was called Jacobus & Nimrick from 1872 to 1882 (*Encyclopedia of Genealogy and Biography of the*

State of Pennsylvania 1904: 425). Its address was 167 Wood St. in the 1880 *Pittsburgh and Allegheny General and Business Directory*.

JACOBUS & NIMICK / MFG CO.
Two Reales: 1815

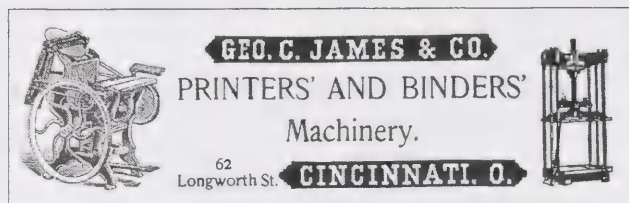
JAMES & CO.
Boston, MA

David E. James advertised daguerreotypes in Boston from 1856 to 1858. He was listed as D. E. James & Co. in the 1857 *Boston Directory* at 4 Summer St. His advertising card noted he published *The Daguerreotype* magazine (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). This particular stamp has been noted on the mat of one of his ambrotypes. The back of another reads, "The Original James & Co. 25 Cent Patent Ambrotype, 4 Summer St. Boston."

JAMES & CO / 4 SUMMER ST.
Large Cent: 1812

GEO. C. JAMES & CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

This firm was located at 62 Longworth St. and made printers and binders machines. It advertised in C. S. Partridge's *Stereotyping* (1892).



GEO. C. JAMES & CO. / CIN'TI
Dime: UK (Liberty Seated)

J. JAMES & SON

This is another case of numerous companies having this name, and a number of them are plausible. Such pieces can only be identified by finding an identical stamp on a tool, piece or silverware, etc.

J. JAMES & SON
Large Cent: 1846

S. S. JAMES
Roanoke, VA

S S JAMES / ROANOKE VA
Columbian Half Dollar: 1893

S. JANE'S STORE
New York, NY

S. JANE'S / STORE / N. Y. (All letters are lower case)
Quarter: UK

JAQUITH
New York City, NY

Nathan C. Jaquith (Jacquith) was a daguerreian whose gallery was at 98 Broadway from 1849 to 1857, when he moved to 167 Broadway (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). He was listed as "photographs" in the 1862 *New York City Directory*. His residence was in Jersey City. This advertisement appeared in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*

JAQUITH,
DAGUERREAN ARTIST,
98 BROADWAY,
Between Pine and Wall sts. **NEW YORK.**
Likenesses executed in a superior manner, and warranted durable. Prices moderate.

JAQUITH
Hard Times Token

JAQUITH / 98 B.WAY
Large Cent: 1832

E. JAQUITH

E. JAQUITH
Large Cent: 1802

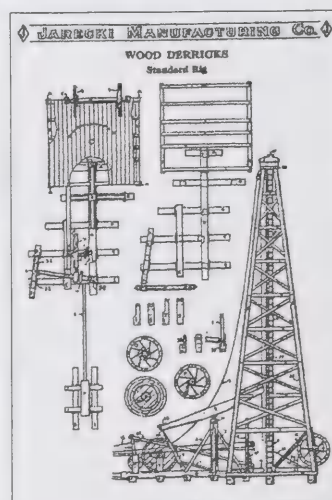
J. N. B. JAQUITH

A number of people had this name and initials. The most likely issuer was a machinist listed at 60 Albany in the 1870 *Boston Directory*.

J. N. B. JAQUITH / J. N. B.
Large Cent: 1851

JARECKI MFG. CO.
Erie, PA

The Jarecki Mfg Co. was founded in 1852 and became one of the best known manufacturing businesses in Erie. It made pipe wrenches, oil lamps, brass and iron pipe fittings, valves, pipe threading tools, and eventually oil well supplies, including entire oil derricks.



JARECKI MFG. CO. / ERIE PA
Large Cent: 1845

H. A. JARVIS
Cortland, NY

According to Census records, Horace A. Jarvis was born c. 1818. He is noted in numerous websites regarding Cortland history. He was present at the 1855 Cortland County Republican Convention, was a member of the village's first fire company and post master in the 1870s.

H. A. JARVIS. / - * - / CORTLAND. N. Y.
1796 Two Reales

F. S. JAY

F. S. JAY
Large Cent: 1839
Quarter: 1853 1854

J. W. JAY

J. W. JAY
Large Cent: 1796

E. JEFFERIS
Wilmington, DE

Emmor Jefferis was born in 1804, and began silversmithing c. 1827. He purchased the shop of Joseph Draper, who also countermarked coins. At one time Jefferis was located at 77 Market St. He died in 1892 (Enkso 1948: 77, Kovel 1989: 202).

E. JEFFERIS
Large Cent: 1827



J. C. JENCKES
Providence, RI

This is the hallmark of John C. Jenckes, who was born in 1776. He and his parents fled Providence when the British threatened their home. Jenckes worked in Providence from 1795 and died in 1852 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 258, Kovel 1989: 203). His advertised in the May 17, 1798, *United States Chronicle*, "Gold and Silver Smith and Jeweler, has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibbs, in company with the widow, Eliza Gibbs, under the firm of John Jenckes & Co., where he intends prosecuting business carried on by the late John Gibbs."

J. C. JENCKES
Large Cent: 1803
Canadian Quarter: 1872

A. D. JENCKS

A. D. JENCKS
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872
US Small Cent: 1865

E. R. JENKINS

E. R. JENKINS
Small Cent: 1858 1863

H. T. JENKINS

H. T. JENKINS
Quarter: 1853
Canadian Token

J. JENKINS

MR. & MRS. / J. JENKINS
Rev: JUNE 1ST / 10TH ANNIVERSARY
Nickel: 1913

JOHN H. JENKINS
Silver Grove, KY

The 1860 and 1870 Censuses noted that John Jenkins was living in Campbell County, KY, which is where Silver Grove is located. He was born c. 1856.

JOHN H. JENKINS. / -o- / SILVER GROVE
Half Dollar: 1865

MILES E. JENKINS
New York City, NY

MILES E. JENKINS / NEW - YORK
Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: UK



T. JENNESS
Bangor, ME

Two individuals named Thomas Jenness were businessmen in Maine. The first was born c. 1828 and listed as a Portland iron founder in the 1850 Census. The more likely issuer was a hardware merchant in Bangor, who extensively advertised saws, files, cutlery and fishing tackle in local newspapers. In the 1830s he was the partner of Leonard March, and in 1839 went into business for himself. Jenness then operated a retail hardware store at 12 West Market Square (Michael McAllister). In the 1882 *Directory of the City of Bangor*, Thomas Jenness & Son had two full-page ads for tools, mirror glass, guns, sporting goods, "Dutch Bolting Cloths," etc., and noted the firm had been established in 1833.



T. JENNESS.

Large Cent: 1810 1820 1822 1824 1826 1838 1840 1845 UK

F. P. JENNEY

F. P. JENNEY

Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864JENNINGS & GRIFFIN
Hinsdale, CT

This edge tool company was started by Pliny Merrill in the 1840s, and had a number of names over the years. In 1882 it was purchased by C. E. Jennings, a large New York City hardware dealer whose business was located at 96 Chambers St. It was called Jennings & Griffen until c. 1900 (Roger Smith, "Notes on New England Edge Tool Makers," *Grismill* June 1997). This short history appeared in Hamilton Child's *Gazetteer of Cheshire County* (1885). Also see P. Merrill and George S. Wilder listings.

THE JENNINGS & GRIFFIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located as Hinsdale village is engaged in the manufacture of chisels, drawing-knives, and other edge tools, employing twenty men, and turning out about twenty-five dozen pieces per day. The business was established in 1848, by Pliny Merrill, with George S. Wilder, manager, who continued thus until 1858, when Mr. Wilder became his partner. In 1866 the firm became Wilder & Thompson, and in 1868 Wilder became sole owner and in 1870 R.H. Hopkins became his partner. In 1872 he again became sole owner, and in 1882 the present firm was organized.

JENNINGS & GRIFFIN
Small Cent: 1882H. C. JENNYS
Portland, ME

There are many "love tokens" of this sort, but they usually are engraved, rather than countermarked. This one probably was given to a girlfriend by a sailor just before he went to sea.

H. C. JENNYS, 1835 / PORTLAND / FOGET ME NOT
Large Cent: UK

O. B. JEPSON

O. B. JEPSON
Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1866

C. JEROME
Philadelphia, PA

This is the hallmark of Chauncey Jerome, who was a silversmith in Philadelphia during the late 1840s (Kovel 1989: 203)

C. JEROME
Dime: 1848

JERSEYTOWN

The is an odd fraternal piece apparently is from Jerseytown, PA, The initials "F L T" indicate the Odd Fellows, while the compass on the reverse indicatss the Masons.

JERSEYTOWN / ORDER OF / CREATION / NO 57.732.501 / F. L. T.
Rev: Compass
Nickel: 1867

L. JEWELL

L. JEWELL

Large Cent: 1843 1851
With SEE DEUTERO- / NOMY 23: 1, 2!
Large Cent: 1831

E. H. JEWETT

E. H. JEWETT
Half Dollar: 1806

G. A. JEWETT

The 1876 *Lowell, Massachusetts Directory* noted a person of this name was a Lowell carriage maker in partnership with Charles A. Ross.

G. A. JEWETT
Large Cent: 1807 1838 1842 1850 1851

STR. JEWELL

Under the assumption "Str" means steamer or steamship, vessels from Maine to Louisiana iave been siggested. bit they were built decades too late to have stamped coins from the 1850s. Instead, "STR" probably is an abbreviation for a person's first name.

STR. JEWELL
Quarter: 1853 1854L. JILLSON
Webster, MA

Leon Jillson was born in Attleboro in 1852. He was listed in the 1870 Census as living in Webster and working in a shoe factory. By 1882 he had opened a harness making shop at 36 Main St., and was listed in city directories as a harness maker until 1907. He lived in Webster until at least 1930 (Bruce Mosher).

L. JILLSON / WEBSTER / MASS
Half Dollar: 1854

F. JOBIN

F. JOBIN
Canadian Token (4)
US Large Cent: 1833

G. J. JOHN

G. J. JOHN
Half Cent: 1804

JOHNSON

This seems to be a silversmith's hallmark. Unfortunately, with such a common name as Johnson there are too many possibilities to offer a positive identification. Even hallmark directories are likely to display confusion regarding such stamps.

JOHNSON in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 1810 1834 UK

JOHNSON

JOHNSON / MAKER
Quarter: 1856

JOHNSON HOUSE

JOHNSON / HOUSE
Half Dollar: 1854

A. A. JOHNSON Kasson, MN

According to Rulau (Mn-Ks-1). A. A. Johnson worked as a gunsmith in Kasson, Minnesota from 1877 to 1884.

A. A. JOHNSON around GUN / ... / SMITH
Norwegian Skilling: UK

A. D. JOHNSON

A. D. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1827 1836 1839
Quarter: 1858
Half Dollar: 1854

A. L. JOHNSON Canandaigua, NY

A. L. JOHNSON CANANDAIGUA N. Y.
Canadian Quarter: 1857

C. JOHNSON

C. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1802 1840

C. H. JOHNSON

C. H. JOHNSON
Small Cent: 1857
Uncertain Coin

D. JOHNSON Bangor, ME

D. JOHNSON / BANGOR
Large Cent: 1827

EVAN M. JOHNSON

EVAN M. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1807

H. JOHNSON

H. JOHNSON

Large Cent: 1810 1838 1840

L. H. JOHNSON

No L. H. Johnson was granted an American patent in 1873, and he likely was a manufacturer assigned patent rights by someone else.

L. H. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1838 1850

L. H. JOHNSON / PAT. APRIL, 1873
Large Cent: UK (2)

R. & J. D. JOHNSON Middletown, CT

R. & J. D. Johnson were gunsmiths in Middletown, Connecticut during the 1820s and 1830s. This coin is from the stamp they used on the 3,000 model 1817 flintlock rifles they supplied to the US government from 1824 to 1827 (Flayderman 1990: 438; Eric Leighton, "A Coin with a Tale," *Canadian Numismatic Journal* 2004: 124-125).

US / Eagle / R. & J. D. JOHNSON
Real: 1784-Mo



S. JOHNSON

S. JOHNSON
Small Cent: 1863 1864
Half Dollar: 185X

W. JOHNSON Newark, NJ

William Johnson began making woodworking tools and punch pliers in Newark in 1834. The longer countermark may be from the stamp Johnson used to burn his maker mark into the wood of his tools. William, Jr. took over the business in 1864. The writer has not seen the longer countermark to verify it is the same letter style as the name stamp. Since Johnson is such a common name, they might be by different individuals.

W. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1838
Canadian Large Cent: 1859



W. JOHNSON / NEWARK - N. J.
US Large Cent

WM. JOHNSON

This apparently small countermark may be the stamp of a person who made clocks in New York City in the 1830s and 1840's (Drepperd 1947: 243), but Johnson is such a common name the identification is not certain unless a match can be found to one of his clocks.. It also has been reported as "W M" rather than "WM" for William.

WM. JOHNSON

Half Dollar: 1823 1833 1836

JOHNSON & CONAWAY
Philadelphia, PA

This firm was listed in the 1847 *Philadelphia Directory*; its partners were Charles Johnson and William Conaway. It manufactured saws, builder's squares and other tools, and was located at 24 Cherry St. and 62 North Fourth St. in 1852. This advertisement appeared in R. A. Smith's *Philadelphia as It Is in 1852: A Correct Guide*


JOHNSON & CONAWAY,
SAW AND TOOL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 62 North Fourth Street, and 24 Cherry Street.

The 1853 *Philadelphia Directory* noted William Conaway was the "successor and late partner of the firm." This is its 1856 *Directory* advertisement.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

SAWS,

Circular Saws, Back and Butcher
Bow Saws, Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
Veneer Saws, Saw Mandrills, Wood
Saws, and all kinds of Turning Saws;
Brick and Plastering Trowels, Cur-
riers' Knives, Blades, Fleshers, Work-
ers, Carpenters' Gauges, Saw Pads,
&c., &c.



All kinds of Saws Hammered, Stiffened, Straightened, Re-toothed,
Re-handled, set and Sharpened, and made to order.

JOHNSON & CONAWAY
Rev: PHILA. / PHILA.
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816

JOHNSON & CONAWAY / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1832 1838

JOHNSON & GODLEY
Albany, NY

Samuel Johnson and Richard Goodley were silversmith partners in Albany from 1843 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 204).

JOHNSON & GODLEY
Large Cent: 1850 UK

J. O. JOHNSTON

J. O. JOHNSTON.
Large Cent: 1811 1827 1838 1842 1843 1844 1851 (2) 1852 (2)
With J. H. FIEDLER and L. E. SEYMOUR
Large Cent: 1851

JOLLEY**JOLLEY**

New Jersey Cent: 1786

JONES**JONES**

Large Cent: 1821 1843 1846
Small Cent: 1857 1863

JONES

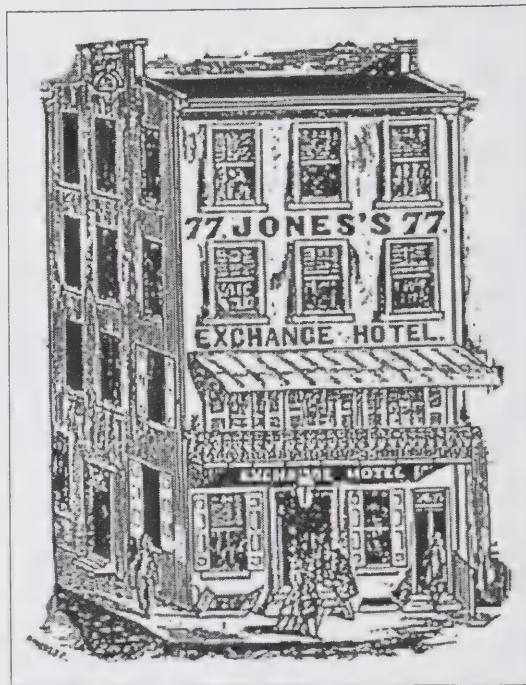
New York City, NY

JONES / PATENT / N. YORK
Large Cent: 1801

JONES / PATENT / N. YORK / WARRANTED
Rev: WARRANTED
Large Cent: 180X

JONES' EXCHANGE HOTEL
Philadelphia, PA

This hotel was owned by Richard B. Jones, Jr. Its name apparently came from the fact it was located "Opposite the Exchange and Post Office." It was listed in the 1851 *Philadelphia Directory* at 77-79 Dock St. This woodcut from the *Directory* shows the hotel at 77 Dock St. It is dated "March 1850" and notes the hotel had recently undergone a "thorough alteration."



When Henry David Thoreau visited Philadelphia in 1854, he first lodged in Jones' Exchange Hotel, but moved the next day. He wrote in his diary on Nov. 20th, "Put up at Jones's Exchange Hotel, 77 Dock St.; lodgings thirty-seven and a half cents per night, meals separate; not to be named with French's in New York; next door to the fair of the Franklin Institute, then open, and over against the Exchange, in the neighborhood of the printing-offices."

This advertisement in *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)* explains the 77-79 Dock St. address. In the fine print it is noted, "The office for the transaction of all business concerned with the lodging rooms, is transferred to 79 Dock street (the new building)."

JONES'
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Nos. 77 & 79 DOCK STREET,
Opposite the Exchange and Post Office.
PHILADELPHIA.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The office for the transaction of all business connected with the lodging rooms, is transferred to 79 Dock street, (the new building.)

Gentlemen accommodated with Rooms, transiently, or by the week or month, with meals at any hour or not, as they may please. RICHARD B. JONES, Jr., Proprietor.

A Masonic history suggests another reason the hotel advertised using countermarked coins. It also operated a catering service. Norris Barratt and Julius Sachse wrote in *Freemasonry in Pennsylvania... as Shown by the Records of Lodge No. 2, F&AM of Philadelphia* (Vol 3, 1919: 392), regarding an 1851 Masonic banquet, "One of the menus has come down to us. The collation was prepared at Jones' Exchange Hotel, 77 and 79 Dock St., who were the leading caterers in the city at the time." This is the hotel's cartouche from the back of that menu.



By 1858, "Col. Jones" had died, and a two page sketch that praised the hotel appeared in *Taylor and Crook's Sketch Book of St. Louis* (1858: 210-211).

Jones' Exchange Hotel
77 Dock St., Philadelphia, Penn.
Lawrence H. Thompson, Proprietor.

This house has for a long series of years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best hotels in the city of Philadelphia, and while under the management of Col. R. B. Jones won the confidence of the travelling public. In all his endeavors to render his house a favorite resort, Col. Jones was ably assisted by Larry Thompson, who, after the Col's death, assumed the entire control of affairs.

This house is conducted upon the European plan, a system that has grown into extensive favor where it has been tested. Here the traveller can procure rooms by the week or single night, with or without board, which, it will be perceived, possesses peculiar charms to those who visit Philadelphia upon business. These rooms are neatly furnished, and kept with a scrupulous regard for cleanliness; they are fitted with all the modern appurtenances which tend to promote the comfort of the guests.

The eating arrangements of this house can not be excelled any place. The larder is stocked with every delicacy the market affords, and is served up by cooks that are

acknowledged elegance. The waiters are attentive and evince a desire to please. The brands of wine embrace every thing that is of note, and is dispensed with a liberal hand. A meal can be procured at almost any hour; breakfast, from six o'clock till eleven; dinner, from twelve till four; supper, from five till eleven. Particular attention is given to getting up the dinner, every thing that nature produces, or art suggests, is embraced in the bill of fare. Among other delicacies to be found, we will mention the Chiqueroarasquea Oysters, a brand that has for years maintained the position of first favorite with the public.

Another feature of this excellent hotel, is the supply of excellent cigars which are kept for the accommodation of the patrons; these cigars are imported direct from Havana by Mr. Thompson, and are luscious beyond comparison.

To those of our readers who are intending to visit the Quaker City, we say – Stop at Jones' Exchange Hotel, 77 Dock street, immediately opposite the Exchange, and next door to the Post Office. You will find Col. Thompson a gentleman of enlarged hospitality, and one you can not help liking; he will spare no pains to make your stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible, and will be so moderate in his charges as to cause you to wonder how he can afford to conduct his house in the style he does.

Indeed, we do not believe the Colonel has his superior in the City of Brotherly Love. In all his endeavors to place Jones' Exchange Hotel in favor with the travelling community, he has been ably assisted by the efforts of his good-looking clerks. We speak knowingly of this hotel, for we have more than once partaken of his hospitality, and speak thus in its praise because we desire to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." In the broadest and fullest extend of the work, is Jones' Exchange Hotel a hotel for all; a place of refuge from the toils and cares of life, where you can find those comforts that only exist in such hotels as Jones', Barnum's, Monroe's, Sparr's, and King's.

By 1863, John Ottenkirk was listed as the hotel's proprietor (Michael McAllister). According to Jones' advertisements and Thoreau's account, the price of rooms was 37 1/2 cents per night, an odd price until recognizing that is three reales expressed in US cents. Indeed, many of the coins he countermarked were one or two reales. In turn, this explains the denominations of his 6 and 12 1/2 brass tokens, which were valued as Spanish-American one real and two reales in American cents, and the countermarked numbers 6 indicating a half real and 37 indicating three reales. This advertisement appeared in R. A. Smith's *Philadelphia as It Is* in 1852: *A Correct Guide*.

JONES'
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Nos. 77 & 79 Dock St., Philadelphia.
(Opposite the Exchange and Post Office.)
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Gentlemen accommodated with Rooms, transiently, or by the week or month, with meals at any hour, or not, as they may please.

Advertising Coins

This hotel advertised extensive in print and stamped thousands of coins. Minor varieties of the stamp are known, but the variety "JONES' / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST" without "PHILA" does not seem to exist in the seem "PHILA" was part of the stamps, but dies not appear if a coin was stamped off center.

JONES / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST. / PHILA

On some specimens "77" does not appear. The numbers may be off the coin, or these specimens may be from a different stamp.

Counterfeit British Half Penny: UK (George III)

One Real: 1745 1808 UK (2)
 Mexican One Real: 1815 1819 1832
 Two Reales: 1748 1775 1776 1779 1782 1785 1787 (2) 1794 1795
 1796 (2) 1797 1807 1815 1821 UK (4)
 Mexican Eight Reales Brass Counterfeit: 1854-Zs
 Prussian Third Taler: UK
 Russian Silver Coin: UK



JONES' / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST. / PHILA
 Included above

JONES' / EXCHANGE HOTEL / 77 DOCK ST. / PHILADA
 Included above

Hotel Checks

Two large cents are known with a different style countermark. Their numbers may have been room numbers and they served as key checks, or they could have been hat checks, etc.

JONES / Eagle / 6
 Rev: EXCHANGE / 6 / HOTEL
 Large Cent: UK

JONES / 3 Eagle 7
 Rev: EXCHANGE / 37 / HOTEL
 Large Cent: UK

Recent Fantasy

A number of fantasy countermarks on eighth reales have appeared on the market in the past few years. They are in the wrong style to be 19th century issues and sometimes have legends that do not make sense. This one puts the Jones Exchange Hotel in St. Louis. They likely were made somewhere in the Middle East as other fakes stamps in Arabic have been noted with the same style. This is one of the fakes, and the coins it is found on may be fake too.

JONES / EXCHANGE / HOTEL / S. L.
 Eight Reales

D. A. JONES

The style of stamps indicate Jones was a gunsmith, swordsmith, locksmith, etc., but the name Jones is so common that he has not yet been identified.

D. A. JONES

Large Cent: 1798 1807 1819 1830 1835 1837 1840 1841 1842
 1851
 Hard Times Token

D. A. JONES / 1846

Large Cent: 1837
 Half Dollar: 1835

D. A. JONES / US / 1846

Large Cent: 1807

E. JONES

New York City, NY

This is likely the hallmark of Elisha Jones, who was a New York City silversmith from 1827 to 1833 (Kovel 1989: 206).

E. JONES

Half Dollar: 1814

E. F. JONES

Boston, MA

Edward F. Jones of Boston received a patent for a Lamp Chimney Holder in 1859. The 1860 Census noted he was born c. 1826. After the Civil War, he moved to Binghamton where he manufactured scales and was twice elected the state's Lieutenant Governor. He died in 1913.

PAT. JAN 11. 1859. / E. F. JONES

Small Cent: 1858

F. L. JONES

F. L. JONES

Large Cent: 1803 1833 1840 1841 1849 1852 1853
 Two Cents: 1865
 Canadian Half Penny Token: 1854

H. JONES

H. JONES

Large Cent: 1807

H. JONES

Newark, NJ

Henry C. Jones of Newark was granted half a dozen patents for locks from 1836 to 1856. Patent 11,149 in 1854 was for a padlock.

H. JONES / PATENT

Large Cent: 1839

H. JONES / 1854 / PATENT

Silver Dollar: 1795

H. JONES

Portland

H. JONES / PORTLAND

Nickel: 1870

J. B. JONES

Boston, MA

John Belknap Jones was a partner in a number of silversmithing firms from 1809 to 1854 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 260, Kovel 1989: 207). His various stamps used the initials JB, J, and I. which is the old form of the letter J. The "S" was a silversmith's mark for sterling or 0.925 fine goods. The 1860 silver dollar may be by another issuer; it has not been illustrated.

* UNLISTED BRASS DISC ON SMOOTH

COIN IN MY COLLECTION OBU: EXCHANGE / 12 1/2 / HOTEL

REV: JONES / 12 1/2 / (VASE OR LAMP EITHER SIDE OF 16 1/2)

I. JONES and Thirteen "S" in Square Depression
Half Cent: 1804

J. JONES

Half Cent: 1804
Large Cent: 1795 1818 1822 1824 1830 1838 UK
Dime: 1837
Canadian Token

J. B. JONES

Large Cent: 1818 1819
Two Cents: 1864
Silver Dollar: 1860

J. C. JONES

J. C. JONES

Large Cents: 1814 1827 1838 1853

J. H. JONES
Kingston, Ontario

The only Jones in the 1881 Census who was a barber and whose first name began with "J" was James Jones of Kingston. He was a Black who had been born in the US c. 1837. The 1891 Census listed the same person as James H. Jones. He also was listed as a Kingston barber in the 1892 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Dundas, Fontenac, and Stormont*.

J. H. JONES / BARBER / 1880

Bank of Montreal Sou (Br-714)



J. R. JONES
Chicago, IL

J. R. JONES. / CHICAGO.

Eagle (\$10.00 Gold): 1823

J. T. JONES
San Francisco, CA

J. T. Jones ran the Blue Wing Saloon. It was one of the most notorious establishments of the Barbary Coast section of the city and was located close to many private mints and banks. The saloon had an important place in California history as it became "famous in connection with the shooting of Richardson by the gambler, Charles Cora, who was hanged by vigilantes... (The) business was on the east side of Montgomery St. between Commercial and Clay Sts., on what is now the southern section of the Bank of Italy Building." (Farram Zerbe, "A San Francisco Countermarked Piece," *Numismatist* 1919: 351). The death of US Marshall William Richardson is recorded in many histories. This account is from Theodore H. Hittell's *History of California* (1897: 471-472).

On the evening of Saturday, November 17, 1855... William H. Richardson, United States marshal from the District of California, was assassinated in the street by a gambler

named Charles Cora. The two men had a disagreement and altercation the day before, and that evening met in the Blue Wing drinking saloon on Montgomery near Clay St. Richardson appears to have been somewhat intoxicated and possibly disposed to be quarrelsome. However this may have been, the two went out together without attracting particular attention; and, turning into Clay St. and walking down the sidewalk to near the corner of Leidesdorff, they stopped in front of one of the doorways of Cox and O'Connor's wholesale liquor store, which, it being then between six and seven o'clock, was closed for the night. While standing there talking, Cora was seen to grasp the collar of Richardson's coat with his left hand and with his right present a derringer pistol to his breast. Richardson had his hands by his sides or in his pockets at the time and was reported to have said, "You would not shoot me, would you? I am not armed." The next moment the pistol was fired. Richardson fell dead; and Cora, having released his hold, walked up Clay St. and was shortly afterward arrested and placed in the custody of the city marshal.

Ironically, Cora's fate was linked to that of the pioneer banker James King (Stacks Jan. 16, 2001: 196). After going bankrupt, King started *The Daily Evening Bulletin*, and used the newspaper as a platform to expose corruption. In May he revealed that the county supervisor James Casey had served time in New York's Sing Sing Prison. In revenge, Casey killed King in an ambush attack. This further incensed the San Francisco community, whose citizens reconstituted the Vigilance Committee. Casey and Cora were tried in absentia by the Committee on May 20th. Following their "conviction," a mob stormed the jail where they were being kept and hanged them. A decade later the saloon again became notorious when an excavation in 1861 resulted in an "epic number of rats" emerging from the hole. Many were killed by a dog named Bummer, who became the city's hero in its ongoing fight against rats.

CORNER MONTG & COMMERCIAL ST. around SAN / J. T. JONES / FRANCO.

Quarter: 1847 1853 1854 (2)

Half Dollar: 1856

Two Reales: 1761 1770 1779 1780 UK

Bolivian Two Sueldos: 1830

Spanish Two Reales: 1810

Mexican Four Reales: 1843

US Assay Office Augustus Humbert \$50.00 Gold Slug: 1851



M. JONES
Duluth, MN

M. JONES / DULUTH
Canadian Token

R. B. JONES

R. B. JONES
Large Cent: 1852 UK

S. D. JONES
See Arthut S. Mason

W. JONES

This is a common name, and the writer does not know if the two stamps are identical.

W. JONES

Nova Scotia Penny Token: 1840

Canadian Large Cent: 1882



W. A. JONES

W. A. JONES

Nickel: UK (Shield)

Silver Dollar: 1884

WM. JONES

Allandale, Ontario

WM. JONES / ALLANDALE, ONT.

US Silver Dollar: 1878-CC

JONES, BALL & CO.

Boston, MA

S. S. Ball and John B. Jones were partners selling silverware and jewelry from 1852 to 1854. Their firm continued in business with various partners until 1856 (Belden 1980: 251, Enkso 1989: 116, 300, Kovel 1989: 206). One of them was Seth E. Brown, who also countermarked coins (see that listing). The 1848 large cent is stamped "PURE COIN" indicating a product was made from 0.900 fine silver, which was the purity of US silver coins minted after 1837.

The store of Jones, Ball & Poor was at the "Sign of the Golden Eagle," and one of its directory advertisement noted, "Fine London & Geneva Watches & Clocks; Superior new Sheffield Plated, Japanned and Britannia Wares; Cutlery; Ornamented Papier Mache Furniture; Bohemian Glass and Porcelain Ware; Paris Bronzes and Candelabras; Fancy Goods and Curiosities. Also, a Great Variety of Rich Silver Goods, and Fine Jewelry Recently Manufactured under Their Immediate Inspection." The American Antiquarian Society has one of its trade cards, which notes that they had two stores, one at 226 Washington and the other on Summer St. This advertisement appeared in the 1853 *Boston Almanac*.



The 1852 *Boston Directory* had a woodcut of the Gray's Building and a short history. One of its tenants was Ball & Co., whose prominent Golden Eagle was above the street number.

GRAY'S BUILDING.



VIEW OF GRAY'S BUILDING, SUMMER, CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET.

This imposing granite edifice was erected in 1838, by the Hon. J. C. GRAY and J. P. THORNDIKE, Esq. Its dimensions are 56 feet on Washington street, by 133 feet on Summer street. The cost of the building, including the land upon which it is located, was about \$140,000.

This advertisement appeared in the 1852 *Boston Directory*. It shows the story-high Golden Eagle perched over a street clock.

JONES, BALL & COMPANY,
No. 226 Washington, and 1 Summer Street,
 BOSTON.

Clocks, Watches,
JEWELRY,
 Watch Makers' Tools & Materials,
 SILVER PLATED & BRITANNIA WARE,
 BRONZE,
 MARBLE & TABLE CANDELABRAS,
 CUTLERY, MILITARY

RICH TREASURY GOODS.
 Manufactured in a superior style of workmanship,
 SILVER WARE,
AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
 IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

BOSTON.

GEO. M. JONES,
 THOMAS M. BALL,
 BENJ. SHERRY,
 SETH E. BROWN.

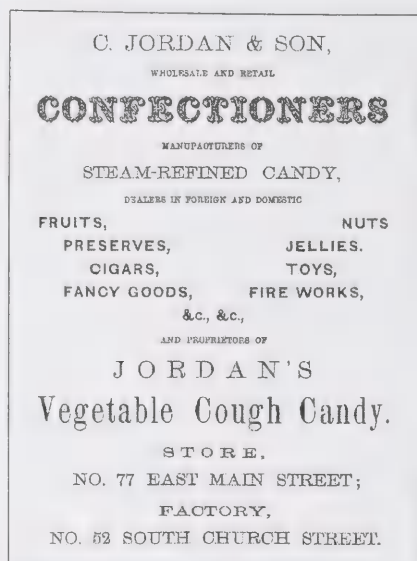
JONES, BALL & CO.

Large Cent: 1848 1852

JORDAN COUGH CANDY

Norfolk, VA

Charles Jordan and his son Henry were "manufactures of steam refined candy," and sold fruits, groceries, fire works and fancy goods at 77 East Main St. in the 1860s. Their factory was at 52 South Church St. "The far-famed Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy, Or, Cold Killer, One of the best remedies ever discovered for the Cure of all Pulmonary Complaints." They ran a number of full-page ads in the *Norfolk City and Business Directory*, and were listed until at least 1872, when their store was at 206 West Main St. This 1866 advertisement prominently featured their Vegetable Cough Candy.



JORDAN - COUGH CANDY / NORFOLK, VA.
Two Reales: 1775

G. J. JORDAN

G. J. JORDAN
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: UK

S. B. JOSH

S. B. JOSH / COOK
Silver Dollar: 1900-0

F. C. JOSLIN
North Bay, NY

F. C. JOSLIN / NORTH BAY / N. Y.
Dime: 1859

H. C. JOSLYN

H. C. JOSLYN
Large Cent: 1837 1852

JOY

G. W. E. Burnside suggested this may be by John Joy, who issued tokens for the Old London House on Water St in Charlottetown (Br-922/3). In the 1887 *Prince Edward Island Directory* he was listed as proprietor of the Old London Oyster House and Restaurant, and advertised "the best fitted restaurant in the provinces... meals cooked to order from 7:30 a.m. till 11 p.m." He also sold pipes, tobacco, and carbonated beverages. By 1892 he was advertising the Old London as a Billiard Hall and Saloon, which sold "choice ales, wines and liquors" (Robert Graham, Earle Kennedy, and J. R. Becker, *The Currency and Medals of Prince Edward Island*, 1988: 32-33). But so many people had this last name that a firm identification cannot be made without matching the stamp.

JOY / JOY
Canadian Token (3)



JOY & Lyre?

The symbol is uncertain. It may represent the name of the second partner in this business.

JOY & Lyre?
Large Cent: 1802

A. S. JOY
Pittsburgh and Kittanning, PA

Andrew S. Joy was a gunsmith in Pittsburgh beginning in 1833, first on St. Clair St. and by the time of the 1844 *Pittsburgh City Directory* at the corner of 5th and Union Sts. His tools were lost in the Great Fire of 1845, but he continued in business in Pittsburgh until 1847 (Henry J. Kauffman, *The Pennsylvania-Kentucky Rifle*, 1960: 272). The 1850 Census indicates he was then a gunsmith in Kittanning, thirty-five miles northeast of Pittsburgh. The 1860 Census listed his wife as a widow in Pittsburgh (Michael McAllister). He placed this advertisement in the Feb. 2, 1838, *Pittsburgh Democrat and Workman's Advocate*.

GUN MANUFACTORY. ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he continues the manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Rifles, Smooth Bore Shot Guns, Single and Double Barreled Rifles, Belt and Pocket Pistols, Powder Flasks and Horns, &c. &c. All kinds of Gun repairing done in the most substantial, and durable manner, on shortest notice. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are requested to call and examine his stock.
ANDREW S. JOY

A. S. JOY
Large Cent: 1837
Small Cent: 1858
Hard Times Token: 1834



J. JOY

Rulau (NH 5) notes a number of types of "J. JOY" stamps on these large cents, but none were illustrated. They may be from different issuers.

J. JOY

Large Cent: 1805 1820 1822 UK

J. JOY & SON

J. JOY & SON.

Large Cent: 1807 1819

M. JOY

This is a blacksmith style of stamp. The two cent piece has been illustrated, but the photo was not good enough to reproduce.

M. JOY.

Canadian Token

US Two Cents: 1865

W. B. JOY

W. B. JOY

Silver Dollar: 1798

L. JUDGE

L. JUDGE

Small Cent: 1901

Two CentsL 1865

JUDGE & JOHNSON

JUDGE & JOHNSON

Quarter: 1856

H. JUDSON Syracuse, NY

From 1824 to 1853 Hiram Judson worked as a silversmith. He also held a number of municipal public offices in Syracuse (Kovel 1989: 208). His Hard Times tokens state that he was a silversmith, watch maker and jeweler, who also sold piano fortes and spirited music.

Star / H. JUDSON

Large Cent: 1826

Two Reales: 1776

Star / H. JUDSON / SYRACUSE

Two Reales: 1775

ALVIN JUNKINS San Francisco, CA

ALVIN / JUNKINS / S. F.

Half Dollar: 1862

JUSTICE

JUSTICE in Serrated Rectangle

Quarter: 1805

& JUSTICE

This may be a partial stamp of Shaw & Justice, a maker of tools and such measuring devises as thermometers in Philadelphia from 1863 to 1880.

& JUSTUS

Small Cent (Indian Head)

18 K

This is a generic hallmark indicating 18 carat gold. Presumably all the examples listed below are from different stamps, and in this respect are like STERLING, PURE COIN, etc.

18 K

Half Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1873
Denmark Rigsdaler: 1797

K & G**K & G**

Nova Scotia Halfpenny (Br-871): 1832

K & W**K & W**

Large Cent: 1800

A. K.

The only known specimen was excavated in 1989 from a field in Newtown, Pennsylvania (John D. Irwin, "Treasures from the Plow, Profile of a Bucks County Hunter," *Treasure*, Feb. 1990). The stamp appears to have been made specifically for use on New Jersey cents since the depressed shield obliterates the original coin's shield.

A.K in Large Inverted and Depressed Shield
New Jersey Cent: 1787

A. S. V. K.**A. S. V. K.**

Large Cent: 1802 1838
Half Dollar: 1854

E & J K**E & J K**

Large Cent: 1845 1852 1854 UK

H W K CO**H W K CO**

Quarter: 1908

J. K.

Boston, MA

J. K. / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1834

J. K.

Richmond, VA

J. K. / RICHMOND / VIRGINIA

US Large Cent

J B K

Duxbury, MA

Jeff B. Kelley is a numismatist from Duxbury. He stamped his initials on one side of a coin and sometimes a slogan on the other, such as "Spend Me."

J B K

Various

K G K. EXCHANGE

K G K. / * / EXCHANGE / 1012 5TH ST (Last Line Retrograde)
Nickel: 1904

M - K**M - K**

Half Cent: 1804 1828

P K**P K**

Half Cent: 1851 (14)

P.K BRG. CO.

"BRG" is an abbreviation for "Brewing," but there were so many local breweries in the 19th century that the issuer is not obvious.

P.K BRG. / CO.

Quarter: 1833

**S. K. & SON
Baltimore, MD**

This small stamp is one of the numerous hallmarks used by Samuel Kirk and Son, it was business from 1846 to 1979, when it became the Kirk-Stieff Co. (See Rainwater 1975: 181-183).

S K & SON

Large Cent: 1827

T K

These tokens were made from a "brand mark," a practice that also was common in Mexico. Alberto Pradeau, the famous Mexican numismatist was one of the paymasters of Poncho Villa during his youth. He recounted this story in *The Numismatic History of Mexico* (1938: 132).

There are numerous counterstamps found on Mexican coins... a few are merely indentations made with hammer and chisel, and still others that were used by private individuals. Under this last classification fall what the author has named BRAND PIECES, because, owners of large estates in Mexico usually had a small die similar to the iron employed to brand cattle. As that particular brand proved ownership, the small die was used to stamp agricultural implements or any movable property about the estate, thus preventing the easy disposal of stolen property to neighboring ranches.

Warren Baker (2006: 86-87) advanced a similar hypothesis about these "T K" pieces. Even today, raw lumber usually has a mark indicating its source. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, 3 x 5 inch identifying "bark marks" were applied with large stamping hammers. And it seems reasonable to think the same "brand" was applied with a smaller stamp to tools.

The David Moore Lumber Co. was incorporated in Ottawa in 1892, but existed as a family business much earlier. David Aldred's *Registered Timber Marks of Eastern Canada* (1984) noted "T K" was registered by the David Moore Co. as a bark mark c. 1893. Presumably "T K" had been used by an earlier company and "T K" passed to David Moore when the earlier firm was purchased. Douglas Ferguson told Baker he thought "T K" indicated Thomas Kirk. While there was no timber merchant of that name listed in the 1881 Census, a search of the Internet revealed a number of lumber merchants with that name.

What does all this mean? Whoever "T K" was, he first obtained a lot of light weight Canadian tokens, which were worth only half the value of heavier, legitimate pieces. Then he countermarked them for use as trade tokens. They may have been used at the store of some remote lumber camp. So many of them are known that at some point a hoard must have entered the numismatic market.

The pieces often are badly struck with the "T" not showing. That would have happened if they were made by a right-handed person who used a hammer to hit the blunt end of a large stamp. It appears there are at least two sizes of "T K" stamps. Eventually the two bars of "K" broke as did the left part of the top of the "T" on the slightly smaller stamp.

T K
Lightweight Canadian Tokens (47)
Nova Scotia Penny: 1832



T K – Thomas Kinney
Norwich, CT

Thomas Kinney (Kenney) was a silversmith in Norwich, who was born in 1795 and died in 1824 (Kovel 1989: 214). This small stamp is his hallmark.

T.K in Rectangular Depression
Large Cent: 1817 1818 1820 1822 UK

W K

American Shield / W K
Half Cent: 1834 (2) UK

J. W. KALFISE
Eaton, NH

J. W. KALFISE / EATON, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1827

A. E. KAPP

A. E. KAPP
Silver Dollar: 1798

M. KATEZ
Philadelphia, PA

This an unusual name. Michael Katze received an honorable mention from the Franklin Institute in 1831 for an Improved Lock. The 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* listed him as a bell hanger at 28 - 30 N 7th. By 1856 he was running a hardware store at 27 N 7th (Michael McAllister).

M. KATEZ
Large Cent: 1848.

B. KAY

B. KAY with P.B in Serrated Heart
Large Cent: 1807

G. KAY

G. KAY
Large Cent: 1807

J. KAY

J. KAY
Large Cent: 1847 UK
Small Cent: 1859

KEARNEY & FOOT
Patterson, NJ *S.P. PATTERSON*

The 1912 *Industrial Directory of New Jersey* listed Kearney & Foot as a maker of steel files and rasps with 560 employees. It was located at the corner of 5th St. and East Railroad Ave. It eventually was purchased by the Nicholson File Co. (see that listing).

KEARNY & FOOT / K & F / MADE IN U. S. A.
Large Cent: 1845

KEARSARGE HOUSE
Conway, NH

The Kearsarge House was listed in the 1868 *New Hampshire State Business Directory* as a hotel in Conway that was owned by S. D. Thompson. This is a small stamp of the sort that might have been used for silverware or keys.

KEARSARGE / HOUSE
Two Cents: UK

M. G. KEASOR

M. G. KEASOR.
Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1864
Nickel: 1869
Silver Dollar: 1871

J. KEDEY
New York City, NY

James Kedey was listed in the 1845 *New York City Directory* as a locksmith. In 1859 he was located at 75 W 29th St., and in 1879 at 220 W 29th St. (Michael McAllister). He received a patent in 1874 for an improvement in lock mechanisms.

J. KEDEY / N. YORK with T. WEEKS
Large Cent: 1810

N. KEEL

N. KEEL
Large Cent: 1801

H. KEELER

H. KEELER
Large Cent: 1807

P. H. KEEN
Newport, KY

Philip Keen was listed in Newport in the 1860 Census. He was born c. 1845.

P. H. KEEN / NEWPORT / KY / +
Large Cent: 1854

C. H. KEEP

C. H. KEEP
Large Cent: 1802

N. W. KEET

N. W. KEET
Two Cents: 1865
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867

W. KEIM

W. KEIM
Large Cent: 1828
Half Dollar: 1806

G. KELLAND & SON Lynn, MA

G. KELLAND & SON / LYNN
Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)

B. KELLE

B. KELLE
Large Cent: 1803

B. KELLEY

B. KELLEY
Large Cent: 1805

J. P. KELLEY

J. P. KELLEY
Small Cent: 1864 1884
Canadian Token

HUNTER KELLER New York City, NY

Hunter, Keller & Co. began making iron pipe in New York City in 1856 at 142-144 Centre St.. A number of patents granted in the 1860s were assigned to the firm. According to the April 20, 1883, *New York Times*, it had been forced into bankruptcy (Bruce Mosher).

HUNTER KELLER / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1846

E. KELLOGG

E. KELLOGG (Curved)
Large Cent: 1817 1846 1852 1853 UK
Quarter: 1825
Two Reales: 1788

E. KELLOGG (Straight)
Included above

J. D. KELLOGG Northampton, MA

J. D. Kellogg was a Northampton wooden plane maker from c. 1848 (Pollak 1994: 213) and a number of his planes have these stamps. Henry S. Gere in *Reminiscence of Old Northampton* (1863) noted he also was a partner in a hardware business. J. D. Kellogg, Jr. of Northampton – probably his son – received a patent for a cream churn in 1866.

J. D. KELLOGG / CAST-STEEL
Two Reales: 1789

COMMANDO KELLY Pittsburgh, PA

Charles E. Kelly was the first American to receive the Medal of Honor in Europe during World War II. *Stars and Stripes* referred to him as "Commando Kelly" and the name stuck. He became a national hero. April 25, 1944, was "Commando Kelly Day" in his hometown of Pittsburgh, and Twentieth Century Fox paid him \$25,000 for the rights to his life story.

After the war he operated a Sun Oil station called "Commando Kelly's" for a time at the corner of Western and Allegheny Sts., but lost his money in poor investments. Like many who had fame thrust upon them, Kelly had a difficult time for the rest of his life, wandered the country and died in a hospital in 1984 (*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, online).



Charles E. Kelly

COMMANDO KELLY
Silver Dollar: 1935

J. KELLY Baltimore, MD

J. KELLY / BALT
Large Cent: 1800

W. KELM

W. KELM
Half Dollar: 1806

KEMP Lisbon, NH

L. R. Kemp of Lisbon was listed under Stove Dealers and Tinsmiths in the 1868 New Hampshire Business Directory. J. R. & L. B. Kemp & Co. was listed as a dealer in tin ware and stoves in the 1871 and 1872 *New-Hampshire Register, Famers' Almanac and Business Directories*

KEMP / LISBON, N. H.
Large Cent: UK

D. C. KENDALL

This may be the hallmark of Dauphin Clark Kendall. He was born in 1809 in Sullivan, NH. He was a jeweler, silversmith or watchmaker in *Boston Directories* from 1845 to 1855. By the time of the 1860 Census he was listed as a watchmaker in Sanford, ME, and he died in 1866 (Ancestry.com American Silversmiths, Michael McAllister). No references apparently illustrate his hallmark. The obverse of this two reales has a large, unreadable stamp of another issuer and the reverse is stamped "T.M.C" in a depressed rectangle.

D. C. KENDALL
Two Reales: 1776



E. KENDALL

E. KENDALL / 1798
Large Cent: 1798

E. KENDALL / 1808
Large Cent: 1802

J. KENDALL

J. KENDALL
Large Cent: 1835
Half Dollar: 1838

KENDIC & MILLER

This might be a misreading of "Kendrick & Miller," which was a boot and shoe manufacturer in Branford, CT, that was listed in the 1856 *Connecticut Business Directory*.

KENDIC & MILLER, PATD.
Large Cent: 1853

A. E. KENNARD

A. E. KENNARD.
Large Cent: 1848 1851
Quarter: 1853

J. F. KENNARD

J. F. KENNARD / Three Bees / 1849
Half Dollar: 1834

KENNEDY

KENNEDY
Large Cent: 1839
Twenty Cents: 1875
Half Dollar: 1875

KENNEDY New York City, NY

KENNEDY / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1839

KENT New York City, NY

This stamp appears on the blade of low quality pocket knives sold at Woolworth from 1931 to 1955. "Kent" was a trade name of the Camillus Cutlery Co., which was organized in 1876 and actually was located in Camillus, New York.

KENT / N. Y. CITY / U. S. A.
Nickel: 1936

S. W. KENT Leicester and Worcester, MA

The likely issuer was Samuel W. Kent, who began making textile machinery in the 1830s. He made light machinery and was well known for making parts for carding machines, which cleaned cotton and arranged their fibers in parallel rows (James Emerson, *Treatise Relative to the Testing of Water Wheels and Other Machinery*, 1881: 318). In the 1850 Census he was listed as a machinist in Leicester. By 1859 he had moved to the nearby town of Worcester, and was listed in the 1859 *Worcester Directory* as a maker of Card Setting Machines. In the 1860 to 1880 Censuses he was a Worcester machinist (Michael McAllister). This advertisement appeared in the 1878 *Worcester Directory*.



S. W. KENT.
Large Cent: 1806 1818 1820 1825 UK



T. KENT

T. KENT
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1867

J. B. KENYON Delta, Ohio

The Delta Public Library reports that James B. Kenyon was born in 1857. He moved to Montana shortly after his marriage, and died there while constructing a railroad bridge.

J. B. KENYON / DELTA, OHIO
Quarter: 1857

B. KERL...

B. KERL...

Large Cent: 1803

D. S. KERR

D. S. KERR

Large Cent: 1818 1822 1827 1847 UK

**E. KERSHAW
Boston, MA**

Edward Kershaw was noted in the 1852 *Boston Directory* as a locksmith. The 1850 Census listed him in that occupation in Cambridge and the 1860 Census in Charlestown. He was born c. 1823 (Robert Merchant). Kershaw received four patents for various sorts of lock from 1848 to 1856.

E. KERSHAW / BOSTON

Large Cent: UK

E. KERSHAW / PATENT / IMPROVED / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1848

A. D. KESTETTER

A. D. KESTETTER / UNION NOW AND FOREVER / BORN / OCT. 4 / 1846 /
THURSDAY AUG 14, 1862

Large Cent: UK

**KETCHUM & CO.
Ottawa, Ontario**

The 1908 *International Motor Cyclopaedia Yearbook* noted that H. G. Ketchum managed this firm, it had been established in 1896, was located at the corner of Bank and Sparks Sts, and sold Ford, Oldsmobile, and Rolls Royce cars. It also sold bicycles and sporting goods. This ad appeared in a 1910 pamphlet called *Baden-Powell's Canadian Boy Scout Organization*.

KETCHUM & CO., LTD.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Sporting Goods Dealers

FOR

Scout's Materials

Full line from best
English makers
carried in Stock.

COR. BANK & SPARKS STS.
OTTAWA

Chris Faulkner located the following story about Harry Ketchum in Anson A. Gard's *The Hub and the Spokes* (1994: 76-77).

Harry Ketchum, a lover and promoter of sports, was one of the most famous of his day in lacrosse. He is to Canada what A. G. Spaulding is to the United States. After graduating in active sports, he and his brother Zeb set up in a little way the handling of sporting goods, with all their stock in one window. That was but a few years ago, but so successful have they been that they have

added store after store... So popular have their goods become that the Ottawa boy don't think an implement of sport worth playing with unless it has on it "Ketchum & Co."

KETCHUM & CO. / OTTAWA

Canadian Token

Canadian Large Cent: 1902

**W. H. KEY
Philadelphia, PA**

William H. Key and his father, F. C. Key were medalists and die sinkers at 123 Arch St. from 1849 to 1851, when they moved to 329 Arch St.. This is unusual because it is found on the edge of coins.

W. H. KEY DIESINKER 329 ARCH ST. PHILA (on Coin's Edge)

Small Cent: 1859 1862 1864

**C. KEYES
East Wilton, ME**

Calvin Keyes was born in 1814 and became a partner in an East Wilton blacksmith shop in 1839. It became the East Wilton Knife Factory and later was called Hiram Holt & Co. This stamp appears on some of its scythes. Keyes died in 1864 (Davistown Museum Center for the Study of Early Tools online).

C. KEYES / E. WILTON

Rev: CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1838

M. C. KEYES

M. C. KEYES

Large Cent: 1805 1819 1839 1841 1845 (2) 1846 1855

**KEYSER
Philadelphia, PA**

William Keyser was a silversmith in Philadelphia during the early 1850s (Kovel 1989: 212).

KEYSER in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1832 1835 1843

**C. KIDD
Baltimore, MD**

The likely issuer was Charles Kidd, who was listed in the 1829 *Baltimore Directory* as a blacksmith, and after that as an edge tool maker. This is his 1850 advertisement in the *Boston Business Directory*.

CHARLES KIDD,
CAST STEEL
EDGE TOOL FACTORY,

No. 259 W. Pratt street, (Sign of the Axe,)
(BETWEEN HEREIN AND THERE.)

BALTIMORE,

Where may be found a good assortment of Ship Carpenters' Axes, Adzes, Chisels, &c. House Carpenters' Hand Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, &c. Mill Wrights' Broad Axes, Adzes, Chisels, Gouges, &c. Coopers' Axes, Adzes, Drawing, Rounding and Hollowing Knives, &c. Black Makers' Round Axes, Gouges and Chisels. Masons' Hammers, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Stone Sledges and Quarry Tools.

All kinds of Mill Work made and repaired in the best manner.

Orders for Axes, Tools, or Iron Work of any kind thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All persons in want of tools, will do well to call and judge for themselves.

C. KIDD

Large Cent: 1840 1846

DR. KIDDER'S FAMILY PILLS Boston, MA

In 1854, D. Taylor, Jr. & Co. briefly sold Dr. Kidder's Celebrated Family Pills, a "cure of fevers, liver complaints, costiveness, and all complaints where a purgative medicine is required." An advertisement in a May 1854 *Boston Evening Transcript* noted the pills were "prepared only by D. Taylor, Jr. & Co." and the 1854 *Boston Directory* noted the short-lived association. "Taylor David jr. & Co. (M. W. Kidder), medicines and fancy goods, 25 Hanover, house 21 Crescent place."

By 1855, Dr. Warren Moses Kidder was selling his patent medicines at 11 Central St. and living in Lowell. By 1858, he had joined his father's practice, and by the early 1870s was listed as an agent for the American Improved Gas Light Co. and "his services as chemical expert in law cases were in frequent demand." He died in 1900 (Craig D. Blackstone, "Use Dr. Kidder's Family Pills," *TAMS Journal* 1997: 61-63).

USE DR. KIDDER'S. / FAMILY PILLS

Large Cent: 1817 1829 1840 (2) 1846 (2) 1847 (2) 1851 UK (2)
Dime: 1821
One Real: UK

D. M. KIDDER

A possible issuer was David M. Kidder, who was born c. 1845. He was listed in the 1860 Census living in Groton, NH, with his brother, who was a mechanic. In the 1870 Census he was listed as a machinist in Groton. The 1880 Census noted him as an engineer in Weymouth, MA, and he may have worked in other towns during his career. (Michael McAllister).

D. M. KIDDER

Small Cent: 1862 1863
Two Cents: 1863 1865
With D. C. WALLACE
Large Cent: 1851
With E. W. HAYNES, J. N. HOWE, and D. C. WALLACE
Large Cent: UK



W. KIDDER Lowell, MA

Walter Kidder of Lowell obtained three different patents for gas regulators on Oct. 12, 1852.

W. KIDDER. / PATENT / OCT. 12, 1852 / NO / 1854
Rev: Four letters "G"
Large Cent: UK



R. F. KILLALY Cannington, Ontario

Richard F. Killaly was born in Ireland in 1851. He was listed in the 1871 Census, as a "merchant." Killaly ran a hardware store in Cannington from at least 1875 and was listed in the 1884 *Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory*. Like some other Ontario merchants, he stamped US silver coins, with dimes being just the right size for his retailer's mark.

R. F. KILLALY / HARDWARE / CANNINGTON
US Dime: 1835 1836 1838 1842 1855



W. KILNER

W. KILNER
Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1858

C. KILPATRICK MFG. CO. Windsor, Ontario

This company made club pins, label buttons, sports novelties, etc. It was located at 360 Park St. in West Windsor until at least the late 1960s.

BY / KILPATRICK / JAYCEE / WINDSOR / INDUSTRIAL / EXPOSITION /
C. KILPATRICK / MFG. CO. LTD / WINDSOR
US Small Cent: 193X

DR. KIMBALL Boston, MA

"Dr. Horace Kimball, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, Boston" published "On the Present State of Dental Surgery Practiced in the United States" in the August 27, 1834, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. He received his MD from Harvard, and is credited as the anonymous author of *American Naval Battles* (1831). The 1860 *New York City Directory* listed him as a dentist at 1 1/2 Clinton Place, with a home in New Jersey. Apparently he had practiced in New York City for some time by then.

DR. KIMBALL / DENTIST. / BOSTON
Half Dime: 1835
Quarter: 1824
Half Dollar: 1817
One Real: 1807
Two Reales: 1793
Four Reales: 1773
British Half Crown: 1836

A. H. KIMBALL

This countermark is the same size and style as "S. C. KINGMAN" which is found on early US coins.

A. H. KIMBALL

Small: 1859

British Halfpenny: 1746

**G. KIMBALL, JR.
Springfield, VT**

George Kimball was born in 1800 in NH and came to Springfield in 1821, where he established a blacksmith shop. About 1840 he began making horse rakes and shipped them all over the country, making one to two thousand each year (Lewis C. Aldrich and Frank R. Holmes, *History of Windsor County, Vermont* 1891: 476). Eventually his son, George, Jr. took over his father's business and was listed in the 1877 *Vermont Register, Farmers' Almanac, and Business Directory* as a blacksmith.

G. KIMBALL, JR.

Large Cent: 1817 1846 1848 1850 UK

With CAST STEEL and a number of other stamps

Large Cent: UK

J. KIMBALL**J. KIMBALL**

US Large Cent: 1797 1803

US Quarter: 1853

Canadian Token

**L. KIMBALL
Haverhill, MA**

Leverett Kimball began business in 1840, and advertised in the early 1850s his "burning fluid, lamps, etc." L. Kimball & Co. was a jewelry manufacturing partnership with Charles E. Gould that lasted from 1857 to 1861. A later firm was L. Kimball & Son, which advertised in 1891 that it made "Hannah Duston (also spelled Dustin) and the Bradford Academy souvenir spoons." It was in business until 1927 as silversmiths, jewelers and opticians (Belden 1980: 256, Rainwater 1975: 85-86). The style of letters in all three of these countermarks is the same, and they must have been issued by Kimball's various firms.

KIMBALL

Large Cent: 1795 1830 1855

L. KIMBALL

Small Cent: 1858

L. KIMBALL & CO.

Large Cent: 1851

Quarter: 1854

N. S. KIMBALL**N. S. KIMBALL**

Large Cent: 1825 1827 UK

Bolivian Four Soles: 1830

**L. KIMBARK****L. KIMBARK**

Large Cent: 1855

Half Dollar: 1877

J. KIME**J. KIME**

Large Cent: 1803

KING HOUSE**KING HOUSE**

Large Cent: 1835 1843

**C. M. KING
Ann Arbor, MI**

Charles M. King was born c. 1851 according to Census records. He was taught gunsmithing by R. C. Traver and bought Traver's shop in 1873 (*History of Washington County, Michigan* 1881: 1013). He continued in the trade until at least 1887, then moved to Detroit and was listed in the 1890 Census as a bicycle repairman (Hank Thoele. This advertisement appeared in the 1874 *Ann Arbor Directory*.

CHARLES M. KING,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Powder Flasks,
SHOT POUCHES, POWDER, LEAD, SHOT, CAPS, &c.
Job work Neatly and Promptly Attended to.
2 LIBERTY ST., ANN ARBOR.

C. M. KING (Exceedingly small)

Nickel: 1866

C. M. KING / ANN ARBOR

Nickel: 1887

Quarter: 1877

Half Dollar: 1875

**C. W. KING
Bath and New Brunswick, ME**

The term "artist" usually indicated that a person was a photographer, but Craig's Daguerreian Registry does not list any photographer of this name. Instead, Cyrus William King was a Maine artist in the traditional sense. He was born in Bath in 1816, the only son of the first Governor of Maine. The 1850 Census listed him as a "master drawer." He moved to New Brunswick, and the Nov. 6, 1857, *Brunswick Telegraph* noted he "proposes to teach the art of designing and drawing." His Civil War draft registration records called him an "artist." The *New Brunswick Directories* listed him as an "artist" until 1876. (Michael McAllister). A number of his

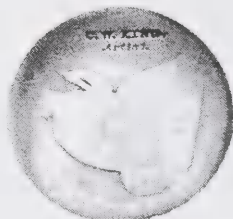
drawings and lithographs are noted on the Internet. "ARTIST" in italics and is exceedingly small.

C. W. KING

Large Cent: 1851
Quarter: 1856

C. W. KING / ARTIST

Large Cent: 1800 1819 1844
Dime: UK (Probably 1837)
Quarter: 1853
British Farthing: 1853
New Brunswick Penny Token: 1843



With H. S. BURGESS
Large Cent: 1841

D. A. KING
Lexington, KY

D. A. KING / LEX. KY
Two Cents: 1865

E. P. KING

E. P. KING
Trade Dollar: 1877 (2)

J. C. KING

J. C. KING
Large Cent: 1806

J. M. KING & CO.
Waterford, NY

In 1829, Daniel B. King founded the "Stock, Dye & Tool Works" that became J. M. King & Co. in 1849 (Nathaniel Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County*, 1878). It made dies, pliers, taps, etc., and was located on King's Canal. It remained in business until 1910.

J. M. KING & CO
Large Cent: 1846

R. D. KING

R. D. KING
Small Cent: 1860
Half Dime: 1856
Dime: 1857

S. A. KING

S. A. KING
Large Cent: 1853
Small Cent: 1867

W. KING

Two types of countermark are known. Perhaps they were issued by different merchants.

W. KING (Incuse)

Large Cent: 1812 1826 1828 1837 1845 1846 UK
Dime: UK (Bust)
Quarter: 1818
Half Dollar: 1871 1874
Two Reales: 1772 1779

W. KING (Relief)

Included above

E. F. KINGMAN**E. F. KINGMAN**

Large Cent: 1848
Half Dollar: 1876
British Halfpenny: UK (George III)

S. C. KINGMAN

What was the reason for this enigmatic countermark? The stamps are well executed and certainly not early 19th century style. Nor did the pieces circulate after having been stamped. The writer's educated guess is they are large "collector's marks." We know that a few collectors once stamped all their coins with small stamps, one of the best known being the crowned "C" in a depressed oval that was stamped on all the coins in the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden (see that listing). Another is the small "D" that was applied to Hard Times tokens and an 1804 silver dollar! "D" apparently indicates William Forrester Dunham of Chicago (see that listing).

By the early 20th century it had become possible to purchase "cast steel stamps made to order" from the Sears catalog for a few dollars. Indeed, the standard style of those stamps was two initials and a last name, and some of were in italics just like "S. C. KINGMAN." He probably was a collector a century ago, and some reader might be able to determine who he was by searching old membership lists of coin clubs.

S. C. KINGMAN

Half Cent: 1794
Large Cent: 1790X
Half Dollar: 1794
Silver Dollar: 1795
Hard Times Token
Pine Tree Shilling: 1652



*P. Groom ARTICLE IN TALCIN
TOKENS*



H. KINGSBURY

Belden (1980: 257) illustrates this stamp on a coin silver spoon. It may be the backstamp of a Connecticut jeweler (Green 1989: 207).

H. KINGSBURY
Large Cent: 1830

T. L. KINGSLEY & SON RESTRIKE Utica, NY

Thomas L. Kingsley began business as a grocer, but made his fame selling cloths. He and his son ran the Kingsley Great Clothing Store, which was located at 100-112 Genesee St. and was listed in *Utica Directories* from 1856 to 1899. It had branches in Auburn and Rome, NY, and its branch in New Haven, CT, issued Civil War tokens, store cards and advertising script. in the style of fractional currency.

SIX STRONG POINTS!

Six Good Reasons !

1. Our Clothes are made from the Best Materials ;
2. They are made by Good Workmen in Good Style ;
3. They are of the best Fashion ;
4. They will set Well ;
5. They will be sold as cheap as they can possibly be afforded ;
6. They will be warranted to give satisfaction in every instance.

ALL GOOD REASONS
WHY THOSE ABOUT TO PURCHASE

CLOTHING !

Should examine the stock offered to the public at the

GREAT WARDROBE !

No. 112 Genesee Street, Utica.
T. L. KINGSLEY & SON.

This odd piece was not illustrated until it appeared in the March 20, 2007, Stack's auction of the John J. Ford collection with comment, "(T)he host coin, upon first inspection appears to be a full brockage of the obverse of an 1853 cent. However, the design features of the large cent are incuse on both sides giving away the fact that this piece is not a Mint-produced error, but rather a later fantasy of unknown vintage." The coin is stamped with the obverse of Kingsley's token die NY-1064, and Rulau notes that patriot Civil War token dies were countermarked on NY-1064 for sale to collectors.

T. L. KINGSLEY & SON / GREAT / WAREHOUSE / CLOTHING / 112
GENESSEE ST, UTICA, N. Y.
Various



KINGSTON

KINGSTON
US Small Cent: 1863
Canadian Large Cent: 1884

E. KINSEY Cincinnati, Ohio

Edward Kinsey was a silversmith, who was born in 1810 and first worked in Newport, Kentucky. He moved to Cincinnati in 1834, where he was a partner in E. & D. Kinsey with his younger brother David from 1844 to 1861. The two of them often exhibited at the Ohio Mechanics Institute Fair. In 1852 he received patent 9,407 for a "bottle stopper." Kovel (1989: 214) reports Edward died in 1865, but Belden (1980: 258-259) states he died in 1874 and the successor firm of D. Kinsey & Co. worked from 1874 to 1878.

Edward's advertised in the 1836 *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, "s ware mfry, tea and coffee sets, teaspoons, tablespoons, dessert spoons." He advertised in the 1837 *Western Address Directory*, "E. Kinsey, Manufacturer of Silver Plate and Spoons, Corner of Third and Walnut sts., Cincinnati." This advertisement appeared in the 1853 *Ohio State Business Directory*.

EDWARD KINSEY, 1834 DAVID KINSEY, 1843

E. & D. KINSEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
A. MACDONALD AND COMPANY
24 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Also, Importers of Fine Watches, Jewelry and Sheffield Plate

E. KINSEY
Rev: CINCINNATI
Large Cent: 1838

EDWD. KINSEY / CINCINNATI
Large Cent: 1826

I. KINSEY

I. KINSEY (Fancy Italics Letters)
Large Cent: 1794

KINSLEY Providence, RI

This was a very common name in Providence. The style of stamp is unusual. The issuer is not obvious, but there is a large Kinsley Building in the city.

KINSLEY / -o- / PROV.
Large Cent: 1830 1838
Small Cent: 1876

C. H. KINYON

An Allen Engine Works was listed in *New York City Directories* of the late 1860s and early 1870s. It was located at 4th Ave. and 130th St. Kinyon could have worked for the firm, but that has not been verified.

C. H. KINYON / ALLEN ENGINE WORKS / ENG
Half Dollar: UK

KIRK

KIRK
Three Cents: UK
Quarter: 1858

J. KIRK

J. KIRK
Half Dollar: 1807

LAURA E. KIRK

LAURA E. KIRK H. F. C.
Rev: JAN 1 1876
Nickel: 1872

DR. KIRSTEAD
Boston, MA

DR. KIRSTEAD / DENTIST / BOSTON
Half Dollar: 1817

H. O. KISER

H. O. KISER
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1851

P. T. KISSANE
Wooster, Ohio

Percifer Taylor Kissane was born in Allegheny County in 1832. He worked as a machinist for five years in Wooster and was noted in that occupation in the 1860 Census. He served as the commissary sergeant for the 196th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1864 and 1865, and after the war lived in Ashland, Wooster, Galion, and Mansfield, working as a mechanic and setting-up engines. The May 20, 1907, *Mansfield News* printed a photograph of him and his wife on their golden wedding anniversary (A. J. Baugham, *History of Richland County, Ohio* 1908: 725-726; Bruce Mosher).

P T KISSANE / WOOSTER, O
Large Cent: UK

B. KITTREDGE & CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Benjamin Kittredge was a well known gunsmith who began business in the 1840s. His first firm was Eaton & Kittredge, which became Benjamin Kittredge & Co. in the 1850s. It was the largest maker of firearms in the West and is issued a Civil War token that advertised, "'Dealers in Military Goods, Guns, Pistoles, and Sporting Apparatus" at 134 Main St. (Waldo C. Moore, "B. Kittredge & Co.," *Numismatist* Dec. 1917: 46). In 1864 he received a patent for an Improvement in Revolving Fire-Arms. By the 1880s he was selling numerous sorts of sporting goods. This advertisement appeared in the 1882 *Wheelman*.

BICYCLES. COLUMBIA BICYCLES.

Send for the POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Catalogue, to 166 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where is one of the chief depots of the Company with assortment on hand. Fire Arms, Lawn Tennis, Rubber, Lawn and Parlor Quoits, for hire to Church and Lawn Parties. Fish Tackle, Tricycles, Gymnasium and Home Gymnasium Goods, Roller Skates from 65 cents, Cutlery, Archery, Base Balls and Bats, Dog Food and Flea Exterminator. Pamphlet on Dog Diseases and Catalogues Free. Subscriptions to THE WHEELMAN taken at 166 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. KITTREDGE & CO.

He also was an agent for the Colt Arms Co. and was sued by Colt in 1856 in a famous case (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987). Later he sold 2,600 Colt revolvers with his imprint to the State of Kentucky during the Civil War. Kittredge also imported European firearms and references mention the arms firm was in business until at least 1884. The reason for its apparent demise was the 1884 Cincinnati riots. The GAR Army and Kittredge's shop were looted and their guns stolen (Mark Kwasny, "A Test for the Ohio National Guard," *Ohio History* 2007: 23-51). Nevertheless, the Kittredge Arms Co. is occasionally mentioned into the 1890s, but by then seems to have become a sporting goods business.

B. KITTREDGE & CO. / CINCINNATI, O.
Rev: PATENT APPLIED FOR
Large Cent: 1848

D. KLAUBERG

New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Burlington, Iowa

The Klauberg dynasty of cutlers originated in Solingen, Germany, in the 14th century. Members of the family came to the US in the late 1810s and opened a shop on Maiden Lane in New York City. In a Jan. 21, 1824, testimonial regarding the quality of various types of steels in Thomas Copper's *Tract on the Alteration of the Tariff* (1824), Daniel Klauberg referred to himself as a "cutler and surgical instrument maker." He received an award medal from the American Institute in 1829 for pen knives, and was then located at 84 Maiden Lane.

Daniel moved West sometime during the 1830s, while his brother Carl remained in New York City. Daniel was listed in the 1843 *Cincinnati Directory*. By 1848 he was living in Burlington, Iowa, and advertised in the Jan. 24, 1848, *Burlington Hawkeye* that he made pen-knives, pocket-knives, razors, scissors, etc. at his shop on Main St. (Michael McAllister). Since this large cent seems to have been well worn when stamped, it may have been countermarked in Cincinnati or Burlington. This is his advertisement from the 1843 *Cincinnati Directory*.

DANIEL KLAUBERG,**CUTLER**

WALNUT, BETWEEN 4th AND 5th STREETS,

CINCINNATI,

Manufactures Pen and Pocket knives, and Razors, warranted of superior quality. Also, unrivaled Razor Strops.

Blades made to Penknives and Razors. Razors, Scissors, &c. ground in first rate style.

D. KLAUBERG
Large Cent: 1821



KLEIN TOOL Illinois and Michigan

Klein Tool is a well known contemporary firm whose logo can be seen on the sides of racing cars. It was founded in 1857, and today has plants in Skokie and Roselle, Illinois and Jonesville, Michigan.

KLEIN Standing Man TOOL / EST 1857 / TRADE MARK / REG. (All in Circle)
Small Cent: UK (Lincoln)

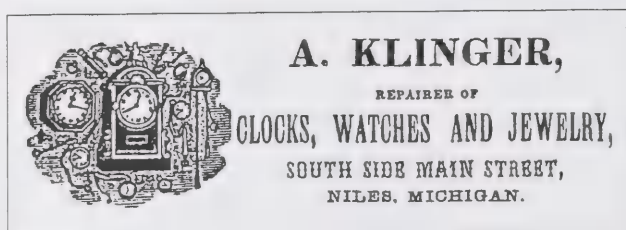
J. A. KLEIN Leesburg, VA

John A. Klein was a silversmith in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1810. He worked in Reading during the 1820s, and then in Leesburg, Virginia from 1833 to 1837 (Drepperd 1947: 246, Kovel 1989: 216, Schenkman 1989).

J. A. KLEIN / LEESBURG
Large Cent: UK

A. KLINGER Elkhart, IN

Alexander Klinger was listed in the 1858 *Indiana State Business Directory* as a watch maker and jeweler in Elkhart. He soon moved to Niles, Michigan, and was located on Main St. as noted in this 1860 advertisement. He also was listed in the 1863 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory*.



A. KLINGER / JEWELER / ELKHART IND.
Large Cent: 1820 1831 (2) 1832 1848 1854 (2) 1855 1856 UK
Hard Times Token
Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny
Belgium Five Centimes: 1837

C. A. KLINGER & CO. San Francisco, CA

This San Francisco token maker was purchased by the L. H. Moise Co. in 1897. It became the Moise-Klinger Co. but both divisions continued make tokens under their own names until 1904 (Coin People, online).

C. A. KLINGER & CO.
Silver Dollar: 1881-S

H. H. KLOCK

Newport, KY

The 1892 *Newport Directory* listed Henry Klock as a "driver," whose residence was 620 German St. In the 1880 Census was listed as a spring maker who had been born c. 1865 (Bruce Mosher).

H. H. KLOCK NEWPORT KY. around 620. GERMAN ST.
Large Cent: UK

KLONDIKE

This may be a backstamp that was used by a retailer to mark tools, silverware and other metal goods. A possible issuer was the Klondike Supply Co. of Toronto. It was listed in the 1898 *Ontario Gazette and Directory* at 20 W. Adelaide, and its proprietor was W. C. Tolton.

KLONDIKE
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1898
US Silver Dollar: 1883



H. KLUGH

H. KLUGH
Large Cent: 1807 1814 1818 1819 1820 1822
Hard Times Token

D. D. KNAPP Waverly, NY

Knapp's tradcards indicate he was a jeweler and sold Keystone watch cases in Waverly. He also advertised as an optician and engraver in the 1880s, whose shop was at 211 Broad St. (Bruce Mosher). The 1910 Census indicated he had retired. Knapp had some sort of disorder, and his testimonial for a patent medicine called Oxybon appeared in a number of magazine advertisements in the early 1910s. "I am so benefited by Oxybon I am wild with delight; every pain in my body has left after sixteen days* treatment..." He died in 1923.

D. D. KNAPP, WAVERLY, N. Y. / 10
Two Cents: 1866

KNECHT Easton, PA

Reuben Knecht was born in 1826 and died in 1887. He was listed in the 1850 Census as a daguerreotypist, in 1860 an artist, and in 1880 as a photographer, which are different terms for the same occupation (Michael McAllister). He received a patent in 1854 for an Improved Daguerreotype-Plate Holder, and was in business until 1881, when his son Frank took over his gallery (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). It has been reported that he also was a mathematician. Although these countermarks are from single letter punches, they seem to be genuine.

AMBROTYPE / BY KNECHT
Two Reales: 1779 1795

AMBROTYPES / BY KNECHT

One Real: 1789

L. P. KNERR
Reading, PA

The only person of this name who was listed in Censuses was Levi P. Knerr. He was noted in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses as a mechanic, who had been born c. 1820. He seems to have served in the Mexican-American War, but the information about "Levi Knerr" is inconsistent as a number of people had that name. One reportedly was Commander of the US Navy Yards at Philadelphia. But given the dates of stamped coins, the Reading individual seems the likely issuer.

L. P. KNERR

Large Cent: 1796 1803 1816 1819 1836 1840 (2) 1842 1843 1848
1847 1848 1849 1852 1853 UK (3)

Two Reales: 1792 1793 1799



Small Variety



Large Variety

J. KNIBBS
Troy, NY

James Knibbs of Troy received patents in 1864 for an Improvement in Pumps for controlling the pressure of steam fire engines, in 1883 for an Automatic Harness-Suspender, and in 1889 for a Wire Cutter for cutting electrical light wires. "Our Knibbs Family" website has a great deal of information about him. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1827 and arrived in Troy in 1840. During his career he was a machinist, engineer, inventor, and then Troy Fire Engine Superintendent from 1882 until his death in 1901. His pump patent was involved in a thirty-year patent infringement lawsuit that was then one of the largest and longest suits in American history.

J. KNIBBS

Large Cent: 1851

KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY
New York City, NY

Peter N. Horsley was listed as a daguerreian photographer at various addresses in the 100 block of Broadway in *New York City Directories* from 1847 to 1851. In 1850 the Knickerbocker Gallery moved to the corner of Broadway and Pine, and soon afterwards was run by George Magwire (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). Each line of these countermarks is made from a separate punch. Since the second piece does not contain Horsley's name, the gallery may by then have been run by Magwire.

HORSLEY'S / KNICKERBOCKER / DAGUERN GALY / COR B.WAY / & PINE
ST. NY

Two Reales: 1800

KNICKERBOCKER / DAUGERN / GALY COR B.WAY / & PINE ST. NY
Large Cent: 1840**KNIGHT'S**
Albany, NY

Mrs. Knight was listed in the 1855 *Albany Directory* as the proprietor of a variety store at 15 Beaver St.

KNIGHT'S / 15 BEAVER ST. / ALBANY

Large Cent: 1826 1831

Quarter: 1854

A. KNIGHT'S MINERAL WATER SALOON
Baltimore, MD

Albert Knight came to Baltimore in 1854. He first sold mineral water on the corner of Eagle and Hamilton Sts., and then at 99 Baltimore St., where he also issued a German silver token advertising his mineral water (Rulau Md-83). He remained at that address until 1860, when he went to Cuba. Knight returned to the US during the Civil War and sold mineral water for the Army Quartermasters Department. He died in New Bern, North Carolina in 1863.

A. KNIGHT'S / MINERAL / WATER SALOON / 99 / BALTO STREET

Large Cent: 1838

Two Reales: 1742 1746 1773 1774 1777 1779 1783 1784 1786
1787 1788 1789 (2) 1791 1794 1797 1800 1802 1808 1816 UK
(6)

Quarter: UK

Mexican Two Reales: 1825 1839

With C. M. BERRY / N. W. C. 5TH & / PHILA. / CHESNUT / SALOON

Two Reales: 1773

J. KNIGHT

Two varieties exist. The first is all capital letters, while the second is not. A possible issuer was John Knight, who was a silversmith in Rochester, New York in the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 217).

J. KNIGHT

Large Cent: 1802 1819 1826 1827 1831 1835 1837 1838

K. KNIGHT
New York City, NY

K. KNIGHT / 5 BAXTER ST. / NEW YORK

Large Cent: UK

S. KNIGHT

S. KNIGHT

Large Cent: 1802 1838 1850 1851

**A. P. KNOWLES**
Ashland, MA

Alpheus P. Knowles was born c. 1848. In the 1870 Census he was listed as a railroad laborer, and his father was a "peddler of tin." In the 1880 Census an A. P. Knowles was listed as a carpenter (Michael McAllister).

STENCILS, STEEL STAMPS, KEY CHECKS, &C., around MADE BY / A. P. /
KNOWLES, / ASHLAND, MASS. / 1873.

Large Cent: 1841 1845 UK

F. S. KNOWLTON
Rockingham and Portsmouth, NH

Franklin S. Knowlton was in the 1860 Census as a photographer in Rockingham, New Hampshire (Michael McAllister). In 1860 and 1861 he was listed in Portsmouth directories as a daguerreian at 8 Exchange Building on Pleasant St. (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

F. S. KNOWLTON

Large Cent: 1841 1848 1851 1855

EDWARD KNOX
New York City, NY

EDWARD / N-Y / KNOX

Large Cent: 1847

T. KNOX
Auburn, NY

John Knox of Auburn was granted a patent in 1866 for Boot and Shoe Iron, and Knox and Brother was listed in the 1872 *Auburn Directory* as boot and shoe merchants. These probably were stamped by Thomas Knox, who was born c. 1839 according to the 1860 Census.

T. KNOX / AUBURN, N. Y.

Large Cent: 1811 1838 1848 1851 1854

W. KNOX

The 1856 *New England Business Directory* listed William Knox as a blacksmith in Harwinton, CT (Hank Thoele). This may be his stamp, but Knox was a common name.

W. KNOX

Large Cent: 1798 1816 1827 1833 1835 1838 1841 1845 UK

Hard Times Token

British Halfpenny: 1795

E. KOCH

E. KOCH

Large Cent: 1844 1853

F. D. KOHLER & CO. RESTRIKES
San Francisco, CA

F. D. Kohler was a private assayer during the early stages of the Gold Rush. He was appointed California's state assayer in 1850 and sold his business to Baldwin & Co. *The writer is not certain if these pieces were struck from an original stamp a century after the Gold Rush or from a fantasy stamp, but they seem to have been made during the 1950s or later.* There is no wear or even scratches on the stamped portion of these coins, which indicates they never saw circulation. All the countermarks are in pristine condition, although some of them are weakly struck.

Below is a very weakly struck 1808 eight reales. It is typical of the initial result when an old stamp was first discovered. Its new owner would hit its butt end with a hammer to see if the impression was good, but the result would always be weak if the stamp was large. Only after realizing a hammer would not produce a reasonable result would some sort of press be used to get a better impression. Then the result would soon enter the numismatic market.



F. D. KOHLER & CO / * 1849 * / SAN FRANCISCO

Mexican Eight Reales: 1808 1821

Peru Eight Escudos Gold: 1832 1840 UK (At least two others are reported to exist)

R. P. KOONS

R. P. KOONS

Large Cent: 1853 UK

KOOS BILLARD HALL
Newark, Ohio

According to his obituary in the Oct. 21, 1895, *Newark Daily Advocate*, John Koos was born in 1825, moved to Newark in 1860 and was a member of the city council. At first he ran a restaurant, and an advertisement in the Sept. 3, 1867, *Coshocton Democrat* noted he was the proprietor of the St. Nicholas House. According to the *Newark Directory* of 1874, he operated John Koos & Co. with Joseph C. Wehrle; it was a billiard parlor in North Side Park. In the Sept. 25, 1882, *Newark Daily Advocate* he advertised his "Billiard Parlor - Cigars, Beer and Liquors" at the same location. Koos sold the business in 1886, and then opened the Five-Points Grocery Store (Bruce Mosher).

KOOS BILLIARD HALL NEWARK O.

Half Dime: 1844

J. KOOS

This may be the same individual as above, but Koos was too common a name to be certain.

J. KOOS

Small Cent: 1858

Three Cents: 1866

KOSSUTH EXCHANGE
Philadelphia, PA

James K. Thomas was one of the managers of the Kossuth Exchange. It was named for Louis Kossuth, the hero of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 that tried to expel the Hapsburgs. He was called the "George Washington of Hungary," toured the US in 1851 and 1852, and was so popular that 30,000 people greeted him in Cincinnati. Over the years, the Kossuth Exchange had a number of managers, and this advertisement appeared in the Dec. 7, 1860, *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Fred Michaelson).

KOSSUTH EXCHANGE, SEVENTH Street.
below Market. **LANDIS' VARIETIES.**
Crowded houses nightly to witness the Star Troupe.
Admission only 10 cts.
de 7 11 229 **LANDIS & BROWN, Prop'r.**

It was a music hall and a number of pieces of sheet music note songs had first been performed at the Kossuth Exchange. In *Mastering Wartime: A Social History of Philadelphia during the Civil War* (1990: 210), J. Matthew Gallman called it a "saloon" in recalling the story of a

riot among Union troops and patrons of the Exchange. Thomas was listed as a papier mache at 27 N 7th St. from 1852 to 1857. Apparently he made decorative objects from mashed and molded paper, which were then varnished. In 1858 his business was located at 1339 NW Washington St., and in 1859 was at 1339 Mt. Vernon St. By 1860, Thomas was listed as having an "open house" at 625 Arch St.

KOSSUTH EXCHANGE / J / THOMAS / K / . PHILADA .

One Real: 1778 1782 UK
Mexican One Real: 1834
Two Reales: 1747 1778 UK
Copper Planchet
Silvered Brass Planchet



J. KOY & SON

J. KOY / & SON
Large Cent: 1838

C. E. KRAUSE Sarasota, Florida

C. E. KRAUSE. / FLA. / SARASOTA.
Small Cent: 1891

J. KREHBIEL Lockport, NY

John Krehbiel of Lockport received two patents in 1882.

J. KREHBIEL / LOCKPORT N. Y.
Small Cent: 1864

KRESGE'S

S. S. Kresge incorporated the well known five and dime chain stores in 1907. In 1977 it was renamed Kmart. This probably is a backstamp.

KRESGE'S
Silver Dollar: 1921

KRUMM Columbus, Ohio

KRUMM / COLUMBUS
Two Cents: 1865

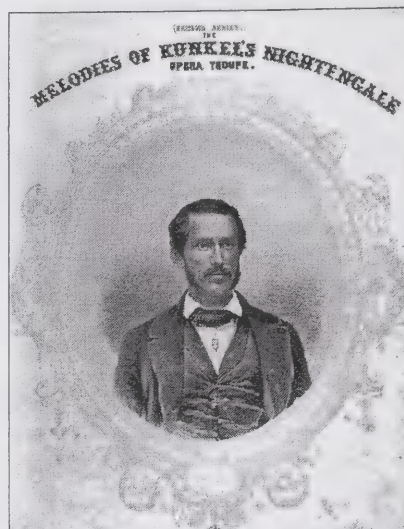
BILL KUETHE
See Magic Cauldron

KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE

George Kunkel was born in Greencastle, PA, in 1821. He managed theaters in Washington and Richmond during the 1850s. At one time, John Wilkes Booth was part of his company at the Jenny Lind Theater in Richmond. In 1855, Kunkel moved to Baltimore, where he managed the Holliday St. and Old Front St. Theaters. His Opera Troupe was a minstrel show, which operated out of Baltimore, and its traveling troupe toured the South. It performed a pro-slavery version of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (Mark Parker, "Baltimore and Uncle Tom's Cabin: Crisis of Identity," Janus e-

article 2001). The show was billed in Baltimore as "the real truth about slavery" and "the Happy Uncle Tom."

Kunkel began playing the starring role of Uncle Tom in 1861, and his rendition was not sufficiently racist for Southerners. After performing in Charleston, SC, a newspaper editorialized that the Opera Troupe should be run out of town. His last performance, shortly before his death was in New Haven, CT, in 1885. The pieces could have circulated in Baltimore, or might have been advertising pieces put into circulation by the show's advance men a few days before the Opera Troupe arrived in a Southern town. Kunkel's countermarks occur in both two and three line varieties, which seem to be equally scarce.

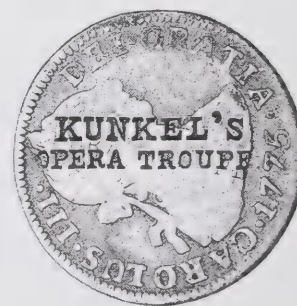
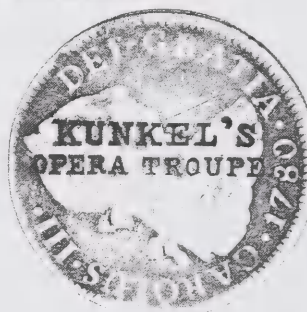


KUNKEL'S / OPERA / TROUPE.

Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1806
One Real: 1777 1780 UK
Two Reales: 1736 1741 1744 1755 1774 1775 1778 (2) 1779 1780
1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 (3) 1788 (3) 1789 (2) 1790 1795
1796 1779 (2) 1797 1799 (2) 1801 1811 1815 UK (7)
Bavarian Gulden: 1844
Peruvian Two Reales: UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1821 1823 1833

KUNKEL'S / OPERA TROUPE.

Included above



Recent Fantasy

A number of fantasy countermarks on eighth reales have appeared on the market in the past few years. They are in the wrong style to be 19th century issues and sometimes have legends that do not make sense. In this case the business is called the Kunkel Change rather than Exchange. The stamps likely were made somewhere in the Middle East as other

fakes stamps in Arabic have been noted with the same style. This is one of the fakes, and the coins it is found on may be fake too.

KUNKEL / CHANGE / - S -
Eight Reales

L & K

L & K

Two Cents: 1864 1865 1869

L & P

L & P

Large Cent: 1818

L & P CO.

L & P CO.

Large Cent: 1839

**L. & S. CO – Lamson & Sessions Co.
Cleveland, Ohio**

This company was formed in 1865 in Mount Carmel, Connecticut, by Isaac and Thomas Lamson and Samuel Sessions to make carriage bolts. It moved to Cleveland in 1869, and in 1890 began making wrenches (Barlow 1991: 222, Cope 1999: 161-162). Dozens of inventors assigned their patent rights to the firm, which employed 1,500 people in the 1950s and is still a major American business.

THE L. & S. CO. / CLEVELAND, O. / PAT'D
Shield Nickel: UK

L & T

L & T

Large Cent: 1827

**L & W – Leland & Williams
Boston, MA**

The short-lived firm of Leland & Williams sold fruits and vegetables in the cellar of the South Market. This produce firm was listed in the 1851 *Boston Almanac* and the 1851 *Massachusetts State Directory*. The three known pieces appeared at the same time and are made from individual letter punches. This initial advertisement for the South Market is from the 1848 *Boston Directory*



S. MKT / L & W / BOS
Large Cent: 1848

S. MKT / L & W / BOST
Irish Ten Pence Bank Token: 1805



S. MKT / L & W / BOSTON
British Halfpenny: 1773

A. L. & F. D.

A. L. & F. D.

Canadian Bank Token

C.L

C.L in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1803 1805 1825 1826 1828 1829 1832 1834

C. R. L. CO.

C. R. L. CO. (Top of "R" is broken off)
Canadian Half Dollar: UK (Victoria)

C W L

C W L in Rectangle
Large Cent: 1802

**G. G. L. – George G. Lafayette
Brockville, Ontario**

Baker (2006: 51) identifies this as a stamp of a Brockville jeweler and watchmaker, who worked from 1871 to 1900. The 1871 *Ontario Marriage Registrations* noted Gentry Lafayette – a watchmaker in Brockville – was then twenty-three years old. The same person was listed as George G. Lafayette in the 1881 Census as a Brockville merchant. G. G. Lafayette also was noted in the 1892 *Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners Report* as a merchant in "Guns, Tackle, Etc." who responded to the commission's survey. This is the sort of stamp that would be used on watch cases.

G. G. L in Depressed Rectangle
Canadian Large Cent: 1881

**H. F. L. JR**

H. F. L. JR

Large Cent: 1801

H. H. L. – Henry Herbert LeBaron

Massawippi, Quebec

Although this personal keepsake only has the initials of its owner, he almost certainly was Henry Herbert LeBaron, who was born in 1847 in the post village of Massawippi on the lake of the same name in Stanstead County. The 1890 *Lovell's Directory of Quebec* listed only thirteen merchants in Stanstead County, and only one with these initials, H. H. LeBaron was a blacksmith (Baker 2006: 40).

MARCH / H.H.L. / MASSAWIPPI / HATLEY / P. Q.
Danish Skilling: 1771



I.K.L

The "K" is weak on some examples. The "F" may be an abbreviation for the Latin *fecit*. If so, the stamps mean "made by I. K. L."

I.K.L. / F.
Half Dollar: 1806 1807 1810 1811

M. L.
Milton, PA

M. L. / MILTON, PA.
Two Reales: 1788

S P L

A hoard of "S P L" countermarks was discovered during the 1970s. Almost all of them are on high grade half cents, which suggests they were stamped c. 1851, but most not used.

S P L Monogram
Half Cent: 1851 (25)

T H L

Monograms are hard to read, and only these letters are obvious (Robert Merchant). There also are a number of smaller letters, but they cannot be read.

T H L (Script Monogram in Serrated Rectangle)
Large Cent: 1803 1833

U. S. L. CO

U. S. L. CO
Small Cent: 1860

W L

W L (Script) in Dentilated Oval
Half Cent: 1825 1829
Uncertain: UK

W W L – William W. Long
Philadelphia, PA

The identical "W W L" monogram appears on brass gaming tokens valued in reales (one bitt, two bitts, etc.) expressed as cents (6 1/4, 12 1/2, etc.) and read "Pay at the Bar." The likely issuer was William W. Long, who ran Long's Museum Hotel and Brilliant Refectory (Dining Hall) on Third St. during the late 1850s. (See that listing). Long's struck tokens (Rulau Pa-327) advertised, among other things, liquors. Some of the WWL countermarked coins also have an incuse comet-shaped countermark that likely was a validation for continued use.

W W L Monogram
Half Cent: 1825 (4) 1826 (3) 1828 (7) 1829 (2) 1851 (38)
Large Cent: 1851

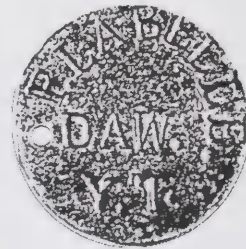
L. F. & A. CORP

L. F. & A. / CORP.
Nickel: 1898

F. LABELLE
Dawson, Yukon Territory

The 1902 *Alaska Yukon Directory and Gazette* listed Fred Labelle as a Dawson butcher employed by Standard Commercial Co. (Ronald J. Benice, "The F. Labelle Yukon Token Mystery," *Alaska Token Collector and Polar Numismatist* 12 Dec. 1990: 1). Wikipedia reports a Fred Labelle (the same person?) discovered gold with two other prospectors in the remote Aniak River Basin in 1910. This well worn, beat-up, Queen Victoria quarter was a personal souvenir that now resides in the Dawson City Museum

F. LABELLE. / DAW. Y. T.
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: UK



F. LACEY

PHOTO. BY / F. LACEY
Two Cents: 1866

W. S. LACEY

The stamp on the silver dollar was described as "large" as might have been used by a tool maker. So there probably are two sizes of the stamp.

W. S. LACEY
Large Cent: 1840
Shield Nickel: 1870
Half Dollar: 1875
Silver Dollar: 1872

T. H. LACKEY
Ottawa, Ontario

Baker (2006: 5051) provides extensive information on the early career of the apparent issuer. Thomas Henry Lackey was born in 1852 in Carleton County and ran three fruit and confectionery stores in Ottawa. His advertisements are "in-jokes" about Ottawa citizens. Below is one of them, which appeared in the Oct. 5, 1881, *Ottawa Free Press*.

YOUR VISITS REMIND

He of the growth of a successful newspaper, said Uncle Tom, leaning his chin on his cane and glancing on William Henry, who was sweet on Angelina.

Why? enquired William Henry.

Well, it commenced as a weekly, grew to be a tri-weekly and has now become a daily with a Sunday supplement.

Yes, said William Henry bracing up, and after we are married we will issue an extra.

Shut up, said Angelina, and then they went for a walk up to Lackey's and he bought some mandies and nuts and some famuse apples and had a great time.

T. H. LACKEY,
50 Sparks st., 148 Rideau st.
282 Dalhousie st.

He prospered in the 1870s and early 1880s, and by 1884 employed seventeen people and advertised as a "manufacturing confectioner." Then he caught the "patriotic fever" and joined a company of 400 Canadians in an attempt to rescue General George Gordon, whose forces were besieged by the Mahdi in the Sudanese city of Khartoum. The relief expedition arrived too late and found Gordon had been killed two days earlier. After returning to Canada, Lackey and his family immigrated to San Bernardino County, California, where he had a long career, not only as a confectioner, but a gold miner and builder (John Brown and James Boyd, *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties*, 1922 Vol. 3: 1327-1328).

T. H. LACKEY
 Canadian Token



JOCK LACKLAND

JOCK / HANDMADE / LACKLAND
 Canadian Large Cent: 1912

P. W. LADD

P. W. LADD
 Half Cent: 1800

LADD & TILTON
 Portland, Oregon

This countermarked coin was placed in the cornerstone of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Oregon in 1871 (*Numismatic Scrapbook* 1964: 909). William S. Ladd came to Portland in 1853 and constructed the town's first brick building "opposite the ferry landing." He and his partner, Elliott Tilman - who later became Portland's mayor - ran a mercantile business there. In 1848 they formed a bank of the same name, which eventually became the largest in the Northwest (*Numismatist* 1964: 451; Swoger 1991). Ladd and Tilton was formed in 1859, and eventually became the

largest bank in the Northwest (*Numismatist* 1964: 451). The Bank had a numismatic collection, which included Oregon Exchange Co. gold pieces, some of which were illustrated in *Sixty Milestones of Progress* (1919), a history of Portland and the bank. That explains why this gold piece was chosen to be countermarked.



LADD & TILTON BANK
 FIRST AND STARK STREETS
 1859-1911

LADD & TILTON. / 1871
 Ten Dollar Oregon Exchange Co. Gold Piece: 1849



LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON

Lafayette was commissioned a major general in the Continental Army in 1777 and fought with distinction in a number of engagements. After returning to France, he became Commander of the National Guard and Vice President of the Estates General in the late 1780s, shortly before the storming of the Bastille. In 1791 the radicals offered to make him President of France if he would surrender King Louis XVI for execution. Lafayette declined. As the level of violence increased, he tried to flee to the US through the Netherlands, but was captured by Austrian forces, who then controlled part of the Low Countries. He was imprisoned for the next five years.

After the American purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, President Jefferson offered the territorial governorship to Lafayette, but he declined the appointment. In his later life Lafayette was active in the July Revolution of 1830, which deposed Charles X. The interim French government again offered him the reigns of power, and although he declined in favor of Louis Philippe, Lafayette did accept command of the French National Guard.

Lafayette was the first person given honorary American citizenship. He was invited to tour the United States by President James Monroe as part of the American Semi-Centennial celebration. Lafayette arrived in August 15, 1824, for an extended visit that continued into 1825. This 1820 large cent is typical of the condition of most specimens. The coin - which was almost new when stamped - shows considerable wear, as do

the countermarked busts. There also are dings on the busts, indicating the coin was carried as a pocket piece.



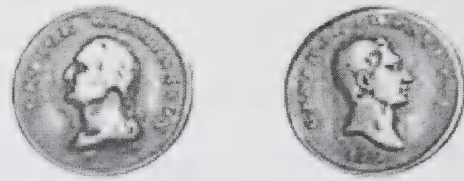
David Bowers ("New Notes on Washington-Lafayette Counterstamp," *Rare Coin Review* Nov. 1990: 75-77) quotes a number of contemporary accounts of Lafayette's trip, but until a few years ago the origins of the coins had been lost in the mists of time. Frank Duffield – who was the editor of *The Numismatist* in the early 20th century – offered his readers all the information then known about the pieces in "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern of the World," which ran from 1919 to 1922. As is typical of so much that has been written about political countermarks, some of his comments were wildly incorrect.

One of the most interesting stamps found on United States coins is that of the bust of Washington on one side and the bust of Lafayette on the other side. These pieces are not numerous, and bring good prices when offered for sale. The occasion for the stamping was Lafayette's visit to this country in 1824, but where and when the stamping was done has not been satisfactorily determined. The version most generally accepted is contained in a letter received some time ago from one of our correspondents, as follows:

"When you come to the United States section of your article on countermarked coins, play up with a good story regarding the Washington and Lafayette heads countermarked on various coins. There are different stories regarding this stamp, all of which have been questioned as to correctness. The story most generally told is that while Lafayette was being entertained at the mint during his visit to the United States about 1824, in compliment to Lafayette, each of his party was privileged to offer a coin on which the stamp was made from punches that had been prepared especially for the purpose. I have a United States half dollar with a very good stamp of Lafayette's head."

Another story is to the effect that during a procession in honor of Lafayette, coins bearing the stamps were thrown from one of the carriages to the crowds lining the streets through which the procession passed.

In fact, these countermarked coins were stamped using medal dies that William Baker (*Medallic Portraits of Washington*, 1885) thought had been cut by Charles Cushing Wright. Indeed, two years after Lafayette's visit, Wright had cut the very well executed Erie Canal medal dies, and during the 1850s made the first dies for the \$50 California gold slugs of Augustus Humbert. Only a decade ago was it discovered the pieces had been issued by someone else. Joseph Lewis advertised them in the September 20, 1824, *Philadelphia National Gazette*, where Lewis noted he already had sold 2,000 medals in gold and silver (Q, David Bowers, *Fifty Favorite Numismatic Pearls* 2001).



A Worn Example of the Medal

Coin dies are aligned so if a coin is flipped vertically the reverse will be upright. Medal dies are aligned so if a medal is used as a badge, both sides will be aligned correctly. In other words, you have to flip a medal horizontally. Most of these countermarks have a medal die alignment, and the reverse die is upside down relative to the coin on which it is stamped. In turn, the pieces could be worn as badges if a hole was drilled in them. Doing so would result in both Washington and Lafayette's bust being upright.

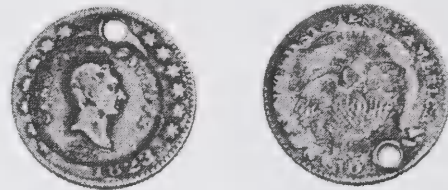
An examination of a number of these countermarked coins indicates there is a tendency for the Washington die to be on the obverse and to be positioned so it is roughly in the same alignment as the head of liberty. While most of the coins were stamped from the pair of Lewis dies using a coin press, a few pieces only are stamped with the bust of Lafayette. This 1823 dime, for example, was holed and then used as a badge, and both the countermark and the coin show considerable wear. Since only the Lafayette die was used to make this piece, the Washington die apparently had shattered.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE / Bust of Lafayette Right / 1824

Dime: 1823

Quarter: 1818

British Penny: 1807



GENERAL LAFAYETTE / Bust of Lafayette Right / 1824

Rev: GEORGE WASHINGTON / Bust of Washington

Large Cent: 1816 (2) 1817 (2) 1818 1819 1820 1822 (2) 1823 UK

Dime: 1820 1821 1822 1823

Half Dollar: 1810 1824

One Real: 1807

Two Reales: 1824



An exceptionally nice Large Cent, which is atypical of specimens



A nice countermarked Half Dollar, which again is atypical of specimens, many of which are today very well worn.

T. LAFFEY

T. LAFFEY / MAKER
Large Cent: 1856

CHARLES LAFLOUR Waukegan, CT?

No Connecticut town named Waukegan or anything close has been located; so this must have been a very small place. A genealogical website does indicate Charles LaFlour and his wife Loria Bush had a son, Levi, who was born in Swanton, Vermont, on April 17, 1872. Both of them had been born in Canada and the countermarked piece is a Canadian bank penny (Br-521).

CHARLES LAFLOUR / WAUKEGAN / CONN / 1875
Canadian Token

S. S. LAGONDA Oklahoma Territory?

This coin was described as so worn that the date cannot be read. That sounds like the silver dollar my grandmother kept for decades as a pocket piece and gave to me when I was a kid. Assuming this is a similar sort of personal souvenir, "O. T." indicates the Oklahoma Territory, which existed from 1890 to 1907. The records from that time period are not very good, and this individual has not been identified, but there is a Lagonda St. in Okmulgee, OK.

S. S. LAGONDA / O. T.
Silver Dollar: UK

C. LAIB Madison, WI

Laib was an uncommon 19th century name. The likely issuer was Charles Laib, a general gunsmith who was listed in the 1858 *Madison Directory* (Carey 1953: 68). Before that, from c. 1849 to 1851 he had worked in Beaver County, PA (Henry J. Kauffman, *The Pennsylvania-Kentucky Rifle* 2005: 279).

C. LAIB
Half Dime: 1855

S. LAKE

S. LAKE
Small Cent: 1859
With C. FORD
Half Cent: UK

F. M. LAMB

According to the 1868 *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa*, J. A. Lamb was a member of the Newton Masonic Lodge. He apparently was the son of Caleb Lamb, being "of more than ordinary promise," who died in Newton in 1872 at the age of twenty-two (*History of Jasper County, Iowa* 1878: 419). Newton is about sixty miles south of the writer's home, and it is plausible a few foreign silver coins of this sort would have circulated there in the late 1860s.

F. M. LAMB
Half Cent: 1828
Quarter: 1874
Canadian Token

J. A. LAMB Newton, Iowa

According to the 1868 *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa*, J. A. Lamb was a member of the Newton Masonic Lodge. He apparently was the son of Caleb Lamb, being "of more than ordinary promise," who died in Newton in 1872 at the age of twenty-two (*History of Jasper County, Iowa* 1878: 419). As was typical of 19th century family names, there was another J. A. Adams of Newton who died in 1885 at the age of forty-two. Neither of them had jobs that would have required a stamp, and most of these coins would not have circulated in Iowa in the mid-19th century. So they may have been stamped by a collector or dealer a few decades ago.

J. A. LAMB / NEWTON, IOWA
Quarter: 1857
Two Reales: 1804 1807
French Five Francs: UK

L. P. LAMB

L. P. LAMB
Two Cents: 1864 1865

F. LAMSON Lowell, MA

Francis Lamson and J.M. Tarr were listed as jewelers at 98 and then 182 Merrimac St. in the 1849 to 1853 *Lowell Directories* (Paul Pettazoni). Lamson was listed by himself in the 1855 *Directory*. The only known example of the "F. LAMSON" stamp is found on an 1834 S. B. Schenck Hard Times token of Attleboro (Low-84), which also has "NASHUA" and "BOSTON" city name stamps.

F. LAMSON with MERRIMACK / HOUSE
Hard Times Token

L. LAMSON

This is the stamp of a 19th century silversmith whose location is unknown (Kovel 1989: 221).

L. LAMSON
Large Cent: 1805

LAMSON, GOODNOW & CO. Shelburne Falls, MA

Silas Lamson invented the curved scythe snatch, and in 1834 began making them in Shelburne Falls. The firm of Lamson and Goodnow was formed in 1837 as a partnership of his sons Nathaniel and Ebenezer with Abel Goodnow. During the Civil War it employed over 500 people and was largest US manufacturer of cutlery. These stamps have been seen on table and dessert knives. The company is still in business.

LAMSON, GOODNOW & CO. / S. FALLS WORKS
Large Cent: 1826 1846 1851 UK

Half Dollar: 1857

LAMSONS & CO.
Shelburne Falls, MA

This cutlery firm was in business from 1842 to 1844, and was the predecessor of Lamson, Goodnow & Co. (see above).

LAMSONS & CO / S. FALLS WORKS
Large Cent: 1826

LANCASTER
Lancaster, PA?

This may be the stamp of a gunsmith. A number of early gunsmiths were located in Lancaster, and some of them (e.g., see the Gumpf listing) had a separate "LANCASTER" stamp.

LANCASTER
Large Cent: 1829 UK

E. C. LANDBERG
Dayton, KY

JAN. 3, 1923 – DAYTON, KY. / TEMPLE - R.A.M. NO. 172 E. C. LANDBERG
Large Cent: UK

J. LANDIS

J. LANDIS
Large Cent: 1796 1837 1842 UK

LAND LIMITATION

David Bowers and Robert Merchant independently discovered LAND LIMITATION is a political countermark. Bowers (2001) argued these coins were issued by the National Reform Association, which was a political movement formed in 1844 in New York City by the labor activist, George Henry Evans, members of the Locofocos, National Trades Union, and Workingmen's Party.

Its platform for reform included three major objectives: free federal homesteads, exemption of farms from seizure for failure to pay debts, and "land limitation" to restrict the amount of land that could be owned by the wealthy, with 160 acres being a commonly suggested maximum. This countermark is a direct quote of one of the organization's basic principles.

Beginning in 1845, it collaborated with the Fourierist movement to sponsor an annual National Industrial Congress. Over time the National Reform Association gained the support of many newspaper editors, among them Horace Greeley. Almost two decades later the NRA won a major victory with passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, which offered free land to settlers.

For a century the countermark VOTE THE LAND FREE was thought to be an issue of the Free Soil political party and had been issued during the 1848 campaign as a protest against slavery. Instead, it too is was issued by the NRA. (See that listing for the details). The July 7, 1882, issue of *The Capital* newspaper reported the VOTE THE LAND FREE stamp had been donated to the Kansas Historical Society by Ellis Smalley, who had been the Secretary of the NRA. Smalley ended the letter that accompanied his donation with the hope that in the near future coin may again be mutilated with the words "vote for land limitation."

Since the latest known date of coin with either countermark is 1844, they apparently were issued during the organization's first years of existence.

LAND / LIMITATION

Large Cent: 1844
Two Reales: 1797 1812

E. C. LANDBERG
Dayton, KY

The 1946 *New Age Magazine* noted that E. C. Landberg of Dayton, KY, was a 33 degree mason. This seems to be his mark penny.

JAN. 3, 1923 – DAYTON, KY. / TEMPLE - R.A.M. NO. 172 E. C. LANDBERG
Large Cent: UK

A. LANE

Since one example is stamped by Devins & Bolton, the issuer may have been Canadian. The 1864 *County of Carleton and Ottawa City Directory* noted a person of this name was a blacksmith in Burritt's Rapids.

A. LANE
Large Cent: 1850
With DEVINS / & / BOLTON / - / MONTREAL
Large Cent: UK



EMMA LANE
Montague, NJ

EMMA LANE / MONTAGUE / SUSSEX CO. / N. J.
British Shilling: UK

I. LANE

I. LANE
Large Cent: UK (2)

I. C. LANE

I. C. LANE
Large Cent: 1827 1849 1854
Small Cent: 1858

J. LANE

J. LANE
Large Cent: UK
Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1843

M. LANE

M. LANE
Large Cent: 1801
Half Real: UK

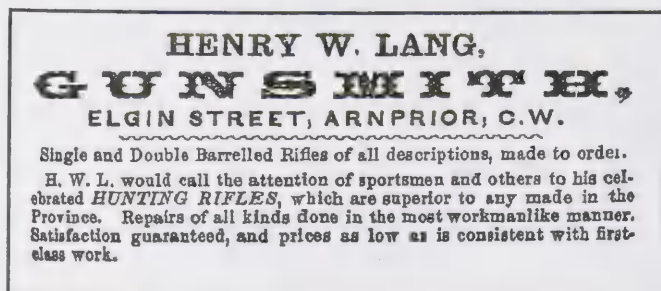
G. K. LANG

G. K. LANG

Large Cent: 1803

H. W. LANG
Ottawa, Ontario

Henry W. Lang was a gunsmith in Ottawa in 1857, in Arnprior from 1863 to 1871, and in Pembroke from 1873 to 1891 (Robert Merchant). The 1871 Census noted he was born c. 1825 in Quebec of Scottish parents. This advertisement appeared in Fuller's 1866 *Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Lanark, and Renfrew Directory*.



H. W. LANG / OTTAWA
Canadian Token
British Penny: 1807



J. A. LANG

J. A. LANG
Large Cent: 1856 UK

L. LANG

L. LANG
Large Cent: 1802

M. LANG

M. LANG
Large Cent: 1801

A. LAPHAM

A. LAPHAM
Large Cent: 1816 1820 UK

LARKIN & LARKIN
Larkinville

The inscription of this holed large cent is made from individual letter punches. The letters are thin and unlike mid-19th century stamps. Possibilities include the Larkinville district of Buffalo, NY, and the "populated place" of Larkinville in Alabama. The piece seems to be a souvenir, rather than a token.

LARKIN & LARKIN
Rev: LARKINVILLE
Large Cent: 1856

LASH & CO.
Toronto, Ontario

Lash & Co. was a jewelry business in Toronto from the 1860s to the 1880s. An interview view of its store was published in the 1872 *Canadian Illustrated News*.



This banner advertisement surrounding the ad of the St. Louis Hotel appeared on the back page of Chisholm's *All Round Route and Panoramic Guide of the St. Lawrence* (1872).

LASH & CO. JEWELLERS, TORONTO.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS STREET,
QUEBEC,

WHICH IS UNRIVALLED FOR SIZE,
Style and Locality in Quebec,
IS OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL.

It is eligibly situated, near to, and surrounded by, the most delightful and fashionable promenades, the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes, and Durham Terrace, which furnish the splendid views and magnificent scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, informs the public that this Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and embellished, and can now accommodate about 500 visitors; and assures them that nothing will be wanting, on his part, that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of his Guests.

WILLIS RUSSELL, Proprietor.

The correct time by which the Trains are run is supplied daily to Railways by LASH & CO. Toronto.

LASH & CO. JEWELLERS, TORONTO.

LASH & CO
Ships, Colonies & Commerce token (Br-997)

J. LASNIER

J. LASNIER
Canadian Large Cent: 1913
Canadian Quarter: 1907

G. LATHAM

The dime has a microscopic countermark.

G. LATHAM

Large Cent: 1819 1853 UK
Dime: 1832
Quarter: 1853

B. LATHROP

A possible issuer was Barnabas Lathrop, who was born c. 1796. He was a blacksmith in New Milford, Ct., in the 1850 Census (Michael McAllister).

B. LATHROP

Large Cent: 1817 1827 1831



B. L. LATHROP

B. L. LATHROP

Large Cent: 1848
Small Cent: 1861

LATOUR & FINE Hague, NY

HAGUE / N. Y. / LATOUR / & / FINE

Canadian Bank Token: 1837

S. LATRACE Ardock, North Dakota

Ardoch (Ardock) is an exceedingly small town in North Dakota. Since silver dollars were still in circulation in the 1960s, many countermarks on Morgan silver dollars probably are from the fifties and sixties.

S. LATRACE ARDOCK. N. D.

Silver Dollar: 1885

S. LATUR

S. LATUR

Large Cent: UK (2)

W. LAVIS & CENT

W. LAVIS & CENT

Large Cent: 183X

A. S. LAW Medford, MA

A. S. LAW / MEDFORD, MASS.

Half Dollar: UK

ASA LAW

ASA / 1783 / LAW

Large Cent: 1797

H. S. LAW

H. S. LAW

Large Cent: UK
Dime: 1857

W. F. LAW

W. F. LAW

Hard Times Token
Canadian Token
British Halfpenny: 1831

LAWRENCE BROS Anamosa, Iowa?

This may refer to the Lawrence Brothers of Anamosa, Iowa, who sold coins and stamps and were numismatic publishers beginning in the 1930s. J. W. "Doc" Carberry told the writer he visited them a number of times and they had two old houses full of collectables. During the 1950s they ran numerous classified ads in such magazines as *Popular Science* and *Popular Mechanics*.

LAWRENCE BROS / IOWA

Hard Times Token (Low-265)

THE LAWRENCE TAP New York City, NY

William and Richard Bentley of New York City were granted a patent in 1876 for and Improvement in Bottle-Faucets. A spike with a faucet was driven through the cork of an effervescent drink – such as champagne or soda – so the entire bottle did not need to be consumed at a single sitting. It was marketed as "The Lawrence Tap" by the Theodore Ricksecker Co., a well known New York City dealer in perfumes, toiletry, pharmaceutical and related items in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Each tap was stamped "Bentley's Pat. Oct. 17, 1876" and "The Lawrence Tap" as on these pieces.

THE / LAWRENCE / TAP

Small Cent: 1858
Hard Times Token (Low-265)

A. LAWRENCE Lowell, MA

A. Lawrence began working as a dentist in 1839 and was listed in *Lowell Directories* until 1872. This was the first advertisement in Charles Cowley's *Hand Book of Business in Lowell* (1856)

HAND-BOOK OF ITS BUSINESS. 7

A. LAWRENCE, M. D.,
DENTIST,
 Office and Residence No. 11 John Street,
 (ESTABLISHED Over 100 Years.)


DR. LAWRENCE INVENTS THE
BEST PREMIUM TEETH,
 OF
GOLD PLATE AS PURE AS GOLD COIN.

THESE FAVORABLE
SILVER, OR GUTTA PERCHA PLATES
 CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Teeth Filled with Chemically Pure Gold.
 Extracting, Cleansing, &c., attended to.
 DRESSING ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

Dentists wishing Fancy Work to exhibit at Fairs, supplied at short notice.
 To avoid all mistakes in the person or locality, remember
 JOHN STRAVER, No. 11, opposite General Kidder's
 Apothecary Store.

Lawrence paper "Conservative Dentistry" was published in the 1866 *Dental Cosmos* (pp. 626-631), and he and his amalgam were praised in the 1868 *Dental Times*. By 1868 he was in the partnership of A. & G. W. Lawrence. In 1869, Samuel Lawrence received patents for Improvement in Flasks, Moulds, Models for Casting Dental Plates and other articles. He assigned their rights to himself and Ambrose Lawrence, both of Lowell. This advertisement shows one of the Lawrence dental plates.

DRS. A. & G. W. LAWRENCE,
DENTISTS,
 OFFICE  ESTABLISHED
 OCT. 1, 1839.
 No. 9 JOHN ST., LOWELL.

N. B. — Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas, administered. Also, First Silver Medal for BEST DENTISTRY awarded at the late Mechanics' Fair, in this city, to Dr. G. W. Lawrence.
 Some half-dozen diplomas and first premiums have been awarded as above, and can be inspected by those who require such aids to credibility.

A. LAWRENCE / DENTIST / LOWELL
 Small Cent: 1857

G. A. LAWRENCE
 Ithaca, MI

G. A. LAWRENCE / ITHACA. / MICH. / 1877
 Mexican Eight Reales: 1846-GC (Guadeloupe y Calvo - Rare Mint)

J. W. LAWSON
 Corry, PA

J. W. LAWSON / CETER STREET / CORRY / PA / MARKET / JULY X / LXXIV
 English Penny: 1861

W. LAWSON

W. LAWSON
 Half Cent: 1854
 Nickel: 1884
 Half Dollar: 1854

H. C. LAWS
 Nashua, NH

Horace C. Laws was listed in the 1850 to 1880 Censuses in Nashua. He was a harness, trunk and carpet bag maker, whose business was on the Railroad Square (Michael McAllister). The 1856 *Transactions of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society* noted he had been given an award for the best harness exhibited at a fair. This advertisement appeared in the 1857 Nashua Directory.

HORATIO C. LAWS,
 —MANUFACTURER OF—
Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
R. R. BLOCK,..... R. R. SQUARE.
 He also executes Carriage Trimming on the most reasonable terms.

H. C. LAWS
 Large Cent: 1834

S. LAWTON

S. LAWTON
 Dime: 1875 1876

LE

This may be a rebus for "Le Hand," which is an uncommon family name, but it is known in US records.

LE (within Hand, Finger Pointing Right).
 Silver Dollar: 1880

DR. LEACH
 Baltimore, MD

Dr. Leach was a dentist in Baltimore from 1845 to 1851 (David E. Schenkman, *Maryland Merchant Tokens* 1986).

DR. LEACH / BALTO.
 Half Dollar: 1824

LEAD
 Halifax

LEAD / HALIFAX / 1906
 Three Dollars Gold: UK

J. LEADER

J. LEADER
 Large Cent: 1827 1853

E. LEARNED

E. LEARNED
 Two Cents: 1865
 Nickel: UK (Shield)

J. LEARY

J. LEARY.

Large Cent: 1837 1839 1842 1846 1847 1853 1854

F. LEATHERMAN
Dayton and Miami City, Ohio

Frederick Leatherman was a gunsmith, who was born in Maryland in 1824. He moved to Ohio in the 1840s, and made percussion fullstock rifles. Leatherman was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses in Miami City, which is just across the river from Dayton. He worked in Dayton from 1864 to 1900, and died in 1906 (Michael McAllister).

F. LEATHERMAN

Large Cent: 1853 1856

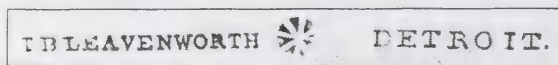
Half Dollar: 1854 1855



F. LEATHERMAN / DAYTON
Quarter: 1853

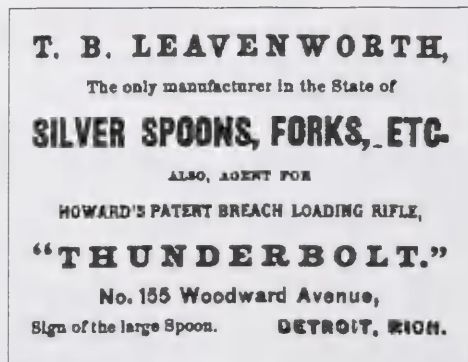
T. B. LEAVENWORTH
Detroit, MI

These are the hallmarks of Thomas B. Leavenworth. He was a silversmith in Buffalo in 1849, and worked in Detroit from 1850 to 1875 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). "COIN" indicates 0.900 fine silver. The starburst was made by some sort of silversmith's tool and appears along with his hallmark on if the silverware he manufactured.



Three of Leavenworth's Hallmarks

He was listed in the 1860 and 1870 Censuses as a Detroit silver spoon manufacturer. Interestingly, in the 1880 Census he was listed as a silversmith in Central City, Dakota Territory, but his wife was still living in Detroit (Michael McAllister). The reverse of this coin also is stamped "T. ADAMSON" This advertisement appeared in the 1867 Michigan State Gazetteer, and noted he also sold the "Thunderbolt" rifle.



T. B. LEAVENWORTH Starburst and COIN
Small Cent: 1863



C. O. LEAVITT

C. O. LEAVITT

Large Cent: 1802

H. A. LEAVITT

H. A. LEAVITT

Canadian Large Cent: 1859

US Nickel: UK



W. P. LEAVITT
Lynn, MA

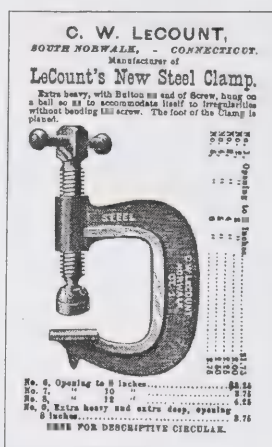
William P. Leavitt was a machinist who had a shop for a time on S. Common St. in Lynn. He later manufactured McKay Machine Wax (*American Biography: A New Cyclopaedia* 1919).

W. P. LEAVITT / LYNN / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1826

C. W. LECOUNT
South Norwalk, CT

C. W. Lecount was a South Norwalk tool maker who advertised his "lathe dogs and clamps" in the Jan. 1, 1870, *Scientific American*. He made machinist tools and also cast iron cribbage boards (Horatio Colony Museum, online). This advertisement appeared in the Oct. 4, 1879, *American Machinist*.



C. W. LECOUNT
Large Cent: UK

C. W. LECOUNT / NORWALK, CT
Small Cent: 1901

LEDOYTE

LEDOYTE
Large Cent: 1801 1814 1825

C. H. LEE

C. H. LEE
Small Cent: 1874
Nickel: 1866 1868 1869 UK

G. LEE

Lee was such a common name that it will not be possible to identify the issuer until this mark is found on one of his products

G. LEE
Half Cent: 1806 UK
Quarter: 1854
Civil War Token
Eight Reales: 1801

J. LEE

The two illustrated pieces are from different size stamps, but are identical in letter style.

J. LEE
Canadian Token (2)
US Large Cent: 1803 1847



J. L. LEE

J. L. LEE
Large Cent: 1825 1837

RICHARD LEE
Massachusetts and Rhode Island

A father and son of this name were peweterers. The elder Lee was born in Scituate, Rhode Island in 1747. He was an interesting itinerant who published *A Short Narrative of the Life of Mr. Richard Lee Containing a Brief Account of his Nativity, Conviction and Conversion...* Printed for the Author 1821 (Laughlin 1985 Vol 1: 121-124). The younger Lee was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts on May 6, 1775, and accompanied his father on many trips. While Lee lived in Springfield for over twenty years after 1796, much of his pewter and brassware has been found in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island.

RICHARD LEE
Large Cent: 1819

S. LEE
Ottawa, Ontario

Selby Lee received Canadian patent 12,685 on April 27, 1881, for an improvement in moccasins (Baker 2006: 51). In the 1873 and 1874 *Ottawa Directories* he was listed as the partner of John Erskine in Lee and Erskine "leather and findings" at 47 Rideau St. In the 1875 *Ottawa Directory* he was running a shoe store at 196 Sparks St. In the 1884 *Ottawa Gazetteer and Business Directory* he was a wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer. In the 1885 and 1886 *Ottawa Directories* he was a "commercial traveller," and in 1890 a "gardiner." The only known example is weak struck, apparently made from a stamp meant to mark the soles of moccasins.

PATD / BY / S. LEE / APRIL 1881
Canadian Large Cent: 1884

S. W. LEE
Rochester, NY

This is the hallmark of Samuel Waters Lee, who was born in 1795 (Belden 1981: 267). He the partner of Christopher Lee in Providence, RI, from 1815 to 1822. He then moved to Rochester, where he worked as a silversmith until 1850 and died there in 1861. The large cent also is stamped "C. BURR" The Hard Times Token (Am I Not a Woman and a Sister) also is stamped "M SHOES" (Michael McAllister).

S. W. LEE
Large Cent: UK (2)
Hard Times Token (Low-54): 1838

WM. LEE

WM. LEE
Nickel: 1868
Dime: 1854

LEE & JONES

There were a number of 19th century firms with this name. One was located in Cambridge, NY. It made sowing machines and was noted the 1851 *Proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society*. Another made carriages and wagons in Andover, NY, and was listed in the 1875 *Andover Directory*. But that is probably too late a date for it to have been the issuer, which again shows how hard it can be to identify some pieces.

LEE & JONES
Half Dime: 1838

D. LEFEVER
Canandaigua and Syracuse, NY

Daniel M. Lefever made percussion target and match rifles in Canandaigua during the 1850s. He later founded a firm in Syracuse that made Damascus barrel shotguns at 78 East Water St. He obtained a patent for a Breech-Loading Firearm in 1880, and in 1903 was listed as the treasurer of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. In 1915 the firm he founded was purchased by the Ithaca Gun Co. (Carey 1953: 69, Flayderman 1990: 604, Rulau NY 2540).

D. LEFEVER
 Large Cent: 1830 1842

W. E. LEIGHTON
Auburn, ME

W. E. LEIGHTON
 Rev: AUBURN, ME.
 Nickel" UK (Shield)

E. LEIN
Bethelpage, NY

Bruce Mosher reports that Erwin Lein is a contemporary collector of New Zealand coins and tokens. He has this stamp made in 2008, and has countermarked numerous, well worn New Zealand and other foreign coins and tokens, such as 19th century Greek coppers.

E. LEIN
 Various foreign coins

W. W. LEIGHTON.

W. W. LEIGHTON.
 Large Cent" 1798

W. R. LEITCH
Hartford, CT

William R. Leitch was listed as a machinist in the 1895 *Hartford Directory* (Hank Thoele). According to the July 1899 *Geer's Hartford Directory*, he had moved to "Europe."

W. R. LEITCH / 1893
 Small Cent: 1895

G. H. LELAND

The Internation Order of Good Templars (IOGT) was a fraternal, temperance society that was modeled on the Masons. It had branches in many nations, and since "C E" usually means "Church of England," this may be an English or Canadian issue on a US coin.

C. E. / G. H. LELAND / W. M. / I. O. G. T.
 Two Cents: 1865

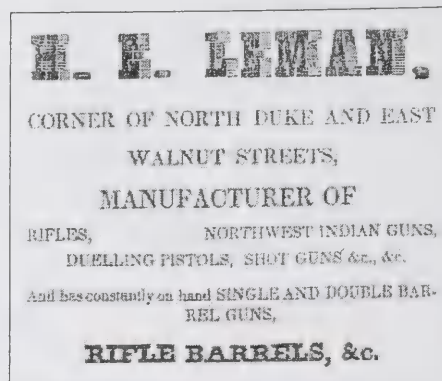
J. A. LELAND

J. A. LELAND
 Large Cent: 1844
 Two Cents: 1865
 Nickel: 1865

LEMAN
Lancaster, PA

Henry E. Leman was born in Lancaster in 1812, and was apprenticed as a gunsmith at the age of sixteen. He founded the Leman Rifle Works,

which was located on W. James near Water St. and eventually employed hundreds of people. This advertisement appeared in the 1843 *Lancaster Business Directory*.



LEMAN / LANCASTER / WARRANTED
 Large Cent: 1829

E. LEMAN JR

A person who used this name on his patent of Nov. 28, 1822, for a Construction of Sliding Door Locks. He was listed as Ebenezer Leman, Jr., a blacksmith in the 1816 *Boston Directory* (Robert Merchant). He is a likely issuer.

E. LEMAN JR
 Large Cent: 1818

J. G. LEMAN

J. G. LEMAN
 Large Cent: 1818
 Three Cents (Silver): 1851

P. LEMON

P. LEMON
 Large Cent: 1802

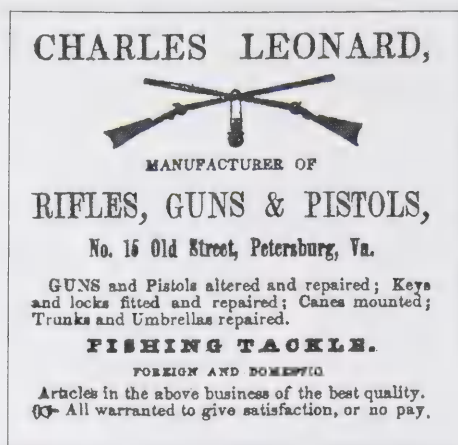
A. LEONARD
New York City and Philadelphia

Allen Leonard was a silversmith in New York from 1827 to 1840. He worked in Philadelphia from 1844 to 1870 and was listed there as a silver chaser, diesinker, and silversmith (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 49, Earnest M. Currier, *Marks of Early American Silversmiths*, Kovel 1989: 226).

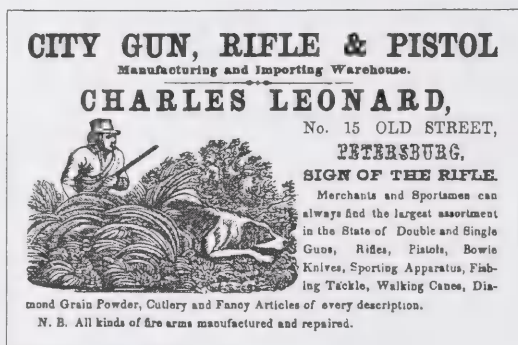
A. LEONARD with W. C. DUSENBERRY / NEW - YORK
 Large Cent: 1826

C. LEONARD

The issuer may have been Charles Leonard, who was a Petersburg, Virginia, gunsmith. He placed this advertisement in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*.



This advertisement appeared in the 1855 *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia*.



C. LEONARD
Large Cent: 1832
Half Dollar: 1831

G. E. LEONARD

G. E. LEONARD
Large Cent: 1803 1855
Two Cents: 1864

G. W. LEONARD

One of the few places in the US where French five francs circulated and were countermarked was New Orleans. Leonard was a common name in Louisiana, and a person named G. Leonard was listed in the 1840 and 1840 Censuses in Plaquemines Parish.

G. W. LEONARD
Large Cent: 1842
French Five Francs: 1826 1833



GEO. O. LEONARD
Keene, NH

George Olive Leonard was a gunsmith in Saxon River, Vermont from 1849 to 1859. He then moved to Keene, New Hampshire, and worked there until 1869, when he moved to Red Bluff, California, and opened a gunsmith and glove making shop (Sellers: 1983: 184).

GEO. O. LEONARD / KEENE, N. H.
Large Cent: 1848

S. LEROY

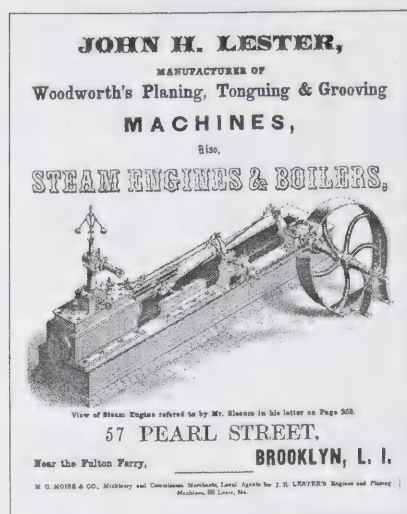
S. LEROY
Large Cent: 1839
Two Cents: 1864

A. S. LESLIE

A. S. LESLIE
Two Cents: 1864 UK

J. H. LESTER
New York City, NY

From 1850 to 1858, J. H. Lester placed ads in *Scientific American* for his planers and rotary stave dressing machines and gave his address as 483 Broadway as in this stamp. But his address in J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856) was 57 Pearl St., Brooklyn. He called that his "old stand" and there sold "Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines of every description and kind." He also made Lester's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines by the late 1850s, and had a number of retail addresses during his career.



J. H. LESTER / 483 BROADWAY / N. Y.
Two Cents: 1867

R. LESTER

R. LESTER
Large Cent: 1821 1834 UK

W. LEVIS Lancaster, PA

There are two types of stamps. The issuer of these pieces has been a mystery to numismatists, who had to rely on scattered pieces of information to make educated guesses. The 1807 half dollar with a curved stamp was found in a small hoard of silver coins along the Mohawk River in Upstate New York. The 1782 two reales with a rectangular countermark was found with a metal detector in 1998 in a park in Gladwine, PA. The stamps appear on silverware, but hallmark references differ on their time period.

A silversmith named William Levis was noted in *Philadelphia Directories* from 1810 to 1814, but could not be traced after that. The best guess that Rulau (HT 903) could offer is Levis probably lived somewhere near Philadelphia after moving out of the city. Robert Merchant discovered the solution to the puzzle in a book that was published four decades ago by the Lancaster County Historical Society. Vivian S. Gerstell's *Silversmiths of Lancaster, Pennsylvania 1730 - 1850* (1972: 81). details Levis' history.

William Levis was born in 1785. He was listed in the 1825 tax records as a dyer. He advertised in the 1828 *Lancaster Journal*, as a dyer on King St. In 1830 he was noted as both a dyer and a silversmith, and from 1832 to 1837 as just a silversmith. The Nov. 1, 1842, *Intelligencer and Journal* reported the death of "Mr. Wm Levis, late of this city, aged 57 years." The curved ribbon variety is scarcer, and some examples have degeneration on its left side as the stamp began to break up.

Merchant reports the same is true of the Levis spoons he has seen; some have perfect stamps, while other stamps on silverware show similar deterioration to the stamps on coins. This probably means Levis stamped coins over an extended period of time. The rectangular countermark was not always stamped with sufficient pressure, and the edges of the letters sometimes are not distinct. Given the dates of the known coins, they were stamped until the late 1830s.

W. LEVIS on Curved Ribbon



W. LEVIS (Relief in Rectangular Depression)
Included above



Most of the earlier listings did not distinguish between the two types of stamps. The coins listed below were countermarked by Levis, but in most cases the writer does not know which stamp was used.

Half Cent: 1807 1819
Large Cent: 1810 1816 1817 1819 1827 1833 1834 1836 UK (2)
Dime: 1830 1835 (2) 1836 1837
Quarter: 1818 1825 1834
Half Dollar: 1807 1818 1819 1823 1824 1825 1826 1829 1838
Real: 1772
Two Reales: 1773 1775 1779 1781 1782 1786 1790 (2) 1795 1796
1802 1807 1808 1813

W. E. LEVITT Lynn, MA

W. E. LEVITT / LYNN / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1826

LEVY TYPE CO Philadelphia, PA

The business moved to Philadelphia in 1877 and was located at the corner of 7th and Chestnut Sts.

LEVY TYPE CO / PHILA
Small Cent: 1880

GEO. D. LEWIN
Fredericktown and Sandusky, Ohio



George Davidson Lewin was born c. 1843. He was listed as a jeweler in Fredericktown, Ohio, in the 1870 Census. By the time of the 1880 Census he was in Sandusky. Lewin died in 1894 (Michael McAllister). He engraved this quarter, which was used as a brooch.

GEO. D. LEWIN
Quarter: 1853



LEWIS

The writer has not seen any of the pieces, and since Lewis is such a common name, they may be by different issuers.

LEWIS
Canadian Token
US Small Cent: UK
US Quarter: UK

C. J. LEWIS

C. J. LEWIS.
Large Cent: 1811 1822 1824 1835 1838 1847 1849 1851 UK
Small Cent: 1857 1858

J. LEWIS

J. LEWIS
Small Cent: 1869
Two Cents: 1854

T. LEWIS

T. LEWIS
Large Cent: 1846
Quarter: 1820
Two Reales: 1776

W. LEWIS

W. LEWIS (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1833 1836
British Penny: 1806
British Six Pence: 1819

LEWISTON FILE WORKS.

Lewiston, ME

This firm was noted in *Railroad, Telegraph and Steamship Builders Directories* during the 1890s.

LEWISTON / FILE / WORKS.
Large Cent: UK

LEWISTON, ME

Rooster / LEWISTON, ME.
Nickel: 1867 1869

LEWISTON MACHINISTS US CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR?
Lewiston, ME

Dozens of coins are known with many stamps. Some of these coins seen to have been made as advertising samples. A stamp maker would stamp a silver coin with a number of his better stamps, and would show the coin to potential customers. It is often impossible to identify the stamps as they have no relationship to one another, and the stamps rarely appear on other coins as they were meant only to mark products. The stamps are those of individuals who may have lived in a number of small towns quite a distance from each other, They had traveled to a city to get a stamp made and had no idea the maker stamped a coin without their knowledge.

Other pieces with many name stamps are souvenirs of merchant guilds, fraternal organizations, etc. They also are very hard to identify if only a series of name stamps appear on a coin. That is because the standard form of name stamps was two initials and a last name. Unless a name is very, very odd, a multitude of people could have used a particular stamp. That makes it easy to find a variety of possible places of issue by checking Censuses and city directories. Many scenarios are possible, particularly since this sort of piece often appears on a coin minted long before it was stamped. That is because people preferred to use old coins when making souvenirs. The date of the coin is often many decades earlier than the date of the stamps. Complicating matters further, multiply stamped coins are hard to describe as many of their stamps cannot be fully read. So most pieces of this sort are not noted in this book.

This is an exception to the rule that such pieces cannot be identified. The "76" probably indicates it was issued for a local celebration of the US Centennial as numerous medals, badges, ribbons, etc. were issued for local celebrations in the late 19th century. All the stamps on this coin are by machinists who were listed in the in the 1876 *Lewiston Directory* (Michael McAllister). These stamps appear on an 1855 large cent. Some of the stamps also are known on other coins.

W. BLACK
O. N. BRIGGS
S. K. CLARK
A. J. ELLIOT
G. H. HARRIS (see that listing)
W. E. N. POTTER (see that listing)
P. N. SHEEHAN
G. R. SHEHAN (see that listing)
C. H. SMITH (see that listing)
W. E. WEBSTER

LEX, KY

These stamps are part of a longer merchant's countermark, but there are too many possible issuers to offer a certain identification. One of the possibilities was J. Hattersley, who used "LEX. KY." as part of his stamp.

LEX. KY. (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1835
Two Cents: 1866
Two Reales: 1813

Spanish Two Reales: 1708 (Chales III Pretender)

LEX. KY. (Relief in Depressed Rectangle)
Included above

L'HOMMEDIEU Mobile, AL

John A. and William T. L'Hommedieu had a shop on Dauphin St. in Mobile selling jewelry, guns, and military goods. From 1842 to 1867 it was called L'Hommedieu Brothers. It then became J. A. L'Hommedieu (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 50).

L'HOMMEDIEU
Large Cent: 1810

A. F. A. G. LIBBY Newton, MA

This is a really odd name. "A. F. A. G. Libby" was listed as overseer of John Elliott Lodge 149 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and secretary of the Waban Odd Fellows Lodge 156 in the 1896 *Blue Book of Newton*. The 1907 *Newton Directory* listed him as a carpenter.

A. F. A. G. LIBBY
Large Cent: 1837
Half Dollar: 1857

J. C. LIBBY

J. C. LIBBY
Large Cent: 1837
Small Cent: 1857

G. LIBBY

Since "G. LIBBY 1790" is found with "A & G WELLES" on two coins, it appears Libby had a business relationship with them. Alfred & George Welles were listed in *Boston Directories* from 1804 to 1818 as silversmiths. The partners also advertised in the May 20, 1809, *Columbian Centennial* as selling swords, epaulettes, lace bindings and cords imported from Europe. Given the Libby countermark has an 1790 model date as would appear on swords, guns, etc., Libby might have been a maker of military equipment sold by the Welles brothers, but that has not been established. (See Bazelon and McGuinn, 1987: 69; Belden 1980: 436; Ensko 1989: 138, 152; Flynt and Fales 1968: 353-354, Kovel 1989: 396; Swoger 1991).

G. LIBBY / 1790 with A & G WELLES
Large Cent: UK (Draped Bust)



G. LIBBY / 1790 with A & G WELLES and Four Eagles in Depressed Ovals
Large Cent: 1802

S. LIBBY

S. LIBBY

Large Cent: 1834
Small Cent: 1859 1892
Half Dollar: 1853

LIBERTY

Neither piece has not been illustrated. "LIBERTY" was one of the stamps that Thomas Spence of London, England, used to advertise his political philosophy. The first piece may be one of his – see his listing for the style of his stamps. The second piece is probably political from the US Hard Times period.

LIBERTY
Large Cent: 1803

LIBERTY / 1837
Large Cent: 1819

LIC

LIC
Large Cent: 1801

LIEBRICH PATENT Philadelphia, PA

Conrad Liebrich of Philadelphia received nine patents for various sorts of locks from 1839 to 1867. He was listed as a "patent lock manufacturer" at 46 Eighth St. in the 1856 *Philadelphia Directory*.

LIEBRICH'S / PATENT / PHILA
Large Cent: 1825 1838

LIGHT

Dr. Angel O. Navarro-Zayas discovered a 1795 Puerto Rican document that mentioned a piece of this sort, which had been found in San Juan. The authorities there thought that "LIGHT" was some sort of criticism of the Spanish king. Instead, it seems to indicate a coin was "light weight." Such a piece was illustrated in the Bowers & Merena Auction Nov 12, 1990, lot 4141. It is a contemporary counterfeit, light weight eight reales made by Glazier Wheeler of New Hampshire. The auctioneers noted such counterfeits can be identified by the style of "Mo" mintmark as the "o" is closer to the "M" on the contemporary counterfeits than genuine coins. Two types of "LIGHT" stamps are known, which suggests many counterfeits circulated in the early US that were slightly light in weight, but were allowed to continue in circulation at a discounted value.

LIGHT in Rectangle
Eight Reales: 1792 (2)





LIGHT

This is a different countermark than the above, but might had the same purpose as this gold piece was reported as a likely counterfeit.

LIGHT

Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1853-Counterfeit?

**W. W. LIGHT
Sacramento, CA**

William Wayland. Light was born in Bethel, Ohio. In 1819, and was a childhood friend of President Ulysses S. Grant. He studied medicine and began practicing dentistry in 1840. Light left for California from New Orleans on Aug. 1, 1849, on the *Von Humboldt*. In California he was a dental partner of H. H. Pierson – who also countermarked coins. Both Light and Pierson worked for J. S. Ormsby & Co. making private gold coins. Light cut the dies and Pierson was company clerk. Winfield Davis wrote a great deal about Light in his *History of Sacramento County* (1890: 271-273), including:

He found employment almost immediately with the Ormsbys, who had set up a mint and were coining gold. Not knowing how to do the annealing, however, they were making bad work of it, and were glad to employ the Dr. at \$50 a day, to superintend the work, but he shortly after quit that situation and went mining.

During the 1860s, Light moved to Sonora, Mexico, where he was engaged in mining. He eventually returned to Sacramento and died in 1895. The May 5, 1877, *San Jose Pioneer* noted the following about the Ormsby firm and W. W. Light.

This establishment, which was located on K St., just below the site of the Golden Eagle, did an extensive business, the miners bringing dust to be coined forming a line and awaiting their regular terms. The gold was melted there, and without alloy, as it came from the mine, cast into bars, rolled into strips, the rollers used for this purpose being still in the possession of Dr. Light, a leading dental surgeon of San Francisco, who was the chief operator of the establishment at a salary of 50 per diem.

The Wass Moliter eagle was found in the wreck of the *SS Central America*. It sank in 1857 carrying ten tons of gold. The Austrian Kreuzer has not been illustrated. The "Good Luck to You" with a Star of David on the reverse is dated "1849" to indicate the start of the Gold Rush. Its stamp matches the other W. W. Light pieces, but the photograph is not good enough to reproduce. These two pieces suggest that like some other dentists, Light stamped coppers as advertising give-a-ways.



W. W. LIGHT / DENTIST

Dime: 1841
Quarter: 1839 UK
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
Good Luck to You / Star of David Token "1849"
French Franc: 1851
Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1843

Moffat & Co. Half Eagle (\$5.00 Gold): 1850
Wass Moliter & Co. Eagle (\$10.00 Gold): 1852



With H. H. PIERSON

Quarter: 1855
US Assay Office Eagle (\$10 Gold): 1852

**LIGHT FOOT BASEBALL CLUB
Lebanon, Ohio**

*** LIGHT FOOT BASEBALL CLUB **** / A. BOOTH. P. C. / S. MONFONT. C. / F. BLACKBURN. 1ST B. / F. GOULD. 2ND B. / O. HUTCHINSON. 3RD B. / O. GLENNY. S. S. / O. BLACKBURN. L. F. / C. SMITH. C. F. / R. CONKLIN R. F. / B. BLACKBURN SUB / 18 * 75 / LEBANON, OHIO

French Revolution Monneron Freres Five Sol Token: 1792

R. LILLY

R. LILLY

Large Cent: 1818 1846

LINCOLN

LINCOLN

Dime: 1918 1923

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

A number of countermarks commemorate Lincoln's death. Some may be 19th century issues, but since they are from individual letter punches, there often is no way to establish their age. An exception is the first piece, which was in a small group lot of countermarked coins that had been made by Oliver P. Lippencott (see that listing), from the same set of letter punches.

DAM. / J. W. BOOTH
Two Cents: 1864



A. LINCOLN / APRIL / 15 / 1865
Two Cents: 1864

A. LINCOLN / DIED / APR. 14 / 1865
Half Dollar: 185X

RIP / ABE
Small Cent: 1865

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEDAL DIES

A few coins are stamped with old Lincoln medal dies, but the stamping likely was done much later. The coins countermarked with medal dies of Other presidents have the same style of stamping. They were struck with a very high pressure press, which made almost proof-like impression. Robert Brashlow had some 19th century Washington dies during the 1950s and stamped coins with them. He may have been the source of the Lincoln countermarked coins as well.

Lincoln Bust Right
Half Eagle (\$5.00) Gold: 1861



Lincoln Bust Right, Wearing Suit

F. W. LINCOLN
Boston, MA

F. W. Lincoln, Jr. & Co. made mathematical, surveying, and nautical instruments from 1839 to 1883. This advertisement appeared in the 1848 *Boston Directory*.

FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, Jr.
Nautical Instrument Maker
AND DEALER IN
Charts, Nautical Books, &c.
62 COMMERCIAL STREET,
AT THE
Sign of the Quadrant.

For sale at the lowest prices, a good assortment of every article usually found at such an establishment. Compasses, Sextants, Quadrants, Barometers, Storm Prognosticators, Thermometers, Spy-Glasses, Scales, Parallel Rules, Time-Glasses, Spirit Levels, Gauging and Drawing Instruments. CHARTS of all parts of the World; American, English, and Spanish Surveys; Hornsberg's India Directory, Coast Pilots, Navigators, Ship Master's Assistants and Guides, Kedge Anchors, Lunar Tables, Log Books, Seamen's Journals, Nautical Almanacs for 1848, 1849, and 1850, Custom House Blanks, Nautical Stationery, &c.

Personal and prompt attention paid to the repairing and adjustment of Nautical Instruments.
Ship Chandlers and others supplied at the lowest whole-sale prices.

This advertisement appeared in the 1869 *Boston Commercial Directory*.

Instruments, Mathematical and Nautical.
F. W. LINCOLN JR. & CO.
Dealers in
Nautical, Surveying, & Mathematical INSTRUMENTS.
Chesterman's Steel and Common Tapes, Field & Marine Glasses.
126 COMMERCIAL STREET.

F. W. LINCOLN
New York Civil War Token

H. LINCOLN

Lincoln was not a common Canadian name, and 19th century Censuses only listed two H. Lincolns. Both were Quebec farmers, who would not have had use for a stamp of this sort. All the examples of this countermark are unusual in not having circulated after being stamped and in being carefully aligned with a token's design. This suggests the pieces are relatively recent and may be advertising give-a-ways, perhaps even by a coin dealer.

H. LINCOLN.
Canadian Token (6)
British Conder Token

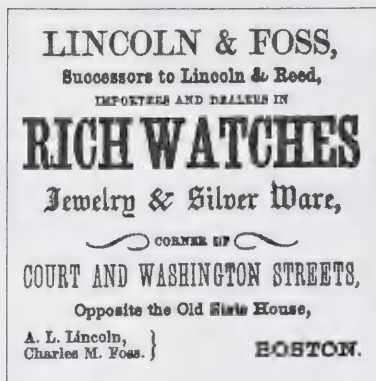


W. H. LINCOLN

W. H. LINCOLN
Large Cent: 1845 1850

LINCOLN & FOSS Boston, MA

Albert Lamb Lincoln and Charles M. Foss were dealers in watches, jewelry and silverware from 1848 to 1857 (Belden 1980: 272). One of its gold rings in the original box appeared in an Internet auction (Bruce Mosher). It is engraved "H. I. L. to E. L. C. Jan. 1st 1844" and the box's label reads "Lincoln & Foss, Jewelers, Corner of Court & Wash'n Sts., Boston" This advertisement appeared in the 1848 *Boston Directory*.



LINCOLN / & / FOSS
Large Cent: 1847

J. E. LIND New York City, NY

J. E. LIND / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1843

P. LINE

P. LINE
Small Cent: 1865
Silver Dollar: 1798

M. LINK

M. LINK
Dime: 1837 1853

A. E. LINZEL

This is another name one would expect would be easy to identify, but there were a number of A. E. Linzels. Indeed, there probably are two issuers given the coin dates, and the stamp on the Peruvian eight reales might not be American. One possibility is August E. Linzel, who won a silver medal for one of his guns at the 1859 St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. This Linzel was listed in *St. Louis Directories* until 1869, when he moved to Arkansas. He worked as a gunsmith and locksmith in Little Rock for the rest of the century (Swansee Bennett and William B. Worton, *Arkansas Made* 1990 Vol I: 170). If one of these is from his gunsmith stamp, eventually an identical stamp will appear on the Internet on one of his guns. Otherwise the issuer is not this A. E. Linzel, but one of the other 19th century A. E. Linzels.

A. E. LINZEL
Quarter: 1892
Peru Eight Reales: 1836

OLIVER P. LIPPINCOTT Burlington, NJ

Oliver P. Lippincott appeared in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses as a resident of Burlington who had been born c. 1846, the date of this large cent. The March 3, 1875, *Friends' Intelligencer* mentioned his death in Westfield, NJ, in June of 1874, at the age of twenty-eight. A "pocket piece" was a distinctive item that could be used as a marker.

OLIVER P. LIPPINCOTT'S
Rev: POCKET / PIECE
Large Cent: 1846

LITCHFIELD S. CO. Southbridge, MA

This is not by the mythical Litchfield Silver Co., which some assumed must have been located in Litchfield, CT. Instead, "S" indicates Shuttle. This sort of stamp appears on a machine loom shuttle that also is stamped "Southbridge, Mass." The historical vignettes section of the 1882 *Southbridge Directory* noted the Litchfield Shuttle Co. was located in the Shuttleville district on South St. It was founded in 1843 by the Litchfield brothers.

LITCHFIELD / S. CO.
Two Cents: 1866

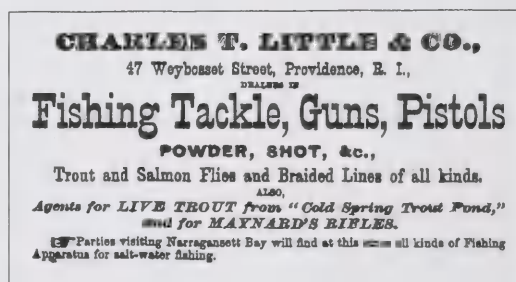
LITTERST New York City, NY

Alexander Litterst was a file maker (David Bowers). He was listed in the 1872 *New York City Directory* as a smith at 72 Hester St.

LITTERST / NEW YORK
Small Cent: 1879
Dime: 1877

C. T. LITTLE Providence, RI

Charles T. Little was listed in the 1836 *Providence City Directory* as a gunsmith at 74 and 137 S. Main St. This advertisement appeared in *Fur, Fin and Feather: A Compilation of the Game Laws* (1871).



C. T. LITTLE
Large Cent: 1830.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING...

This countermark consists of the first two lines of a poem by Robert Whitak (*My Country and Other Verses* 1904). This may have been used officially by an organization or coins of this sort were distributed by an individual to encourage moral behavior in others. The full poem reads.

Live for something, have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view;
Drifting like a helmless vessel,
Thou canst ne'er to life be true;
Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean.
If some star had been their guide,
Might have now been safely riding,

But they drifted with the tide.
 Live for something, and live earnest,
 Though the work may humble be.
 By the world of men unnoticed,
 Known alone by God and thee:
 Every act has priceless value,
 To the architect of fate;
 'Tis the spirit of thy doing,
 That alone will make it great.

Live for something, God and angels
 Are thy watchers in the strife,
 And above the smoke and conflict
 Gleams the victor's crown of life;
 Life for something; God has given
 Freely of His stores divine;
 Richest gifts of earth and heaven,
 If thou wiltst, may be thine.

]
 LIVE FOR / SOMETHING / HAVE A PERPOSE / AND THAT PERPOSE /
 KEEP / IN / VIEW
 Half Dollar: 1897

LOCK SMITHS

See Mott St. Locksmiths

LOCKE

LOCKE
 Large Cent: 1826 1838

J. L. LOCKE

J. L. LOCKE
 Large Cent: 1803

W. C. LOCKE

W. C. LOCKE
 Large Cent: 1828
 Small Cent: 1864

W. J. LOHEE Springfield

W. J. LOHEE / S C G / SPRINGFIELD
 Small Cent: 1873

R. I. LOMAS

The only possible issuer so far traced was Robert I. Lomas, Jr., who was born in 1850. A short bibliography of him appeared in Peter Ross's *Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York* (1899: 359). He was listed in the 1874 *New York City Copartnership Directory* as a partner of William Abbott in Lomas & Abbott at 303 Grand. He continued to be listed in *Brooklyn* and *New York City Directories* into the 20th century as a bookbinder, stationer, restaurateur, secretary of the Tremont Bldg. & Loan Association, and in 1901 as a director of the Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co. Countermarked trade dollars certainly were novelties.

R. I. LOMAS
 Large Cent: 1817
 Quarter: 1875
 Trade Dollar: 1875 1877 (2) 1878 (3)



WM. F. LOMIS

WM F. LOMIS
 Large Cent: 1818 1847 UK

W. R. LOOMIS

W. R. LOOMIS
 Canadian Token
 British Halfpenny: UK (George II)



LONDON

LONDON
 Large Cent: 1819 1828 1835 1843 UK
 Quarter: 1853

A. G. LONG

A. G. LONG
 Large Cent: 1833 1837 1838 1853 UK

B. LONG

B. LONG
 Large Cent: 1845 1851
 Bank of Montreal Halfpenny (Br-527): 1844

N. LONG

This is the hallmark of a 19th century silversmith whose location is not known (Kovel 1989: 232).

N LONG
 Large Cent: 1821

R. LONG

R. LONG ("N" Retrograde)
 Large Cent: 1808
 With G. HERR
 Large Cent: 1831

W. W. LONG'S MUSEUM HOTEL Philadelphia, PA

William W. Long's Museum Hotel was listed at this address in *Philadelphia Directories* from 1854 to 1857, when 3rd St. was renumbered. In the 1855 *Directory* he was listed as a tobacconist at this address. His establishment was called the Museum Hotel because of his large collection of relics, oddities, photographs and pictures. He struck some of the most elaborate 18th century merchant tokens. On them he advertised "Pistol & Rifle Galleries, Bagatelle & Shuffle Boards, Liquors, Oysters, Segars, &c Refectory & Museum Hotel, Billiards & Bowling."

He was listed in the 1856 *Philadelphia Directory* as running the Museum Hotel and Brilliant Refectory (dining hall). The "W W L" countermarked coins seem to be his issue, as well. (See that listing). He continued to run a hotel and restaurant in the renumbered 700 block of South Third until 1866. The two reales is a Guatemala (NG) mint issue.

MUSEUM HOTEL / W. W. LONG / 376 SO 3D ST. PHILA.
Two Reales: 1814



Recent Fantasy

A number of fantasy countermarks on eighth reales have appeared on the market in the past few years. They are in the wrong style to be 19th century issues and sometimes have legends that do not make sense. This one refers to the Long Change Hotel. The dtamps likely were made somewhere in the Middle East as other fakes stamps in Arabic have been noted in the same style. This is one of the fakes, and the coins it is found on may be fake too.

W. W. LONG / CHANGE / HOTEL / PHILA.
Eight Reales

LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT.

See George Washington Button Dies and Fantasies

LOOBY & CO

LOOBY & CO / CAST STEEL
Half Dollar: 1854

LOOMIS

LOOMIS
Large Cent: 1798

A. E. LOOMIS

A. E. LOOMIS
Small Cent: 1863
Nickel: 1868

E. LOOMIS

This may be the work of Earl Loomis. He was a gunsmith who specialized in percussion hunting rifles in the 1850s and 1860s in South Hamilton, NY (Cary 1953: 72). He died c. 1870.

E. LOOMIS
Dime: 1821

E. W. LOOMIS

E. W. LOOMIS
Large Cent: 1800 1805 1814 1816 1817 (2) 1819 1822 1825 1834
1838 1840 1843 1845 (2) 1846 (2) 1847 1848 (3) 1849 1850
1851 1853 (2) 1854 UK (2)
Hard Times Token
Half Dollar: 1836

G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, PA

Guy Loomis was born in 1795. He first worked as a silversmith in Stockbridge, MA. In the Oct. 31, 1816, *Berkshire Star* Loomis advertised that he had,

...taken the stand recently occupied by David Burt, watchmaker and jeweller, nearly opposite the meeting house in Sheffield, where he keeps constantly for sale a handsome assortment of goods in his line, among which are English and French watches, gold and silver Cornelian set watch seals and keys, silver tea spoons, candle sticks, thimbles, knives and forks, ear & finger rings, etc.

Loomis moved to Erie in 1837, and from 1847 to 1850 the name of his business was G. Loomis & Co. (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). In 1853 Loomis was listed as a jeweler at 4 Brown's Block where he advertised "Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., also Manufacturer of Silver Spoons." The 1874 *Erie Observer* printed his death notice, "On the 20th inst, at Windsor, Conn., Capt. Guy Loomis, in his 80th year, for past 37 years a resident of this city." The business he founded continued to be listed in directories until the 1890s (Flynt and Fales 1968: 267).

G. LOOMIS & CO. / G. LOOMIS ERIE
French Ecu: 1784

R. R. LOOMIS

R. R. LOOMIS
Large Cent: 1832
Canadian Token
With J. PUGH
Large Cent: UK



S. LOOMIS

S. LOOMIS
Large Cent: 1845 1848 UK
Half Dime: 1845
Quarter: 1796

Half Dollar: 1853

W. P. LOOMIS
Frankfort, KY

Warham P. Loomis was a silversmith in Frankfort from 1819 to 1854. He advertised in the *Frankfort Commonwealth* in 1838 and 1839 as a "watch & clock repairing at Mr. Conery's jewelry store." Loomis retired in 1852 (Belden 1980: 276, Kovel 1989: 233). He also was the Grand High Priest of the Kentucky Royal Arch Masons in 1831 (Robert Merchant). He died in 1870.

W. P. LOOMIS
Two Reales: 1787

C. B. LOOP
Surrender of Vicksburg



This personal souvenir commemorates the Confederate surrender of Vicksburg, which decided whether the North or the South would control the Mississippi River. But there is no way to know when it was stamped. It could have been made many decades later since GAR badges and other memorabilia sometimes noted the battles where a soldier had fought.

Charles B. Loop was born in New York in 1836, and raised on a farm in Belvidere County, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted as a captain in the 95th Illinois Infantry, which became part of the Army of the Tennessee. Loop was involved in a number of engagements around Vicksburg during the spring and summer of 1863. The Confederate forces of General Pemberton surrendered there on July 3, 1863. Loop became a major in 1864, and after the war returned to farming in Belvidere. He was listed as a "postmaster" in the 1880 Census, and died in 1902 (Bruce Mosher).

C. B. LOOP / VICKSBURG / MISS. / JULY 3, / 63
Large Cent: 1849

B. LORD
Rutland, VT

This is Benjamin B. Lord's hallmark. Born in 1770, he was a silversmith in Pittsfield, Massachusetts in 1796 and moved to Rutland, Vermont in 1797. He became the town's clerk, and was the partner of Nicholas Goddard until 1805. The partners advertised in the July 3, 1797, *Rutland Herald* their musical clocks and most "kinds of gold and silverware, Viz. gold beads and rings, silver spoons, buckles, buttons, sugar tongs, etc." In 1831 Lord sold his business and moved to Athens, Georgia, where he worked until 1843. His son Benjamin Buel Lord had been born in 1822. In the 1830s B. B. Lord & Co. advertised "watches and Jewelry made from Georgia gold" (Belden 1980: 276, Flynt and Fales 1968: 268, Dawn Hance, *History of Rutland*, 1991, Rainwater 1988: 158, Marvin G. Swan and Donald P. Swan, *Early Families of Rutland, Vermont*, 1990).

B. LORD
Half Cent: 1807
Large Cent: 1802 1804

C. P. LORD

C. P. LORD
Large Cent: 1846 1851

H. D. LORD

H. D. LORD
Large Cent: 1851
Dime: 1845
Half Dollar: 1834

C. N. LORING

C. N. LORING
Small Cent: 1860 1863 (2)

R. D. LORING

R. D. LORING
Large Cent: 1804

JOSEPH LORING
Boston, MA

Joseph Loring was born in 1743 and became a silversmith in Boston (Flynt and Fales 1968: 268-269, Kovel 1989: 233). But as Joseph died in 1815, this hallmark probably was used by his son Henry as a trade name. Henry Loring was born in 1773 in Boston, moved to Portland, Maine in 1803, and advertised in the November 17, 1803, *Eastern Argus*.

Henry Loring, goldsmith and jeweller from Boston, informs the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Edward Oxnard in Fish St. where he carries on the business of goldsmith and jeweller... Cash given for old gold and silver.

Henry evidently moved back to Boston, and was listed in the 1816 *Directory*. He died in 1818 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 268-269).

J. LORING with W. THOMSON
Large Cent: 1817

B. LOSEY
Motts Corners, NY

B. Losey's stamp is known on numerous gun barrels, but American firearm references are uncertain about where he worked. They usually put him in Syracuse or Ithaca c. 1850. Instead, he was located in the very small village of Motts Corners, northwest of Caroline Center, about fifteen miles east of Ithaca. This information is from a footnote in J. H. French's *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (1860: 655 ft 2).

One mile below the village (of Motts Corners) is the extensive gun barrel manufactory of J. & B. Losey, and, with one exception, the only one in the State. The establishment was started 50 years ago, by Abiel Losey, father of the present proprietors, at Otsego; thence it was removed to Fall Creek, near Ithaca; thence to Owego; and thence to its present location.

B. LOSEY
Large Cent: 1854
Half Dollar: 1853

B. LOSEY / CAST STEEL
Small Cent: 1863

R. R. LOTHER
Newbury, Ontario

R. R. LOTHER / NEWBURY O.
Canadian Sou (Br-521)

F. T. LOTHRIIDGE

F. T. LOTHRIIDGE
Large Cent: 1834 1847 1857
Hard Times Token
Canadian City Bank Halfpenny (Br-522): 1837

S. LOUI...

S. LOUI...

Large Cent: 1800

O. LOUNSBURY
Meriden, CT

The only possibility seems to be Obid B. Lounsbury, who was born c. 1836. He was listed in the 1860 and 1870 Censuses in Meriden, CT, as a machinist, and in 1880 without an occupation (Terry Hess, Michael McAllister).

O. LOUNSBURY

Large Cent: 1851
Half Dime: 1553
Quarter: 1854

A. J. LOVE**A. J. LOVE**

US Silver Dollar: 1887
Canadian Large Cent: 1881-H

S. LOVE
California, MO.

This is a fraternal item. FLT is the abbreviation of the Odd Fellows motto of iFriendship, Love and Truth.

S. LOVE / 1878 / FLT / NO. 80 / CALIFORNIA, MO.

Half Dollar: 1876

S. H. LOVEJOY
Auburn and Turner, ME

S. H. Lovejoy was listed as a blacksmith in Turner in the 1885 *Maine State Year-Book*, while *New England Business Directories* from 1889 to 1904 listed him as a blacksmith in Auburn whose shop was on Knight St. (1889-1904).

S. H. LOVEJOY

Large Cent: 1853
Nickel: 1869

LOVELL

This may be the hallmark of A. E. Lovell, who was a Philadelphia silversmith (Kovel 1989: 234). Another possibility is the John P. Lovell Arms Co. of Boston.

LOVELL.

Large Cent: 1852
Quarter: UK

M. N. LOVELL
Erie, PA

Melvin N. Lovell began making spring beds in Erie in 1879. His firm became the Lovell Manufacturing Co. in 1883. Eventually it made electrical motors and dynamos, and its factory was in the Tracy Block on French St. (*History of Erie County* 1884 Vol. I: 643).

M. N. LOVELL

Half Cent: 1828
Large Cent: 1822

LOVELL & STIBBS

This company was mentioned at least twice in the *Savannah Daily Georgian* in 1838, but it is not known what it sold (Robert Merchant). For more information see the various Stibbs countermarks.

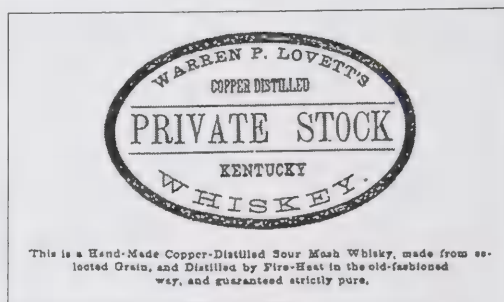
LOVELL & STIBBS with H. STIBBS / SAVANNAH, GEO.
Large Cent: 1831

LOVETT

LOVETT / Flower / Key / Gear
Large Cent: 1803

LOVETT'S PRIVATE STOCK
Atlanta, Georgia

An advertisement for Warren P. Lovett's Copper Distilled Private Stock Kentucky Whiskey appeared in the 1878 *City Directory and History of Montgomery, Alabama*, but it was a general advertisement like those for Coca Cola. Since no other ads have been located, perhaps Lovett's Private Stock was only distributed in a limited area of the South



Lovett was listed twice in the 1880 Census, once in Atlanta as a liquor dealer, where his age was given as thirty-two with a wife Sallie, son John and daughter Sallie. He also was listed in Griffin, which is south of Atlanta, with the same wife, son and daughter, but his age was twenty-nine and he was a "commercial broker" (Hank Thoele). Obviously, Census records are not perfect! The 1881 *Atlanta City Directory* had this listing: for him "Lovett, Warren P., liquors, bds. 72 Marietta." Two individuals also were listed working for him, one being a "route agent."

LOVETT'S / PRIVATE STOCK / CIGARS
Silver Dollar: 1882

LOVETT'S / PRIVATE STOCK / WHISKEY
Quarter: 1857
Silver Dollar: 1881 1882 1883 (2) 1885 1887

J. M. LOW

J. M. LOW
Large Cent: 1833 1838 1846 1850

M. S. LOW

M. S. LOW
Large Cent: 1800

A. LOWE

A. LOWE. BORN DEC 15. around 1842
Nickel: UK (Shield)

S. LOWE
Independence, MO

Schuyler Lowe was born in Kentucky in 1834, moved to Missouri in 1854, and became a partner in the drug company of Lowe and McMurry in 1857. In 1860 he started his own drug firm. He served with the Confederacy during the Civil War, and afterwards was a realtor, livestock dealer and agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, dying in 1881 (*History*

of Jackson County, Missouri 1881; *Missouri Journal of Numismatics* 1882: 34-35). The coin is made from individual letter stamps, and since 1834 was Lowe's birth year, it is a personal iouvenir.

S. LOWE * INDP. MO.

Danish Rigsdaler: 1834

W. A. LOWE

W. A. LOWE.

Large Cent: 1850

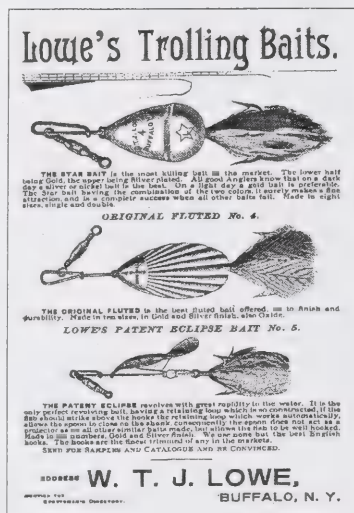
Two Cents: 1864

Three Cents: 1853

W. T. J. LOWE

Buffalo, NY

William T. J. Lowe was a well known Detroit maker of fishing equipment, particularly lures, many of which can be found today on the Internet. He received a patent in 1882 for a Spoon-Bait for Fishing. His firm was purchased by Pflueger in 1916, which continued to "W. T. J. Lowe" as a trade name on its products for many years. In fact, one of them received the highest award for fishing tackle at the 1926 Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition. This advertisement appeared in the 1892 *Sportsman's Directory and Yearbook*.



W. T. J. LOWE

Hard Times Token

Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872



LOWELL

While a number of American silversmiths were named Lowell, none of them is recorded as having used a hallmark that consisted only of his last name. Other possible issuers were the Lowell Plane and Tool Co. and the Lowell Machine Shop. The latter was incorporated in 1845, and purchased the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., which employed 800

workers. It made cotton and paper processing machinery, was located between the Pawtucket and Merrimack Canals, and still was a thriving business in the 1890s (Romaine 1960: 189-190). This advertisement appeared in the 1869 *Boston Commercial Directory*.



LOWELL in Rectangle

Large Cent: 1802 1822 1845 UK

Half Dime: 1854

Two Reales: 1787

French Copper: UK

A. LOWELL

This backstamp has been noted on spoons in Internet auctions (Robert Merchant). The issuer may have been a Portland, ME. jeweler.

A. LOWELL

Mexican Eight Reales: 1834

CITY OF LOWELL

Lowell, MA

CITY OF LOWELL

Large Cent: UK

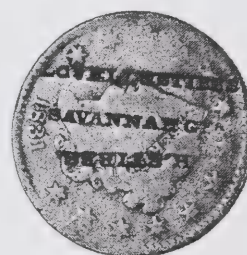
LOVELL & STIBBS

Savannah, GA

This firm was mentioned in passing in January 1838 issues of the *Savannah Daily Georgian* (Robert Merchant)..

LOVELL & STIBBS and H. STIBBS / SAVANNAH, GEO.

Large Cent: 1831



LOWER

Philadelphia, PA

Joseph Lower was a silversmith whose shop was on Dock St. from c. 1803 to 1820, and then at 44 Tammany St. until 1831 (Ensko 1948: 87, Kovel 1989: 234).

LOWER

Large Cent: UK

J. LOWNES

Philadelphia, PA

Joseph H. Lownes lived from 1758 to 1822, and had a shop at 124 South Front St. He advertised from 1780 to 1792 that he sold imported plated tureen ladles "made and ready for sale silver... soup ladles" (Belden 1980: 279, Kovel 1989: 235). He was a partner in J. & J. H. Lownes from 1816 to 1819. The American Antiquarian Society has one of its trade cards, which notes his address as 130 Front St.

J. LOWNES

Large Cent: 1795 1802

A. D. LUCE

A. D. LUCE

Quarter: 1861 1877

C. F. E. LUCE

C. F. E. LUCE

Large Cent: 1848 1850

*8-REALS (MEXICO) 1838
(WITH 1847)*

E. LUCE

E. LUCE

Large Cent: 1827 1829 1849 1853



2D P. F. C. LUCK
MODERN ISSUE

When the writer began researching merchant countermarks, it was very difficult to find photos. That changed with the advent of the Internet, and numerous "2ND P. F. C. LUCK" countermarks have appeared at auction. All of them seem to be on well worn or corroded large cents, quite unlike the pattern of 19th century merchant issues. These coins may have been stamped as business cards as late as the 1960s by a person named Luck, who had been a private in the military. Their first listing was in Kenneth Hallenbeck's "Counterstamped US Large Cents" (Numismatist 1967: 183-187). The stamps are pristine, but the coins did not circulate after stamping. When the writer was a kid, it was possible to purchase such "cull" large cents cheaply and in bulk from mail order dealers who advertised in such journals as *Popular Science* and in Sunday supplements to local papers.

2D P. F. C. LUCK

Large Cent: 1820 1827 (2) 1828 1831 (2) 1833 (3) 1836 1837 (2) 1838 (4) 1841 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 (2) 1851 (2) 1853 1854 1857 UK (7)

*CAN'T FIGURE
THIS ONE OUT!!*



LUDLOW, VT.

An 1824 large cent also is stamped "LUDLOW, VT. / F. MARSH", but it is not known if he was the issuer of these pieces.

LUDLOW, VT.

Large Cent: 1852

Small Cent: 1858

LUDLOW, VT. / 1780

Large Cent: 1853

H. M. LUDLUM.

New York City, NY

Henry M. Ludlum, Jr. was listed as a silversmith in *New York City Directory* of the late 1840s, first at 500 Broome St. and then at 251 Spring St.

H. M. LUDLUM / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1817

Dime: 1825



G. LUERSSEN

G. LUERSSEN

Large Cent: 1801

NOT E. LUKENS
LUKENS & CO.
Philadelphia, PA

E. Lukens & Co. was listed as Philadelphia saddle and harness makers at 106 Market St. in the 1823 *Commercial Directory*.

LUKENS & CO. / PHILA.

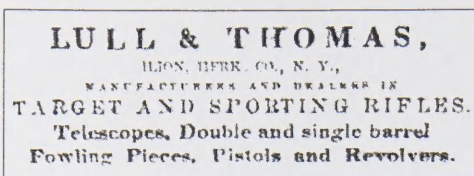
Dime: 1822

LULL & THOMAS

Ilion, NY

This short-lived business was formed in 1856 (Sellers 1983: 191). The partners were Benjamin Lull and John F. Thomas (H. J. Swinney, et

al., *New York Firearms Trade*, 2003, Vol 5: 1030-1045). This is the advertisement it used in 1857 (Jean Putch, Ilion Library).



The firm dissolved shortly afterwards. In 1858 Thomas was granted patent 19,328 for an Improvement in Cane Guns, which were long guns disguised as walking sticks. By then Thomas was working for Samuel Remington. He assigned half the patent rights to Remington, who made the invention a great success (Roy Marcot, *History of Remington Firearms* 2005: 44).

LULL & THOMAS / ILION, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1845

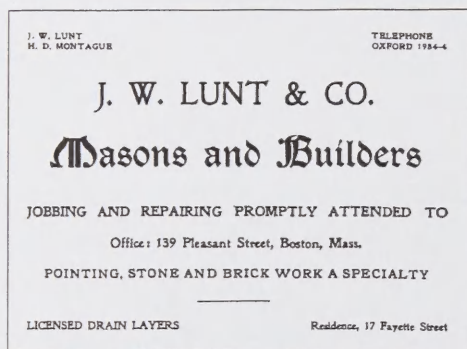
R. LUNDY
New York City, NY

Robert Lundy was listed in the 1850 Census as a blacksmith in Ossining, who had been born c. 1818 (Michael McAllister). The 1857 *New York City Directory* and the the 1859 *New York State Directory and Commercial Almanac* listed him at a smith at 177 Chambers St.

R. LUNDY / IRON. AWNING / FRAME MAKER / 172 CHAMBERS ST.
Two Reales: 1774 1776 1790

J. W. LUNT

These may not have been issued by the same person. J. W. & J. R. Lunt was listed at 11 Roxbury under "Masons, Colorers and Whiteners" in the 1893 *Boston Almanac and Business Directory*. This advertisement appeared in the 1904 *Building and Engineering Trades Reference Book*.



J. W. LUNT
Large Cent: 1839
Nickel: 1902

J. F. LUTHER
New York City, NY

This is the sort of very small stamp that appears on the reverse of late 19th century fraternal medals, local athletic prize medals for track and field, etc. The Internet some examples by J. F. Luther, who was a jeweler at 143 Fulton St. in New York City. A website also notes that he and his son were seriously injured in a buggy accident in 1894 when children frightened their horse when visiting Mt. Vernon, NY.

J. F. LUTHER / N Y (Microscopic)
Half Dollar: 1874 1876

FOR RULAU TOO

LYMAN MILLS
Holyoke, MA

Lyman Mills was a large textile mill in Holyoke that operated under this name from 1854 to 1927. Its origins were in the 1848 purchase of the Hadley Falls Co. by George Lyman, Thomas Perkins and Edmund Dwight, who divided it into Lyman Mills and Hadley Mills (Bruce Mosher). Lyman Mills is of interest to labor historians as the complete payroll records in 200 volumes exist for all the company's employees from 1850 to 1928. At its height it employed 1,200 people, mostly women and girls.

LYMAN MILLS
Large Cent: 1842 1856

E. LYMAN

E. LYMAN
Large Cent: 1800 1827

R. LYMAN
Lowell, MA

In the 1830s, Roland Lyman was a silversmith and clock maker in Lowell (Drepperd 1947: 251; Kovel 1989: 236).

R. LYMAN
Large Cent: 1825

D. LYNCH

D. LYNCH
Large Cent: 1846
Two Cents: UK

J. LYNE
Harrisburg, PA

Rulau (HT 359) reported John Lyne was a coppersmith who worked in Harrisburg in from c. 1814 (Kauffman 1968). A Pennsylvania Supreme Court Case regarding the estate of Lyne's widow notes he died sometime after 1838 and the year of the case, which was 1845.

J. LYNE
Half Cent: 1807 1826 1828 1832 (2) UK (2)
Large Cent: 1829
Jackson Campaign Token: 1828
Nuremberg, Germany Jeton (2)



LYON CUTLERY CO.

Nothing is known about the Lyon Cutlery Co., but the Atlantic Cutlery Co. of Canton, Ohio, existed from c. 1898 to 1914.

LYON / CUTLERY CO.
Rev: ATLANTIC / CUTLERY CO.
Nickel: 1870



LYNN

LYNN

Large Cent: 1801

LYNN FIRE OF 1889
Lynn, MA

The great fire of 1889 destroyed the center of the city of Lynn.

LYNN FIRE NOV 26 1889
Small Cent: 1884

G. E. LYON

G. E. LYON

Large Cent: 1848 1854
Dime: 1855
Canadian Token

I. W. LYON

I. W. LYON

Large Cent: 1846 1853

W. LYON

W LYON

Large Cent: UK (2)

WM. S. LYON
New York City, NY

William S. Lyon was a silver plater and military ornament maker at 110 Fulton St. His advertisement appeared in Wright's 1840 *Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore Commercial Directory*.



WM. S. LYON

Large Cent: 1841

LYON-HALL & CO.
Baltimore, MD

J. Crawford, William A. Lyon and John W. Hall formed the Lyon-Hall Co. in 1884 to sell carpets and matting. It was listed in business directories until 1894. First located at 8 West Baltimore St., it moved to 105 Hopkins Place in 1890, and then to 6 South St. in 1892. It also had

an office at 339 Broadway in New York City. The firm characterized its business as "importers of oilcloth and linoleum, straw mattings, hides, and wool" in its Reply to a Tariff Inquiry from the US Senate's Committee on Finance in 1894. In that year it was involved in a lawsuit against the government, claiming it had been overcharged custom's duties. This advertisement appeared in the 1892 *Fir Trade Review*.

LYON, HALL & CO., Importers,
Office, 6 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE,
and 339 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Its stamp only appears on Chinese cash. Millions of these Chinese coins were imported into the US for use as gambling chips during the 19th century. They are about the size of a quarter with a square center hole, but only had a value of one-tenth of a cent.

CHINA - LYON-HALL & CO. - JAPAN. / BALTIMORE.
Rev: CHINA - INDIA - JAPAN. / MATTING IMPORTERS.
Chinese Cash (8)



P. LYONS

P. LYONS

Small Cent: 1864
Half Dollar: 1876

T. J. LYONS

T. J. LYONS

Large Cent: 1842 UK

